발간 등록 번호

11-B260003-000428-01

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Vol.2

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

2014. 6

KOICA 한국국제협력단

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

2014. 6

Volume 2

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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

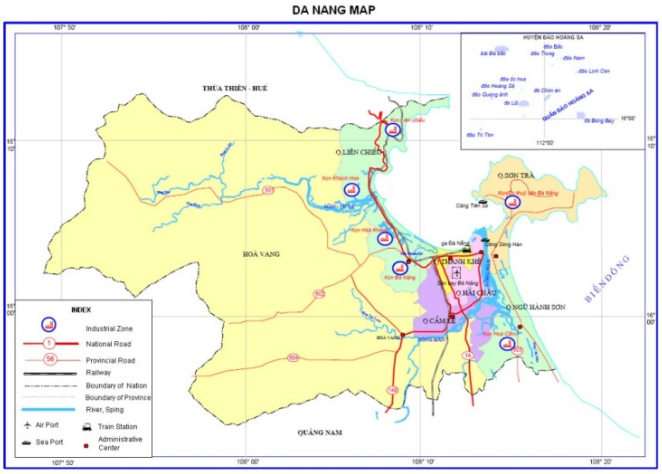
Chapter 3
SEDP and ODA information in central region

Continued from the first volume this chapter introduces key information on socio-economics of the other 13 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 as follow:

1. Da Nang
2. Quang Nam
3. Quang Ngai
4. Binh Dinh
5. Phu Yen
6. Khanh Hoa
7. Ninh Thuan
8. Binh Thuan
9. Dak Lak
10. Dak Nong
11. Kon Tum
12. Lam Dong
13. Gia Lai

DA NANG CITY





Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 32–1: Key facts of Da Nang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 16°05' Longitude: 108°21'	Da Nang is situated in the center of Viet Nam, 764km from Ha Noi and 964km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Thua Thien Hue South: Quang Nam East: East Sea West: Quang Nam	
Area [3]	1,285.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 26°C.
Administrative units [3]	6 urban districts, town, 2 rural districts, 45 wards, 11 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Da Nang **Urban districts:** Hai Chau, Thanh Khe, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son, Lien Chieu, Cam Le **Rural districts:** Hoa Vang, Hoang Sa

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	973,800 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 87.2% Rural: 12.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.32% Female: 50.68%	2012
Population density [3]	758 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.5%), Hoa (0.18%), Co Tu (0.10%), Tay (0.02%), Ede (0.02%), Hoa, Kinh, Gie Trieng and Xo Dang	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]	511,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.03%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 45.67 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,430,100	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 7.12% Rural area: 4.18%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	47.6%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 884,931,368	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 907,520,796	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 2.8% Industry & Construction: 38.95% Services: 58.27%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: peanut, sesame, mushroom, sugarcane, tobacco Industry: frozen seafood, beer, clothes, fabrics Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 3,684 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.danang.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[68]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Da Nang is characterized with coastal plain and mountains. In general, mountainous terrain occupies the large area of the city and high and steep mountains concentrates in the northwest and west. Hai Van Pass, Mang mountain with the height of 1,708 m and Ba Na mountain with the height of 1,487m is located in the south of Da Nang. Son Tra Peninsula and yellow sand beaches is located in the east.

2.1.2. Climate: Da Nang has tropical monsoon climate with two seasons. The rainy season is from August to December and the dry season from January to July. The average temperature is about 26°C; the highest ranges from 28°C to 30°C in June, July and August, while the lowest is between 18°C and 23°C in December, January, and February. The average rainfall is 2,505 mm per year that concentrates during October and November. The average humidity is 83.4 percent. The annual average hours of sunshine are 2,156 hours.

2.1.3. Water resources: Da Nang has two main rivers including Han river and Cu De river, which mainly supply water for both industrial and residential purposes. It also has about 546 ha of water in lakes and ponds.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area in Da Nang, 5.8 percent is agricultural land, 45.7 percent is forest land, 32.6 percent for specialized land, and 4.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Da Nang has numerous mineral deposits including white sand, granite, schist, laterite, slate, clay and others.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Da Nang has a 92 km long coastline with a fishing area of 15,000 km^2. Da Nang sea has an abundant marine fauna with more than 266 species. There are also 16 species of marine animals with high economic value and million tons of reserves. Da Nang has different kinds of fishes with a potential exploitation between 150,000 and 200,000 ton.

2.1.7. Forest resources: There is 67,148ha of forest land including 22,745 ha of special use forest, 20,845 ha of protective forest and 23,508 ha of production forest. Forests are mainly found in the west of Hoa Vang district, a few can be found in Lien Chieu, Son Tra and Ngu Hanh Son districts.

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

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Da Nang is an ancient land closely related to the Sa Huynh cultural traditions. It has many imposing palaces, towers, temples, citadels and ramparts. It also has other attractions such as Ba Na Tourist Resort, Ngu Hanh Son as well as the Linh Ung pagoda, Han river and My An and Non Nuoc beaches.





Han River bridge (www.lengocsuong.blogspot.com) My Khe beach (www.tinmoi.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Da Nang is 108 km from Hue, 130 km from Quang Ngai, 763 km from Ha Noi, and 947 km from Ho Chi Minh city. Its transportation is very convenient including road network, airway, railway and waterway. The North - South railway passes through Da Nang, Thanh Khe, Kim Lien and Hai Van Nam stations in Da Nang. Da Nang station is one of the biggest stations of Vietnam. Located in the middle of the country, the sea transportation is quite favorable. From Da Nang, there are sea routes to almost all major ports in Vietnam and around the world. Da Nang international airport aviation has an area of 150 ha with two runways. Every week, Da Nang airport welcomes around 100 domestic and international flights to and from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Taipei, Seoul and etc.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Da Nang's National Development Indicators

Table 32-2: 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	39.1	41.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	2.8	3.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	47.1	46.5
1.3.3	Services	%	50.1	50.4

1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	20–22	20.1
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	12,660.0	13,414.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	0.0	0.0
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	%	86.0	88.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	42.0	43.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	4.8
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	0.90
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	46.0	44.9
III	**Environment indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	33.0	33.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	91.0	92.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Da Nang

Table 32–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	520.0	509.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	562.2	549.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	15,600.0	16,580.8
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	38,000.0	39,021.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	704,778.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	31.1
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	925.0	926.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.3	0.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	35,000.0	32,400.0

2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	98.0	99.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	99.2
2.8	Rate of solid waste collected	%	91	92

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita achieved higher than the target of VND 39 million, reached the level of VND 41.5 million;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned; service sector developed higher than expected, reached the share of 50.4 per cent in the provincial GDP;
3) Poverty rate reached the plan of 0 per cent in 2010 as a highlight in the development of the city;
4) Environmental aspect reached the targets for the rate of forest coverage and fresh water supply;
5) Education sector performed well for universal education and vocational training.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Annual GDP growth rate achieved 11 per cent, lower than the target of 12 per cent;
2) Annual average job creation is lower than expected.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To put focus on economic growth and quality of economic growth; improve the competitiveness with high quality products;
2) To mobilize efficiently development resources to improve the economic infrastructure;
3) To enhance the quality of master plans in order to ensure the sustainable development;
4) To establish and formulate environmental programs for the city;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order;
6) To focus on maintaining social development to enrich the standard of living for the people and ensure the social welfare.

4.2. Da Nang's National Development Indicators

Table 32-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	9.03
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	65.9	45.67
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	2.0	2.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	43.8	38.95
1.3.3	Services	%	54.2	58.27
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	US$ million	14-15	8
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	28,000	26,435
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	0.0	0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	95.0	91
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	47.6
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	4.92
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.9	4.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	0.87
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	100
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	55.0	51.74
III	**Environment indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	36.5	34.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	93.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	100

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Da Nang

Table 32-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	539.6	514
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	560.0	527.8
1.3	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	1,507.9	1,286.0
1.4	Amount of sesame	1,000 ton	0.1	0.120
1.5	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	15,544.8	12,340.0
1.6	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	0.041	0.033
1.7	Number of buffalo	1,000 animal	2,102.4	1,924.0
1.8	Number of cow	1,000 animal	15,434.5	13,257.0
1.9	Number of pig	1,000 animal	72,003.8	60,285.0
1.10	Number of poultry	1,000 animal	498,115.4	397,625.0
1.11	Amount of frozen fishery	1,000 ton	33,611.8	29,709.0
1.12	Amount of beer	1,000 liter	70,866.7	56,570.0
1.13	Amount of silk	1,000 meter	18,341.5	15,313.0
1.14	Garment products	1,000 piece	31,481.5	23,019.0
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	29,221.0	17,560
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	65,752.7	38,780
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	1,500.0	1220
1.18	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	963.6	973.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.2	N/A
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	32,000-34,000	5,957
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	56.0	49.5
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	99
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.5	99
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	95	93.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 32-6: ODA amount for 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
Da Nang	411.80	406.81	4.99	183.88	181.91	1.97
Ratio of Da Nang to Whole nation (%)	1.08	1.13	0.24	1.17	1.23	0.22
Ratio of Da Nang to all provinces (%)	3.83	3.93	1.24	5.35	5.50	1.53

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 32-7: ODA amount in Da Nang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Da Nang (DN)	DN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Da Nang (DN)	DN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	4.76	3.1	N/A		
1994	252.82	5.38	2.13			
1995	338.24	7.64	2.26			
1996	590.28	2.57	0.44			
1997	583.58	6.05	1.04			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	32.59	7.36			
2000	524.61	2.98	0.57			
2001	706.86	1.9	0.27			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	0.5	0.09			
2004	606.1	2.46	0.41			
2005	549.28	10.1	1.84			
2006	769.99	17.18	2.23	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	5.70	2.27
2008	1026.78	152.44	14.85	296.91	0.20	0.07
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	6.18	1.71
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	10.00	2.55

2011	2847.96	10	0.35	527.55	29.36	5.57
2012	2069.17	0	-	957.76	110.23	11.51
Total	16112.05	256.55	1.59	3122.52	161.67	5.17
Average per year	805.60	12.82		446.07	23.10	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Da Nang is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 32-8: ODA performance by sector from 2004 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	3.29	0.80	3.29	100.00
Urban development	205.72	49.96	1.90	0.92
Health & Social affairs	10.00	2.43	9.06	90.65
Technology	25.49	6.19	18.46	72.41
Infrastructure	152.44	37.02	149.64	98.16
Others	14.86	3.61	1.54	10.33
Total	411.80	100.00	183.88	44.65

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 32-9: ODA performance by donor from 2004 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	380.36	92.37	168.09	44.19
Korea	10.00	2.43	9.06	90.60
France	13.49	3.28	1.47	10.90
Spain	3.29	0.80	3.29	100.00
Germany	3.29	0.80	1.90	57.75
UNDP	1.37	0.33	0.07	5.11
Total	411.80	100.00	183.88	44.65

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 32-10: 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
Developing Danang's infrastructure	WB	2008		152.44	152.44	-	149.64	149.64	-
Developing information technology and media system for Da Nang city	WB	2006	2013	25.49	25.49	-	18.46	18.46	-
Developing Eco-Friendly city in Danang	Germany	2007	2013	3.29	-	3.29	1.90	-	1.90
Sustainable Development for Danang city	WB	2013	2018	202.44	202.44	-	-	-	-
Building development fund for Danang city	France	2011	2015	13.49	13.16	0.33	1.47	1.47	-
Enhancing the application of public administration in Danang city	UNDP	2013		1.37	-	1.37	0.07	-	0.07
Establishing and improving the city's traffic signal and control system	Spain	2004		3.29	3.29	-	3.29	3.29	-
Building the central for radiotherapy in Central Region	Korea	2011	2012	10.00	10.00	-	9.06	9.06	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 32-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving the city's capacity for mentoring the implementation of SEDP

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN DA NANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1-1) Project for the Establishment of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Information Technology College (1st phrase)
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2004-2007
-Purpose: To contribute to the foundation establishment of knowledge based society through fostering IT professionals

1-2) Project for Upgrading the Korea-Vietnam Friendship IT College to University (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2013-2015
-Purpose: To contribute to the development of high-level human resource in IT sector

6.2. Training Program

Table 32-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3
Education	10
Industry & Energy	13
Public Administration	23
Others	2
Total	51

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 32-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	1
Education	22	5
Health	1	1
Industry & Energy	2	0
Total	26	7

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

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

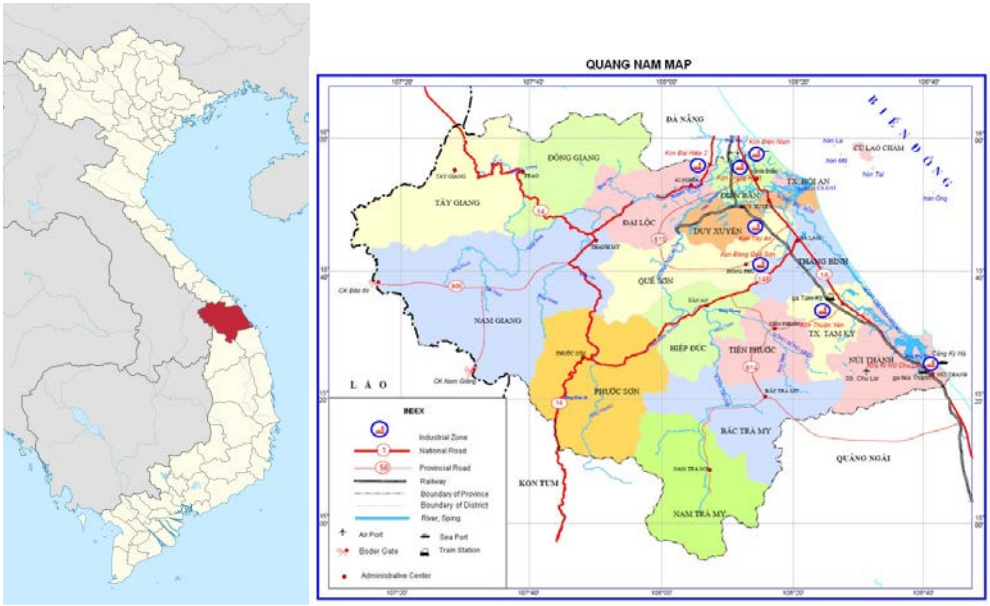
1) Charity medical service for cleft lip and palate patients in Vietnam.

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2001-2005

-Purpose: To provide medical operation to cleft lip and palate patients and transfer operation technique and medical equipment.

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QUANG NAM PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 33-1: Key facts of Quang Nam

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 15°59' Longitude: 107°85'	Quang Nam is located in the central of Vietnam, 982 km from Ha Noi and 776 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Thua Thien Hue South: Quang Ngai East: East Sea West: Kon Tum, Laos	
Area [3]	10,438.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average annual temperature is 25℃.
Administrative districts [3]	2 city under province, 16 rural districts, 18 wards, 13 town districts, 213 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Hoi An, Tam Ky **Rural districts:** Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Nam Giang, Thang Binh, Que Son, Hiep Duc, Tien Phuoc, Phuoc Son, Nui Thanh, Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Tay Giang, Dong

		Giang, Phu Ninh, Nong Son
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,450,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 19.1% Rural: 80.9%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 48.95% Female: 51.05%	2012
Population density [3]	139 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (91.88%), Co Tu (3.21%), Xo Dang (2.66%), Co (0.37%), M'Nong (0.28)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.81%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	842,400 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.53%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 26.209 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,620,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.19% Rural area: 2.91%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	17.93%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	9.5%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 515,673,860	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 463,668,491	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 21.42% Industry & Construction: 40.25% Services: 38.33%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, perennial plants Industry: clean coal, stones, white cat seafood, fish sauce Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 4,984.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.quangnam.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[69]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Quang Nam has plains along the coast in east and high mountains in west. Various mountains and hills account for 72 percent of the entire area and costal delta accounts for the rest, 25 percent.

2.1.2. Climate: Quang Nam's climate is influenced by monsoon. The annual average temperature is 25°C. The average humidity is about 84 percent. The annual average rainfall is 2,000 mm. The average sunny hours are 1,944 hours.

2.1.3. Water resources: Combined with hydropower plants, Quang Nam river and rivulet network is fairly densely connected. A Vuong, Kon, Cai and Tranh rivers gather to make up Vu Gia river regime. An immense water resource is created by Vu Gia and Thu Bon rivers whose catchment area accounts for 10,400 km^2.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 10.9 percent is agricultural land, 65.4 percent is forest land, 3.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Forest resources: Quang Nam province has 425,921 ha of forest which consists of 388,803 ha of natural forest area and 37,118 ha of artificial forest. Forest land holds high potential and bio-diversity reserves. Natural forest reserves nearly 30 million m^3 of timber, 50 million $m^3$of bamboo stumps and other plants such as rattan and palms. Particularly, Tra My cinnamon, Ngoc Long ginseng have become renowned products of Quang Nam.

2.1.6. Mineral resources: Mineral resources in Quang Nam are fairly abundant. More than 200 deposits and mines have been discovered and appraised with more than 35 minerals, namely iron, manganese copper, lead, zinc, tin, gold, titanium. Nonmetallic minerals include limestone, cement, clay, feldspar, construction stone, construction sand, peat, glass making sand, kaolin for porcelain, ceramic ware making and mineral water.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Quang Nam coast line stretches over 125 km from Dien Ngoc to Dung Quat bay with abundant seafood such as fish, cuttle-fish and sea shrimp.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Quang Nam is famous for Hoi An Ancient Town, My Son Holy Land, Tra Kieu Old Champa Capital, Cham Towers in Khuong My and Chien Dan, which record the remains of Sa Huynh, Champa and the Dai Viet civilization. Hoi An Ancient Town and My Son Cham Towers have been recognized as World Cultural Heritage in December 1999.

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

The province also has Dien Duong, Cua Dai, Binh Minh, Tam Thanh, Ky Ha and Bai Rang beaches and Phu Ninh lake.




Hon Kem Da Dung (www.yatlat.com) Cua Dai beach (www.thegioivemaybay.com.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Quang Nam Province is 860 km from Ha Noi, 947 km from Ho Chi Minh city and 108 km from Hue City. National Highway 1A and the South - North railway pass through the province. It also has National Highway 14 that runs through Da Nang, Quang Nam, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Binh Phuoc.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Quang Nam's National Development Indicators

Table 33-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	12.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.0	17.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	21.4	22.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.1	39.4
1.3.3	Services	%	38.5	38.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,150	1,023
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,800.0	11,477.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	18.0	17.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	93.0	92.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of	%	75.5	75.0

	universal program in high school			
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	37.0	35.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	5.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.95	0.95
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	58.0	56.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	17.0	16.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	45.0	46.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	98.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	92.0	90.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Nam

Table 33-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	488	468.4
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	340.3	328.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,350.0	7,570.5
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,000.0	9,147.7
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	690.0	521.6
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	28.0	27.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,434.0	1,427.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	16.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	16,000.0	15,900.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	18.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	48.0	47.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	38.0	36.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

Poverty rate lowered at a high level of 17 per cent in 2010 exceeded the plan of 18 per cent in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to reach the targeted plan of 14 per cent, experienced a lower rate of 12.8 per cent in 2010;
2) GDP per capita recorded at VND 17.2 million, lower than the plan of VND 19 million;
3) The share of agricultural output remained at a high level of 22.4 per cent, failed to shift as the economic structure planned;
4) Average annual export volume did not achieve the target plan of US$ 1,023 million, accumulated for only US$ 256.6 million in 2010;
5) The rate of completion of vocational education remained at a lower level than the target of 37 per cent, recorded at 35 per cent requiring more effort from the province to improve the quality of human resources.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain high economic growth rate on the basis of restructuring the economy and improving the quality of growth and the competiveness;
2) To accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization to increase the share of technological contribution to the growth;
3) To improve the quality of education and training for enhancing the human capital capacity;
4) To put more efforts for environmental protection and for sustainable development along with actively respond to the impact of climate change;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Quang Nam's National Development Indicators

Table 33-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	5.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	35.0	26.2

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	12.0	21.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	46.0	40.3
1.3.3	Services	%	42.0	38.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	2,450.0	486.4
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	18,000.0	13,738.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3% annually	17.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	98.0	90.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	82.0	74.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	37.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.9	1.0
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	65.0	58.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	38.0	33.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	50.0	65.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	97.0	96.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	99.0	91.3

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Nam

Table 33-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	540.0	505.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	362.5	356.6

1.3	Production area for paddy	1,000 ha	111.5	88.5
1.4	Production area for corn	1,000 ha	16.2	13.4
1.5	Production area for sweet potato	1,000 ha	5.9	5.3
1.6	Production area for cassava	1,000 ha	15.4	14.3
1.7	Production area for perennials	1,000 ha	14.0	11.2
1.8	Number of buffalos	animals	74,897	70,370
1.9	Number of cows	animals	163,836	148,200
1.10	Number of pigs	animals	6,102,884	5,197,300
1.11	Number of goats	animals	167,833	152,700
1.12	Number of poultries	animals	6,889,554	5,320,000
1.13	Amount of exploited coal	ton	222,224	182,422
1.14	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	643.9	511.1
1.15	Amount of white exploited sand	1,000 m^3	1,731.0	1,336.7
1.16	Amount of processed fishery product	ton	6,432.8	5,135.0
1.17	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liters	43.3	37.0
1.18	Revenue budget	VND billion	12,000.0	10,605.0
1.19	Expenditure budget	VND billion	17,000.0	14,146.2
1.20	Import volume	US$ million	600.0	475.0
1.21	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	7.6
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,489.6	1,450.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	17.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	40,000.0	13,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<12	17.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	52.0	47.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	42.0	38.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.5	99.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	75.0	69.0
2.10	Rate of industrial zones have waste water treating system	%	70.0	65.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 33-6: ODA performance for 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 Nam***	73.11	63.40	9.71	50.31	48.46	1.85
Ratio of Quang Nam to whole nation (%)	0.19	0.18	0.46	0.32	0.33	0.20
Ratio of Quang Nam to all provinces (%)	0.68	0.61	2.41	1.46	1.46	1.44

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 33-7: ODA amount in Quang Nam from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Quang Nam (QN)	QN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Quang Nam (QN)	QN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.92	0.61	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.7	0.28			
1995	338.24	10.7	3.16			
1996	590.28	11.2	1.90			
1997	583.58	6.96	1.19			
1998	509.22	10.91	2.14			
1999	442.78	1.96	0.44			
2000	524.61	9.03	1.72			
2001	706.86	37.4	5.29			
2002	539.75	5.38	1.00			
2003	548.41	13.41	2.45			
2004	606.1	17.53	2.89			
2005	549.28	35.47	6.46			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	3.82	1.14
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	2.20	0.88

2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	2.00	0.67
2009	1427.46	12.5	0.88	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.58	0.15
2011	2847.96	23.64	0.83	527.55	3.67	0.69
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	11.06	1.16
Total	16112.04	197.71	1.23	3122.52	23.33	0.74
Average per year	805.60	9.88		446.07	3.33	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

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

Table 33-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	36.55	49.99	22.94	62.76
Water supply & Environment	26.56	36.33	19.37	72.92
Others	10.00	13.68	8.002	80.02
Total	73.11	100.00	50.31	68.81

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 33-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
France	18.82	25.74	15.78	83.83
WB	14.43	19.73	13.17	91.27
Italy	13.00	17.78	7.22	55.55
OFID	10.00	13.68	8.00	80.02
Germany	9.21	12.60	1.85	20.09
ADB	7.66	10.48	4.29	56.06
Total	73.11	100.00	50.31	68.81

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 33-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving irritation system for Phu Ninh Dist., Quang Nam province	WB	2011		14.43	14.43	-	13.17	13.17	-
Developing rural area for Quang Nam, TDA	ADB	2008	2014	7.66	7.66	-	4.29	4.29	-
Developing rural area for Quang Nam, Phase II	France	2008	2014	5.25	5.25	-	3.62	3.62	-
Developing Quang Nam	OFID	2005	2011	10.00	10.00	-	8.00	8.00	-
Preventing deforestation process in the Southern of Laos and the Central of Vietnam	Germany	2011		9.21	-	9.21	1.85	-	1.85
Building Solid waste and dirty water treating system and environmental protecting system for Hoi An city,	France	2008	2013	13.57	13.57	-	12.15	12.15	-
Improving sanity condition for Nui Thanh town, Quang Nam province	Italy	2009	2016	13.00	12.50	0.50	7.22	7.22	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 33-11: List of suggested project

No	Name of projects
1	A comprehensive project for residence relocating to protect and reduce the damages from natural disasters in the coastal area of Quang Nam

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN QUANG NAM FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Establishment of Central General Hospital in Quang Nam Province
-Sector: Health
-Period: 2006-2009
-Purpose: To improve the medical environment in Quang Nam through the provision of modern medical facilities, education to medical staffs and advanced medical service.

6.2. Training Program

Table 33-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	6
Health	3
Public Administration	4
Others	1
Total	14

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 33-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	3	0
Health	6	0
Total	9	0

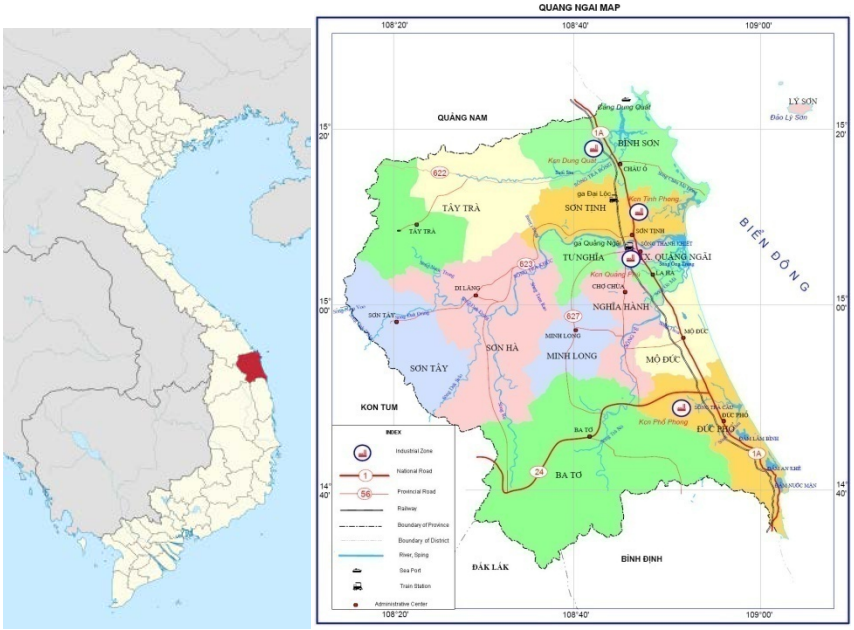
Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) The Project for the Solar Streetlight World Heritage sites in Central Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To contribute to prospering community economy and reducing traffic accident by building the solar streetlight in World Heritage sites in central Vietnam.

2) Follow up management of Quangnam children hospital in Tam ky city
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To develop the capacity of local medical staffs, train and develop of public health improvement program, and provide medical equipment.

QUANG NGAI PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 34-1: Key facts of Quang Ngai

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 15°12' Longitude: 108°81'	Quang Ngai is located in the south central of Vietnam, 1,045 km from Ha Noi and 756 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Quang Nam South: Binh Dinh East: East Sea West: Kon Tum	
Area [3]	5,153 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 13 rural districts, 8 wards, 10 town districts, 166 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Quang Ngai **Rural districts:** Ly Son, Binh Son, Tra Bong, Son Tinh, Son Tay, Son Ha, Tu Nghia, Nghia Hanh, Minh Long, Mo Duc, Duc Pho, Ba To, Tay Tra. Ethnic groups: Viet (Kinh), Hre,

		Co, Xo Dang, etc.
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,227,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 14.7% Rural: 85.3%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.33% Female: 50.67%	2012
Population density [3]	238 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (86.7%), Hre (9.47%), Co (2.31%), Xo Dang (1.45%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.86%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	728,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.36%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 36.025 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,820,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.21% Rural area: 1.84%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	17.64%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	10.6%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 257,405,307	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 478,088,356	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 17.6% Industry & Construction: 60.9% Services:21.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry: milk, candies, cookies, manufactured seafood Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 3,911.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.quangngai.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[70]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Quang Ngai is made up of mountains, hills and coastal plains. There is a large plain along the coast and in the center, accounting for 37 percent of the province. Mountains and hills are located in the west, accounting for 63 percent.

2.1.2. Climate: Quang Ngai has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to October and the dry season is from November to April. The annual average temperature is 26°C and the annual rainfall is between 800 mm and 1,500 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Quang Ngai has four major rivers; Tra Bong, Tra Khuc, Ve and Tra Cau rivers. The volume of water flow in Ve and Tra Cau rivers amounts to 7,431,106m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 27.1 percent is agricultural land, 52.2 percent is forest land, 4.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Forest resources: Quang Ngai has rich forest resources. The volume of wood reserves is approximately 9.8 million m^3 and annual exploitation amounts to 60,000 m^3.

2.1.6. Mineral resources: Quang Ngai has a wide variety of minerals resources including graphite, sillimanite, kaolin, construction stones, peat, mineral water and etc.

2.1.7. Marine resources: With 130 km coastline and a large fishing zone of 11,000 km^3, Quang Ngai produce valuable seafood such as prawn, squids, tuna, and mackerel.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Quang Ngai is famous for the cultural vestiges of Chau Sa Citadel, Ong and Mai Son pagodas. It also has beautiful landscapes in An mountain, Thien An mountain, Tra Khuc river, Co Luy Commune under coconut trees, Sa Huynh and My Khe beaches.

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





Quang Ngai sea (www.quangngai.gov.vn) *Thien An mountain (www.blogdulichbui.gov)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Quang Ngai City is 100 km from Hoi An, 131 km from Da Nang, 174 km from Qui Nhon, 238 km from Hue, 860 km from Ho Chi Minh city, and 889 km from Ha Noi. National Highway No.1A and North-South Express Train run through the province. National Highway No. 24A links Quang Ngai to Central Highlands and Laos.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Quang Ngai's National Development Indicators

Table 34–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	18.0	19.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	20.8	24.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	14.0	18.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	63.0	59.4
1.3.3	Services	%	23.0	22.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	100.0	270.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	14,000.0	15,481.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	20.0	23.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	91.0	84.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	91.1	58.7

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	31.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.5	1.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	2.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.02	1.20
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	42.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	24.0	23.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	45.0	51.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	91.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	81.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Ngai

Table 34-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	420	449.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	345.4	368.4
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	16,000.0	17,006.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,200.0	8,146.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3,000.0	3,349.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	11.5	12.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,216.0	1,218.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	10.0	15.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	33,000.0	10,415.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<20	19.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	45.0	63.8

2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	60.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 18 per cent, recorded at 19 per cent in 2010;
2) GDP per capita accounted for the higher level of VND 24 million, higher than the planned target of VND 20.8 million;
3) Average annual export volume recorded at a higher level of US$ 270 million instead of US$ 100 million as planned;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 15.4 trillion, higher than the target of VND 14 trillion.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 23.9 per cent, failed to meet the target of 20 per cent in 2010;
2) The rate of vocational completion remained at a low level of 31 per cent in 2010 bring about more challenges for the province to develop its industrial and service sector as planned;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize effectively development resources to accelerate industrialization, modernization and international integration;
2) To achieve a rapid economic growth rate and maintain the sustainable development on the basis of industrial and service development;
3) To enhance the sectoral development and improve people's living standard as well as putting the provincial concentration on educational and training development ensuring industrial and service development, creating jobs and maintaining social security;
4) To pay more attention on environmental protection;
5) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, social order;
6) To build a good foundation for becoming a developed province before 2020.

4.2. Quang Ngai's National Development Indicators

Table 34-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14-15	7.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	45.3	36.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	12.0	17.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	62.0	60.9
1.3.3	Services	%	26.0	21.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	500.0	428.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	32,000.0	11,548.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3-4% annually	17.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	91.1	88.7
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	65.0	61.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	35.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.5	1.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	2.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	0.86
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	65.0	57.6
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	30.0	27.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	51.5	50.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	99.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	86.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Ngai

Table 34-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	520	462.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	412.3	376.3
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 tons	464.5	407.0
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 tons	60.5	55.3
1.5	Amount of sweet potato	1,000 tons	4.7	4.1
1.6	Number of buffalos	ton	2,472.8	2,303.0
1.7	Number of cows	ton	16,491.8	14,287.0
1.8	Number of pigs	ton	49,218.4	40,403.0
1.9	Number of poultry	ton	7,185.2	6,119.0
1.10	Amount of processed seafood	ton	10,596.6	8,822.0
1.11	Amount of sugar	ton	116,029.3	97,974.0
1.12	Amount of candies	ton	13,471.1	10,935.0
1.13	Amount of dairy products	1,000 liters	179,534.3	136,369.0
1.14	Revenue budget	VND billion	22,000.0	21,940.0
1.15	Expenditure budget	VND billion	15,000.0	12,670.0
1.16	Import volume	US$ million	1,400.0	1,040.0
1.17	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	9.0	8.2
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,261.3	1,227.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	15,000.0	14,417.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	17.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	72.0	69.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	85.0	83.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.7
2.8	Rate of garbage treated in urban area	%	100	98
2.9	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 34-6: ODA performance for ongoing project*

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 Ngai***	100.47	100.47	–	35.36	35.36	–
Ratio of Quang Ngai to whole nation (%)	0.26	0.28	–	0.23	0.24	–
Ratio of Quang Ngai to all provinces (%)	0.94	0.97	–	1.03	1.07	–

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 34-7: ODA amount in Quang Ngai from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Quang Ngai (QN)	QN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Quang Ngai (QN)	QN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.6	0.24			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	3.46	0.59			
1997	583.58	6.69	1.15			
1998	509.22	16.03	3.15			
1999	442.78	5.4	1.22			
2000	524.61	12.8	2.44			
2001	706.86	57.79	8.18			
2002	539.75	15.04	2.79			
2003	548.41	41.26	7.52			
2004	606.1	16.39	2.70			
2005	549.28	24.11	4.39			
2006	769.99	1.96	0.25	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	15.75	1.17	250.83	1.03	0.41
2008	1026.78	10.35	1.01	296.91	0.89	0.30

2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	5.94	1.13
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	13.19	1.38
Total	16112.05	227.63	1.41	3122.52	21.04	0.67
Average per year	805.60	11.3815		156.13	1.05	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Quang Ngai is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 34-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	15.38	15.31	11.39	74.03
Energy & Industry	15.94	15.86	14.55	91.32
Transportation	2.31	2.30	0.68	29.41
Water supply & Environment	1.20	1.19	0.93	77.21
Forest protection	18.95	18.86	4.36	23.00
Poverty reduction	16.25	16.17	0	–
Education	3.84	3.82	0	–
Others	26.60	26.48	3.46	13.00
Total	100.47	100.00	35.36	35.19

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 34-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	58.79	58.52	17.91	30.47
Japan	20.75	20.65	4.70	22.66
ADB	15.38	15.31	11.39	74.03
Korea	3.84	3.82	0	–
Germany	1.71	1.70	1.36	79.87
Total	100.47	100.00	35.36	35.19

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 34-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Bridge Song Lien – Ba Cung	Japan	2013		1.48	1.48	–	0.10	0.10	_
Road Tra Giang – Tra Thuy, Tra Bong district, Quang Ngai	Japan	2008		0.83	0.83	_	0.68	0.68	_
Poverty reduction in mountainous area in Quang Ngai	WB	2013	2018	16.25	16.25	_	–	_	_
Water supply system for Di Lang town, Son Ha district, Quang Ngai	Japan	2009		1.20	1.20	_	0.93	0.93	_
Improving and upgrading land information database and management system for Quang Ngai-TDA	WB	2008	2013	9.58	9.58	_	2.53	2.53	_
Recovering the province's forest and sustainable forest management system; TDA	Germany	2005	2013	1.71	1.71	_	1.36	1.36	_
Improving Energy supply for rural area, Phase II, TDA	WB	2005	2011	15.94	15.94	_	14.55	14.55	_
Developing forestry sector in Quang Ngai, TDA	WB	2005	2015	5.07	5.07	_	0.83	0.83	_
Developing rural area in Quang Ngai, TDA	ADB	2007	2013	4.12	4.12	_	3.15	3.15	_
Restoring and protection forest, TDA	Japan	2012	2021	12.34	12.34	–	–	_	_
Natural disasters' observation and mentoring system, TDA	WB	2012	2017	11.95	11.95	_	–	_	_
Improving irritation system for Tra Cau district,TDA	ADB	2006	2011	11.26	11.26	_	8.24	8.24	_
Establishing Vietnam-Korea vocational college in Quang Ngai, TDA	Korea	2005	2013	3.84	3.84	_	–	_	_
Reforestation on sand area (PACSA2)	Japan	2010	2014	4.90	4.90	_	3.00	3.00	_

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 34-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Equipping facility for firemen in Dung Quat Economic Zone

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN QUANG NGAI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Construction of the Duc Pho District Hospital.
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1995-1996
-Purpose: To improve the medical service and environment in Quang Ngai through the provision of modern medical facilities and transfer of medical technology.

6.2. Training Program

Table 34-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	8
Education	2
Health	1
Public Administration	2
Total	13

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 34-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

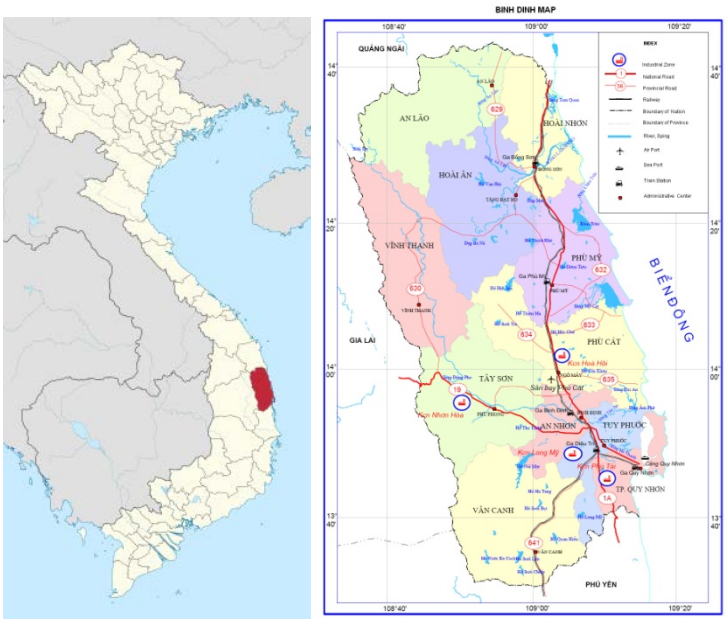
Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	4	0
Health	3	0
Total	7	0

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

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Women's Economic Empowerment Plan in South Central Coast of Vietnam.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To provide professional education for manpower of child care service and basic child nursing education to parents.

BINH DINH PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 35–1: Key facts of Binh Dinh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 14°10' Longitude: 108°95'	Binh Dinh is situated in the south central coast of Vietnam, 494 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Quang Ngai South: Phu Yen East: East Sea West: Gia Lai	
Area [3]	6,050.6 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature varies between 26°C and 28°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 10 rural districts, 21 wards, 12 town districts, 126 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Quy Nhon **Rural districts:** An Lao, Hoai An, Hoai Nhon, Phu My, Phu Cat, Vinh Thanh, Tay Son, Van Canh, An Nhon, Tuy Phuoc
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,501,800 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 30.8% Rural: 69.2%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 48.75% Female: 51.25%	2012
Population density [3]	248 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (97.6%), Ba Na (1.22%), Hre (0.61%), Cham (0.35%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	897,900 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.4%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 27.311 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,576,400	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.53% Rural area: 2.69%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	15%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	46%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 144,941,389	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 482, 212,737	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 33.7% Industry & Construction: 26.9% Services: 39.4%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, sugarcane, peanut, vegetables Industry: stone, salt, fish sauce, frozen seafood, vegetable oil, rice milling, cement, production electricity, silk, wood, marble, titanium and handicraft articles Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 714.9 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.binhdinh.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[71]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Binh Dinh is made up of highlands, midlands, plains, and coast. Elevations range from 0 m at the coast to around 1,200 m above the sea level in An Lao district in the northwest of the province. While most of the mountains are located in the west, there are mountains throughout the province even near the coast.

2.1.2. Climate: Binh Dinh has tropical monsoon climate. The annual average temperature varies between 26°C and 28°C. It is hottest in August and coldest in January. The annual average rainfall is between 1,700 mm and 1,800 mm. The average humidity is 80 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Binh Dinh Province is endowed with large rivers such as Kon, Lai Giang, La Tinh, Ha Thanh and a network of creeks and streams which can be easily utilized for irrigation works, hydro-power development and household consumption.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 21.7 percent is agricultural land, 51 percent is forest land, 4.9 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.4 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Binh Dinh is not rich in mineral resources but it has construction stones, titan ore, gold ore, ilmenite, graphite, mineral water, kaolin, white sand and others.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Binh Dinh has 134 km coastline with many kinds of sea products such as mackerel, tuna, anchovy, herring, flying fish, squid and shrimp as well as rare specialties like king crab and holothurians.

2.1.7. Forest resources: Binh Dinh is not rich in forest resources

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Binh Dinh is famous for Phuong Mai Peninsula, Queen, Quy Hoa and Ghenh Rang beaches and Ham Ho valley. Binh Dinh is also well-known for the center of the old Sa Huynh culture since it used to be one of the capital cities of the former Cham Kingdom for a long period. The popular Cham towers are Banh It, Duong Long, Canh Tien and Doi.

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



Ham Ho (www.binhdinh.gov.vn)



Thac Do waterfall (www.tinmoi.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Binh Dinh is 1,065 km from Ha Noi and is accessible either by car, train or plane. Quy Nhon is 174 km from Quang Ngai, 186 km from Pleiku, 223 km from Buon Ma Thuot, 238 km from Nha Trang, 304 km from Da Nang and 677 km from Ho Chi Minh city. The National Highways No. 1A and 19 run through the province.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Binh Dinh's National Development Indicators

Table 35–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	10.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.4	17.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	35.7	34.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	27.2	29.1
1.3.3	Services	%	37.1	36.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,500.0	427.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,000.0	10,194.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	16.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	94.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	69.0	69.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	N/A	41.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	2.5

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	3.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	2.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.50	3.00
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	91.8	91.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	24.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	48.0	47.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	75.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	66.0	65.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Dinh

Table 35-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	690	673.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	482.5	452.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	5,604.4
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	4,820.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	200.0	161.7
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	7.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,430.0	1,492.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	16.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	25,000.0	30,400.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	19.0	18.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	95.2	95.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.3

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization recorded VND 10,194 billion in 2010, higher level than expected;
2) Industrial sector developed higher than expected, brought up the share of industrial sector in the provincial GDP to 29.1 per cent, higher by almost 2 per cent than the plan.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to reach the target of 13 per cent, recorded at only 10.9 per cent instead;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 17.7 million, failed to reach the target of VND 19.4 million in 2010;
3) Average annual export volume experienced the low level of US$ 427 million, lower than the target of US$ 1,500 million in 2010;
4) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 16 per cent in 2010, failed to meet the target of 10 per cent in the same year;
5) The rate of vocational completion remained at the low level of 41per cent in 2010;
6) Environmental aspect experienced low figures for fresh drinking water both in rural and urban area;
7) Population growth rate remained at 3.0 per cent in 2010 giving more pressure on social aspect development for the next period.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To take advantages of the province's industrial and service potentials 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;
2) To improve the investment environment for mobilizing more investment for industrial development;
3) To put more priority for developing industry sector; to stabilize the growth rate of agriculture and ensure food security.
4) To put more focus on agricultural and rural development in association with raising standard of living and ensuring social security;
5) To improve the quality of education and human resource development;
6) To promote the development of culture and society and strengthen the management of environmental resources and actively respond to natural disasters;
7) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order;

8) To put more effort for achieving the main criteria of an industrialized province by 2020.

4.2. Binh Dinh's National Development Indicators

Table 35-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	8.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	41.2	27.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	26.2	33.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	36.1	26.9
1.3.3	Services	%	37.7	39.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	560	528.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	18,000.0	16,626.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2% annually	15.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	97.1
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	75.0	72.2
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	46.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	3.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	1.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.80	2.00
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	98.0	93.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	28.0	26.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	48.0	47.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	87.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	70.0	68.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Dinh

Table 35-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	720	697.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	454.4	465.0
1.3	Amount of sugar cane production	1,000 ton	173.2	157.1
1.4	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	93.5	25.7
1.5	Amount of vegetable	1,000 ton	683.4	221.1
1.6	Number of buffalos	animal	21,869.5	20,997.0
1.7	Number of cows	animal	232,400.6	246,253.0
1.8	Number of pigs	animal	794,631.0	711,065.0
1.9	Number of horses	animal	89.5	84.0
1.10	Number of goats	animal	8,934.9	9,748.0
1.11	Number of poultries	animal	7,201.5	6,646.7
1.12	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	1,238.9	1,104.0
1.13	Amount of salt	1,000 ton	13.5	13.4
1.14	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liters	30,282.0	27,837.1
1.15	Amount of frozen seafood	ton	13,059.8	11,879.0
1.16	Amount of cooking oil	ton	2,605.1	3,334.2
1.17	Processed rice	1,000 ton	859.3	765.4
1.18	Amount of sugar	ton	49,799.6	42,000.0
1.19	Amount of cement	1,000 ton	176.1	75.0
1.20	Amount of electricity	million kwh	548.7	565.0
1.21	Amount of fresh water	1,000 m^3	14,721.4	14,176.0
1.22	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,000.0	8,183.8
1.23	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,800.0	6,370.5
1.24	Import volume	US$ million	300.0	175.0
1.25	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	22.0	22.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,584.4	1,501.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	16.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	30,000.0	30,240.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<17	15.8

2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	18.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	98.0	95.6
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 35-6: ODA performance for 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
Binh Dinh	102.02	84.99	17.03	45.34	37.26	8.07
Ratio of Binh Dinh to whole nation (%)	0.27	0.24	0.81	0.29	0.25	0.89
Ratio of Binh Dinh to all provinces (%)	0.95	0.82	4.24	1.32	1.12	6.31

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 35-7: ODA amount in Binh Dinh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Binh Dinh (BD)	BD/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Binh Dinh (BD)	BD/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	5.5	2.18			
1995	338.24	4.38	1.29			
1996	590.28	3.67	0.62			
1997	583.58	7	1.20			
1998	509.22	20.13	3.95			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	0	-			
2001	706.86	2.7	0.38			
2002	539.75	6.45	1.19			
2003	548.41	0	-			

2004	606.1	6.24	1.03			
2005	549.28	41.68	7.59			
2006	769.99	1.26	0.16	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	77.71	5.77	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	9.74	0.95	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	4.16	1.06
2011	2847.96	0.65	0.02	527.55	5.70	1.08
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	13.53	1.41
Total	16112.05	187.11	1.16	3122.52	23.39	0.74
Average per year	805.60	9.35		446.07	3.34	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

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

Table 35-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2021

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	1.81	1.77	0.89	49.46
Water supply & Environment	79.20	77.63	42.61	53.81
Forest protection	13.79	13.52	0	–
Others	7.22	7.08	1.83	25.33
Total	102.02	100.00	45.34	44.44

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 35-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2021

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	70.55	69.16	36.75	52.09
Japan	14.44	14.15	0.51	3.53
Belgium	9.87	9.67	4.66	47.21
New Zealand	1.81	1.77	0.89	49.17
Global environment fund	5.35	5.24	2.52	47.10
Total	102.02	100.00	45.34	44.44

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 35-10: 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
Water supply system for Binh Dinh	Belgium	2009	2015	9.87	–	9.87	4.66	–	4.66
Improving land information management in Binh Dinh, TDA	WB	2008	2013	7.22	7.22	–	1.83	1.83	–
Enhancing and repairing Chi Hoa 2 damp	Japan	2011	2012	0.65	0.65	–	0.51	0.51	–
Restoring and managing reservation forest in Binh Dinh	Japan	2012	2021	13.79	13.79	–	–	–	–
Establishing rural livelihood for Binh Dinh	New Zealand	2009	2013	1.81	–	1.81	0.89	–	0.89
Environmental improvement in coastal cities, Quy Nhon city's TDA	WB	2007	2014	63.33	63.33	–	34.92	34.92	–
Environmental improvement in coastal cities, Quy Nhon city's TDA	Global environment fund	2007	2014	5.35	–	5.35	2.52	–	2.52

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 35-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving irritation system for Thuong Son, Tay Son district

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BINH DINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Constructing a Secondary School in Binh Dinh Province.

-Sector: Education

-Period: 1996-1997

-Purpose: To improve the educational environment in Binh Dinh through the establishment of school and provision of educational equipment.

6.2. Training Program

Table 35-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	19
Health	2
Industry & Energy	8
Public Administration	4
Others	1
Total	35

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 35-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	19	4
Industry & Energy	4	0
Total	23	4

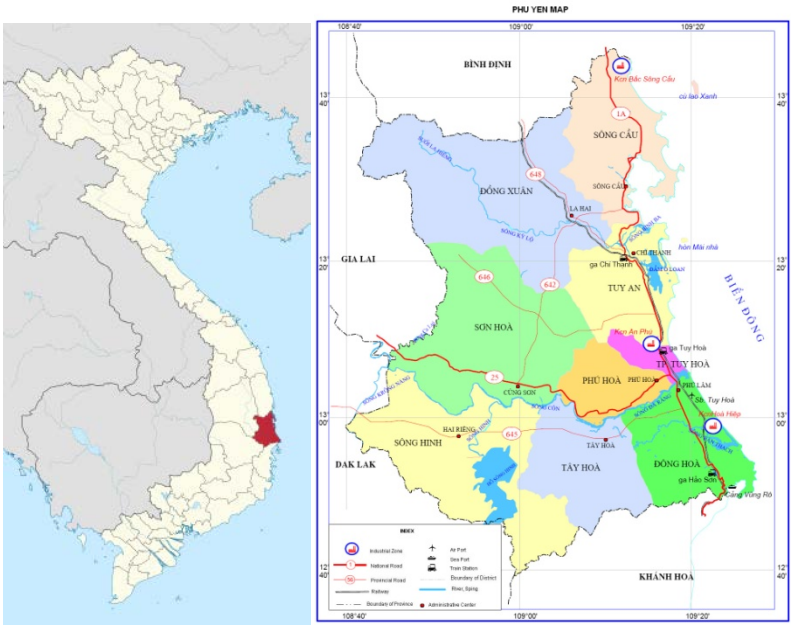
Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Follow up management of Phu Phong General Hospital.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of medical service environment and quality and public health.

2) The Supporting Project of Quy Nhon Vocational Training.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To create an ideal model of training Vietnam's industrial workforce qualified and contribute to the industrial development through development of new vocational courses and the actual professional manpower.

PHU YEN PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 36-1: Key facts of Phu Yen

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 13°08' Longitude: 109°09'	Phu Yen is situated in the south central coast of Vietnam, 494 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Binh Dinh South: Khanh Hoa East: East Sea West: Dak Lak	
Area [3]	5.060.6 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26.5℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province,1 town, 10 rural districts, 16 wards, 5 town districts, 91 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Tuy Hoa **Town:** Song Cau **Rural districts:** Dong Xuan, Tuy An, Son Hoa, Tay Hoa, Dong Hoa, Song Hinh, Phu Hoa
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	877,200 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 23.2% Rural: 76.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.05% Female: 49.95%	2012
Population density [3]	173 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (94.05%), E De (2.42%), Cham (2.31%), Ba Na (0.48%), Tay (0.27)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	93.81%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	542,900 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.6%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 23.136 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,236,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.15% Rural area: 2.54%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	15.7%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	42%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 45,678,998	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 86,973,736	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 26.8% Industry & Construction: 35.5% Services: 37.7%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, fiber plants, oil seed vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, and other annual crops Industry : seafood, cashews, fish sauce, beer, mineral water, cement, production electricity Services: tourism, transportation, marine services	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 6,531.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.phuyen.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[72]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Phu Yen consists of mountains, highlands, plains and coastline. Mountains and hills are located mostly in the west and plain in the east. The highest peak of 1,592 m is on the border of Khanh Hoa province in the south.

2.1.2. Climate: Phu Yen has tropical monsoon and oceanic influent climate. It is hot and humid with lots of rain. The annual average temperature is 26.5°C. The annual average rainfall ranges between 1,500 mm and 3,000 mm. The annual average sunny hours are 2,450 hours and the average humidity is above 80 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Phu Yen has sufficient water resources from Ba, Ban Thach and Ky Lo rivers. Total river bed coverage is above 16,500 km^2 and the annual average flow volume is 12.4 billion m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 25.3 percent is agricultural land, 50 percent is forest land, 4.9 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Phu Yen has many kinds of minerals including diatomite, granite of different colors, fluorite, iron, peat, gold mineral sand and mineral water

2.1.6. Forest resources: The natural forests in Phu Yen occupy 156,000 ha and hold 16 million m^3 of timber. Forests are rich in flora and fauna attracting tourists and scientific research.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Phu Yen has 189 km of coastline dotted with ponds and pretty bays which have many high economic value marine products such as prawns, squids and different kinds of fish.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Phu Yen has beautiful landscapes such as Nhan tower, My A beach, O Loan lagoon, Hon Chua and Hon Yen islands, Tien beach, Da Trang pagoda and Da Dia Rapids with special 35,000 stone columns. It also has Vung Ro port, Ro bay and Bac Deo Ca natural preservation, Trai national preservation and Go Thi Thung vestige.

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





Hon Yen (www.baophuyen.gov.vn) *Chop Chai mountain (www.namphuongtourist.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Tuy Hoa City is 120 km from Nha Trang, and 561 km from Ho Chi Minh city and 1,156 km from Ha Noi. National Highway No.1A and North-South Express Train run through the province and stop at Tuy Hoa City. There are two flights a week from Ho Chi Minh city to Tuy Hoa airport.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Phu Yen's National Development Indicators

Table 36–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	12.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	10.0	15.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	22.0	29.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.0	34.4
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	36.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	130.0	118
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	19,700.0	26,525.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	9.0	9.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	N/A	86.9
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	N/A	53.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	38.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	2.7

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	4.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	1.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.26	1.23
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	50.0	49.1
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	%	45.0	39.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75.0	70.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	97.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Phu Yen

Table 36-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	380	364.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	407.7	419.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,100.0	2,530.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,000.0	10,015.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	225.0	250.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	14.8
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	932.0	867.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	5.0	5.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	25,000.0	25,350.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.0	18.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	48.0	47.3
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97.7
2.8	Rate of garbage collected in urban area	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	80	15.0
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	66.0

Source: GSO and the DPI.

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 15.9 million, exceeded the target;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accumulated for VND 26 trillion, higher than the target of VND 19.7 trillion;
3) Poverty rate remained the planned level at 9 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to reach the target of 14 per cent, recorded at 12.3 per cent for the period;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction but failed to reach the targets as agricultural sector remained the high level for the share of the sectors in the provincial GDP, accumulated for 29.4 per cent instead of 22 per cent targeted;
3) The rate of completion of vocational education failed to reach the target of 38 per cent in 2010, failed to meet the target;
4) Rate of solid waste and medical waste collected did not meet the target required.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To achieve a high sustainable economic growth rate on the basis of accelerating the economic restructuring;
2) To enhance the economic competiveness and increase the share of technology in production;
3) To improve the quality of education and enrich the quality of human resources;
4) To enhance the people's spiritual and material life; to reinforce the protection of natural resources, environment and actively respond to climate change;
5) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order;
6) To put more effort for achieving a good foundation of an industrialized province before 2020.

4.2. Phu Yen's National Development Indicators

Table 36-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	9.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	38.4	23.1

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	20.0	26.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.0	35.5
1.3.3	Services	%	39.0	37.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	350.0	131.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	13,000.0	8,652.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2.5% annually	15.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	90.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	70.0	58.7
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	42.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	NA	1.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	<4.7	2.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.70	0.70
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	55.0	49.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	23.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	40.0	35.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	81.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	98.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Phu Yen

Table 36-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	375.0	368.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	409.1	420.3
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	1,600.0	1,342.3
1.4	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	4.3	3.7

1.5	Amount of vegetable	1,000 ton	70	63.8
1.6	Number of buffalos	animals	4,130	3,702
1.7	Number of cows	animals	170,200	176,441
1.8	Number of pigs	animals	103,700	110,686
1.9	Number of horses	animals	640	246
1.10	Number of goats	animals	3,000	3,531
1.11	Number of poultries	animals	3,600	3,072
1.12	Amount of processed seafood	ton	4,300	4,208
1.13	Amount of medicine	million pill	1,000	845
1.14	Amount of cashew	ton	18,500	18,000
1.15	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liters	15,100	14,300
1.16	Amount of beer	1,000 liters	17,059	24,000
1.17	Amount of mineral water	1,000 liters	3,100	3,450
1.18	Amount of cement	ton	62,700	73,000
1.19	Amount of electricity	million kwh	1,699.5	1,400.0
1.20	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,200.0	2,939.5
1.21	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,200.0	7,669.5
1.22	Import volume	US$ million	100	59.8
1.23	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	18.0	17.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	916.7	877.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	13.0	16.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	23,500.0	17,350.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<15	17.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	18.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	66.0	64.3
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0
2.8	Rate of garbage collected in urban area	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	80	20
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	72

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 36-6: 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 Yen	58.56	58.23	0.33	9.70	9.38	0.31
Ratio of Phu Yen to whole nation (%)	0.15	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.03
Ratio of Phu Yen to all provinces (%)	0.54	0.56	0.08	0.28	0.28	0.24

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 36-7: ODA amount in Phu Yen from 1993-2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Phu Yen (PY)	PY/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Phu Yen (PY)	PY/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	2.58	1.02			
1995	338.24	9.5	2.81			
1996	590.28	2.63	0.45			
1997	583.58	3.9	0.67			
1998	509.22	10.52	2.07			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	2.83	0.54			
2001	706.86	5.45	0.77			
2002	539.75	17.8	3.30			
2003	548.41	1.99	0.36			
2004	606.1	16.99	2.80			
2005	549.28	9.33	1.70			
2006	769.99	16.5	2.14	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	10.47	0.78	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	0.55	0.14
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.00	–
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	7.24	0.76
Total	16112.05	110.49	0.69	3122.52	7.79	0.24
Average per year	805.60	5.52		446.07	1.11	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Phu Yen is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 36-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2021

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	5.78	9.87	3.98	68.76
Transportation	18.89	32.25	1.61	8.53
Water supply & Environment	0.33	0.56	0.31	95.75
Urban development	13.00	22.20	3.67	28.27
Forest protection	7.69	13.14	0	–
Others	12.87	21.98	0.12	0.97
Total	58.56	100.00	9.70	16.65

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 36-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2021

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	18.78	32.07	7.65	40.73
Saudi Arabia Fund	14.94	25.51	0	–
WB	12.87	21.98	0.12	0.97
Japan	11.64	19.88	1.61	13.83
Belgium	0.33	0.56	0.31	95.75
Total	58.56	100.00	9.70	16.65

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 36-10: 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
Provincial road no. 648, Phu yen	Japan	2010		1.43	1.43	–	1.27	1.27	–
Road from Xuan Phuoc to Phu Hai, Phu Yen	Saudi Arabia Fund	2012	2014	14.94	14.94	–	–	–	–
Road in Xuan Canh commune	Japan	2012		2.52	2.52	–	0.34	0.34	–
Improving capacity for assessment and management of water resources in Phu Yen	Belgium	2009	2012	0.33	–	0.33	0.31	–	0.31
Marine resources for sustainable development– TDA for Phu Yen	WB	2012	2018	12.87	12.87	–	0.12	0.12	–
Restoring and sustainable management for reservation forest in Phu Yen	Japan	2011	2021	7.69	7.69	–	–	–	–
Developing small and medium urban area in the Central region, TDA for Phu Yen	ADB	2007	2013	13.00	13.00	–	3.67	3.67	–
Rural development in Central region, TDA for Phu Yen	ADB	2007	2013	5.78	5.78	–	3.98	3.98	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 36-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Infrastructure development for Southern Phu Yen Economic Zone (Dong Hoa)
2	Phu Yen university (Tuy Hoa)
3	Upgrading Vung Ro port (Dong Hoa)
4	Improving power grid of districts
5	Infrastructure for extremely difficult communes near beach (Tuy An, Song Cau, Tuy Hoa, Dong Hoa)
6	Water supply and sanitation for towns (the whole province)

7	Schools and centers for vocational training in mountainous districts (Dong Xuan, Son Hoa, Song Hinh)
8	Specialized hospitals (Tuy Hoa city)

Source: List of projects calling for investment of Phu Yen in period of 2016-2020, Economics and Forecast, MPI.

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN PHU YEN FROM 1993 TO 2013

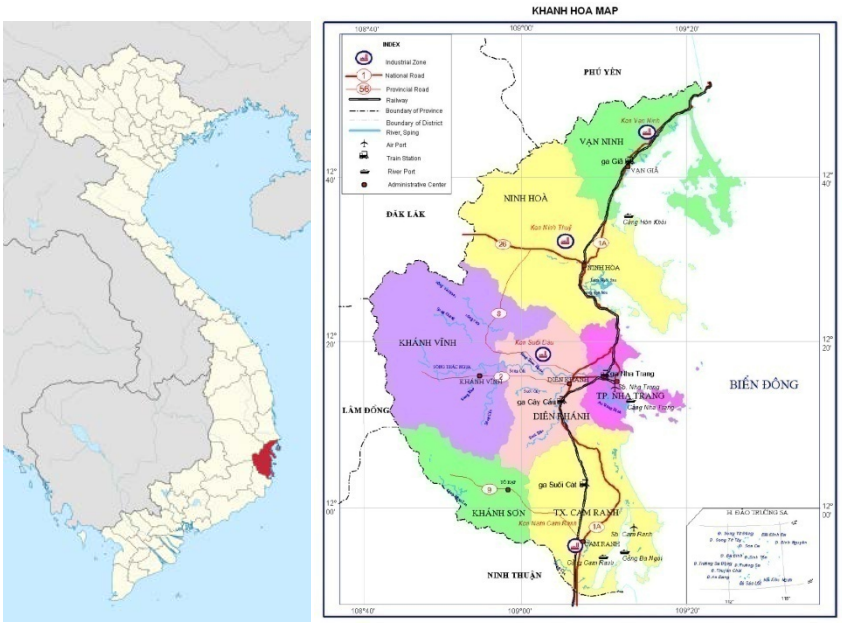
6.1. Training program

Table 36-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	4
Health	1
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	2
Total	**8**

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

KHANH HOA PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 37-1: Key facts of Khanh Hoa

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 12°25' Longitude: 109°05'	Khanh Hoa is a coastal province in the south central of Vietnam, 432 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Phu Yen South: Ninh Thuan East: East Sea West: Dak Lak and Lam Dong	
Area [3]	5,217.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26.5°C.
Administrative districts [3]	2 city under province, 1 town, 6 rural districts, 35 wards, 6 town districts, 99 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Nha Trang, Cam Ranh **Town:** Ninh Hoa **Rural districts:** Van Ninh, Dien Khanh, Khanh Vinh, Khanh Son, Truong Sa, Cam Lam
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,183,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 44.5% Rural: 55.5%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.55% Female: 50.45%	2012
Population density [3]	227 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (94.67%), Raglay (3.96%) Co Ho (0.41%), Ede (0.29%) Hoa (0.26%), Ra Glai	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.61%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	653,600 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.1%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 39.0 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,870,500	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 6.29% Rural area: 4.14%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	3.0%	2009
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	36%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 403,153,910	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 966,000,467	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 18.4% Industry & Construction: 43.1% Services: 38.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, sweet potato, corns Industry: frozen seafood, fish sauce, salt, ship building and repairing Services: tourism, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,033.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.khanhhoa.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[73]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Khanh Hoa consists of mountains, plain, coastline and islands. Most of mountains are located in the west. The highest peak is Vong Phu mountain of 2,051 m in height at the border to Dak Lak province.

2.1.2. Climate: Khanh Hoa has tropical monsoon climate with an average temperature of 26.5°C. The annual sunshine varies from 2,500 to 2,600 hours. The annual average rainfall is 1,030 mm, concentrated from October to December. The average humidity is 77 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Khanh Hoa has about 40 rivers and some main rivers are Nha Trang, Dinh and To Hap.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 17.8 percent is agricultural land, 41.2 percent is forest land, 16 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Forest resources: Khanh Hoa has about 180,500 ha of forest with 18.5 million m^3 of wood reserves.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Khanh Hoa has 385 km coastline and a large oceanic water space for fishery farming. Amount of fish caught in Khanh Hoa is approximately 150,000 tons annually and 2,000 kg of saliva nests from swallows is yielded annually.

2.1.7. Mineral resources: Khanh Hoa has peat, kaolin, clay, mineral water, fire clay, sand, coral and granite. However, these mineral resources have not been exploited and processed by the industrial scale, only processed and exploited by the small scale.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province is famous for Cam Ranh Bay, Van Phong Bay and NhaTrang Bay. It also has historical destinations such as Cham Towers, Bao Dai palace and Hon Chong.

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



Van Phong bay (www.abay.vn)



Ninh Van bay (www.dulichhe.biz)

2.2.2. Transportation: Various forms of convenient transports are available in Khanh Hoa. The National Highway 1A and the North – South railway from run through Khanh Hoa Province. The National Highway 26 links Khanh Hoa to some provinces in the Central Highland. In Nha Trang airport, Vietnam Airlines offers daily flights to Ho Chi Minh city and Ha Noi and four flights a week to Da Nang. Regular trains between Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh city stop in Nha Trang and there is a daily train between Ho Chi Min and Nha Trang. Cam Ranh and Nha Trang ports connect Khanh Hoa with many regions in Vietnam as well as with abroad.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Khanh Hoa's National Development Indicators

Table 37–2: 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	24.9	28.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	13.0	22.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	43.5	41.8
1.3.3	Services	%	43.5	35.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	900.0	695
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	16,000.0	15,360.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<2.4	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	%	100.0	97.0

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	35.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	4.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	3.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.08
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	30.0	28.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	36.0	37.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	97.0	97.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	92.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Khanh Hoa

Table 37-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	267	243.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	226.3	208.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,800.0	6,300.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	500.0	422.2
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,180.0	1,164.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	16.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	25,000	25,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10.0	15.7
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	55.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita accounted for VND 28 million, higher than the planned figure of VND 24.8 million;
2) Population growth rate experienced the lower level of 1.08 per cent compared with the target of 1.1 per cent;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 12 per cent, recorded at 11 per cent in 2010;
2) Economic structure failed to shift to the shares targeted of 13 per cent, 43.5 per cent and 43.5 per cent, accumulated for 22.6 per cent, 41.8 per cent and 35.6 per cent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
3) Average annual export volume failed to meet the target of US$ 900 million, accounted for US$ 696 million;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 15 trillion in 2010, lower than the target of VND 16 trillion;
5) Vocational training showed a low performance as the rate of completion of vocational education remained at 34 per cent, lower than the target of 35 per cent in 2010;
6) Malnutrition rate for children under 5 years old remained at the higher level of 15.7 per cent compare with the figure of 10 per cent in 2010;
7) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 3.5 per cent in 2010, failed to meet the target of below 2.4 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To build the province to be a center for economic development, culture and tourism as well as the center for education of Southern Coastal and Highland provinces;
2) To develop the economic strength on the basis of accelerating coastal economics;
3) To maintain the sustainable development along with actively integrating into international economy;
4) 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;
5) To put focus on environmental protection and actively respond to the climate change;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Khanh Hoa's National Development Indicators

Table 37-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	8.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	62.0	39.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	15.0	18.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	45.0	43.1
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	38.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,430.0	1,155.4
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	21,000.0	19,908.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.5	3.0
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	%	100.0	98.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	47.5	36.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	3.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.4	3.3
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.09
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	32.0	29.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	45.0	38.3
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	99.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	94.1

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Khanh Hoa

Table 37-5: 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	260.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	221.5	220.3
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	252.0	246.0
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	15.0	14.0
1.5	Amount of sweet potato	1,000 ton	1.1	1.1
1.6	Amount of buffalos	ton	240.0	208
1.7	Amount of cows	ton	4,030.0	3,398.0
1.8	Amount of pigs	ton	22,800.0	14,191.0
1.9	Amount of poultries	ton	8,240.0	5,300.0
1.10	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	2,220.0	1,894.0
1.11	Amount of salt	1,000 ton	36.0	41.0
1.12	Amount of frozen seafood	ton	64,000.0	61,105.0
1.13	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	27,400.0	25,920.0
1.14	Revenue budget	VND billion	15,000.0	12,469.0
1.15	Expenditure budget	VND billion	14,500.0	11,059.0
1.16	Import volume	US$ million	700.0	635.8
1.17	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	18.0	17.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,218.8	1,183.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	25.0	17.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	26,000.0	9,401.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10.0	13.8
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	100.0	99.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	55.0	45.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	99.0
2.8	Rate of businesses meet the environmental standard	%	80	78

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 37-6: 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
Khanh Hoa	83.94	75.44	8.50	36.91	33.19	3.72
Ratio of Khanh Hoa to whole nation (%)	0.22	0.21	0.41	0.24	0.22	0.41
Ratio of Khanh Hoa to whole nation (%)	0.78	0.73	2.11	1.07	1.00	2.91

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 37-7: ODA amount in Khanh Hoa from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Khanh Hoa (KH)	DL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Khanh Hoa (KH)	DL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	17.04	5.04			
1996	590.28	5.16	0.87			
1997	583.58	6.48	1.11			
1998	509.22	0.34	0.07			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	8.88	1.69			
2001	706.86	7.72	1.09			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	0.5	0.09			
2004	606.1	0.49	0.08			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	41	3.04	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	4.16	1.06
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	5.70	1.08
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	13.53	1.41
Total	16112.05	87.61	0.54	3122.52	23.39	0.74
Average per year	805.60	4.38		446.07	3.01	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Khanh Hoa is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 37-8: 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	74.12	88.30	31.33	42.27
Urban development	9.82	11.70	5.59	56.87
Total	83.94	100.00	36.91	43.97

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 37-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	74.12	88.30	31.33	42.26
ADB	9.82	11.70	5.59	56.92
Total	83.94	100.00	36.91	43.97

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 37-10: 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	Loan	Grants
Developing small and medium urban areas in Central region, TDA	ADB	2007	2014	9.82	3.15	6.67	5.59	1.86	3.72
Improving the sanity' s condition for coastal cities, TDA for Nha Trang	WB	2007	2014	74.12	72.29	1.83	31.33	31.33	–

Source: MPI

Table 37-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Sustainable tourism development for Khanh Hoa
2	Waste treating system for Khanh Hoa

Source: Suggested by APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN KHANH HOA FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Improvement of the Taekwondo Training Center of the Khanh Hoa Police department, Ministry of Public Security.
-Sector: Education
-Period: 1999
-Purpose: To provide a Taekwondo training to police officers in Khanh Hoa for self-protection.

6.2. Training Program

Table 37-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	6
Education	1
Health	3
Industry & Energy	2
Public Administration	5
Others	4
Total	21

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 37-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	2	0
Health	5	0
Total	7	0

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

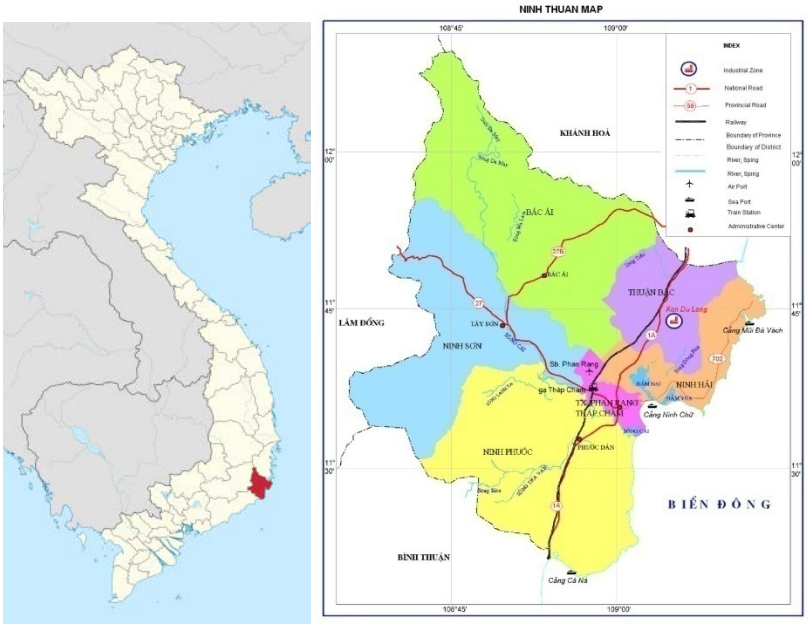
6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) School-based Comprehensive Services for Children in Vietnam

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2013-2015

-Purpose: To contribute to sound growth and early adaption to school life of ethnic minority children through the provision of comprehensive service of education, health and welfare.

NINH THUAN PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 38-1: Key facts of Ninh Thuan

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°67' Longitude: 108°86'	Ninh Thuan is located in the south central coast of Vietnam, 351 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Khanh Hoa South: Binh Thuan East: East Sea West:	
Area [3]	3,358.3 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 6 rural districts, 15 wards, 3 town districts, 47 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Phan Rang **Rural districts:** Ninh Hai, Ninh Phuoc, Ninh Son, Bac Ai, Thuan Bac, Thuan Nam
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	576,700 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 36.1% Rural: 63.9%	2012
Percentage of male–female population [3]	Male: 50.41% Female: 49.59%	2012
Population density [3]	172 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (76.5%), Cham (11.9%), Raglay (10.4%), Co Ho (0.5%), Hoa (0.32%)	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]	319,600 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10.9%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 19.1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,914,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.37% Rural area: 3.70%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	16.3%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.2%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 32,045,000	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 29,689,303	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 39.31% Industry & Construction: 22.3% Services: 38.4%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, sweet potato Industry : bricks, cement, clothes, electricity Services: eco–tourism, seaport services	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 775.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.ninhthuan.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[74]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ninh Thuan is a mixture of mountains, plains and coastline. Mountains account for 63.2 percent of the total area of province, half-mountain half-plain areas for 14.4 percent and coastal plain areas for 22.4 percent. It is gradually sloping from northwest to southeast.

2.1.2. Climate: The climate is a combination of the tropical monsoon and dry and windy weather. It is hot, dry and windy all of year. There is two seasons; the rainy season lasts from May to November and the dry season lasts from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Generally, the water resources in Ninh Thuan are distributed mainly in the southern and central part of the province. Main rivers running through the province include Sat, Cai, Ong, Gia, Can, La, and Quao.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 22 percent is agricultural land, 55.4 percent is forest land, 5.3 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.4 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has many mineral resources such as wolfram, tin, titan, crystal quartz, clay and etc.

2.1.6. Marine resources: With 150 km of coastline, the province's fishing area is favorable for seafood exploitation of 500 marine species.

2.1.7. Forest Resources: Ninh Thuan has about 157,300 ha of forest land, of which 152,300 ha is natural forests, 5 ha of planted forests. The provincial timber capacity is nearly 11 million m^3 and 2.5 million m^3 of bamboo trees.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ninh Thuan belongs to tourism triangles including Da Lat, Nha Trang and Phan Rang. It has Ca Na Tourist Site, Ninh Chu beach, Vinh Hy Bay, Da Trang mountain, Phan Rang reservation and Pi Nang Tac Stone Trap. Being home of Cham minority group, Ninh Thuan has culture of Cham ethnic in Cham dance, sculpture, pottery, brocade and Cham towers named Po Klong Garai and Porome.

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



Nui Chua mountain (www.forum.caycanhvietnam.com.vn) – Ca Na beach (www.bazantravel.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Phan Rang-Thap Cham city is 105 km from Nha Trang, 110 km from Da Lat, 350 km from Ho Chi Minh city and 1,382 km from Ha Noi. The North - South Express Train, National Highway No.1A and National Highway No.27 run through the province.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ninh Thuan's National Development Indicators

Table 38–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	23.0	23.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	12.5	12.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30.0	41.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	35.0	22.0
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	36.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	90–100	51
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	11,000.0	8,300
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<13	19.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	20.0	21.0
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	%	25.0	24.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.5	3.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	3.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.9
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	1.43
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	65.0	60.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.5	22.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	55.0	44.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	99.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	86.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ninh Thuan

Table 38-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	256.3	234.768
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	489.78	413
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	600.0	1,356.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,000.0	3,942.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	30.0	19.1
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	523.3	568.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20.0	19.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	15,000.0	9,972.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	21.0	23.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A

2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	45.0	41.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate recorded at 23.8 per cent, met the target in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP per capita accounted for a low level of VND 12.6 million, even though with a very high economic growth rate;
2) Economic structure failed to shift to the share targeted of 30 per cent, 35 per cent and 35 per cent, accumulated for 41.9 per cent, 22 per cent and 36.1 per cent for agriculture, industry and services respectively; agricultural sector remained at the high share in the province's GDP;
3) Poverty rate remained at 19 per cent in 2010, failed to meet the target of under 13 per cent in 2010;
4) The rate of vocational completion remained at the low level of 24.2 per cent, lower than the target of 25 per cent for 2010;
5) The rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old recorded at 23.5 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 21 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To bring the province to a higher economic growth and achieve the national average level of GDP per capita based on the green growth;
2) To increase the competiveness and the quality of development by putting into the application of technology and improving the quality of human resources;
3) To build a good living environment; To achieve a sustainable development on the basis of accelerating restructuring the economy and labor force;
4) To improve the performance of the political system to promote national unity, strengthen national defense and security; build a healthy social environment, safety and erase poverty and continue to bring about the improvement of people's material and spirit life;
5) To protect the environment and strengthen the capacity for responding actively to the climate change;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Ninh Thuan's National Development Indicators

Table 38-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	16-18	10.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.0	19.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	25.0	39.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.0	22.3
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	38.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	180.0	59.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	10,000-12,000	6,004.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.5	16.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	30.0	25.0
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	%	33.0	27.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	1.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	2.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	1.2
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.15	1.16
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	70.0	45.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.0	23.9
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	44.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	N/A	99.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	N/A	87.5

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ninh Thuan

Table 38-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	322.3	290.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	495.8	503
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	650.0	236.8
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	56.0	52.9
1.5	Amount of beef	ton	9,200.0	8,079
1.6	Amount of pork	ton	7,000.0	7,843
1.7	Amount of chicken	ton	5,000.0	4,681
1.8	Garment products	1,000 piece	2,000.0	1,810
1.9	Brick production	1,000 piece	97,000.0	106,512
1.10	Amount of cement	1,000 ton	350.0	313
1.11	Amount of electricity	million kwh	440.0	397.5
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,400.0	2,357.0
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,600.0	4,829.0
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	80.0	11.9
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	16.0	15.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	650.0	576.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	19.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	15,000.0	9,973.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	21.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	52.0	47.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.3
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7	6.5

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 38-6: 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 Thuan***	127.02	104.81	22.21	52.19	37.19	14.99
Ratio of Ninh Thuan to whole nation (%)	0.33	0.29	1.06	0.33	0.25	1.65
Ratio of Ninh Thuan to all provinces (%)	1.18	1.01	5.53	1.52	1.12	11.72

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 38-7: ODA amount in Ninh Thuan from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ninh Thuan(NT)	NT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ninh Thuan(NT)	NT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.09	0.43			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	1.09	0.18			
1997	583.58	0	-			
1998	509.22	6.1	1.20			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	2.4	0.46			
2001	706.86	3.5	0.50			
2002	539.75	28.45	5.27			
2003	548.41	3.18	0.58			
2004	606.1	0	-			
2005	549.28	18.82	3.43			
2006	769.99	12.5	1.62	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	7.14	2.85
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	2.50	0.84

2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	4.08	1.13
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	4.05	1.03
2011	2847.96	45.86	1.61	527.55	3.95	0.75
2012	2069.17	5.77	0.28	957.76	11.81	1.23
Total	16112.05	128.76	0.80	3122.52	33.53	1.07
Average per year	805.60	6.43		446.07	4.79	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ninh Thuan is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 38-8: ODA performance by sector from 2002 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	17.00	13.38	4.65	27.35
Transportation	6.55	5.15	5.10	77.86
Water supply & Environment	64.29	50.62	36.82	57.27
Urban development	5.52	4.34	1.87	33.84
Education & Training	24.62	19.38	0	–
Health & Social affairs	2.29	1.80	2.11	92.17
Others	6.76	5.32	1.65	24.42
Total	127.02	100.00	52.19	41.08

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 38-9: ODA performance by donor from 2002 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
France	28.34	22.31	21.80	76.92
Netherland	17.80	14.02	3.56	20.00
Germany	13.62	10.72	0	–
Belgium	18.43	14.51	11.24	60.99
IFAD	12.15	9.57	1.14	9.38
Saudi Arabia	11.00	8.66	0	–
ADB	10.36	8.16	5.38	51.93
UNICEF	6.76	5.32	1.65	24.41
Japan	6.26	4.93	5.32	84.98

UNFPA	2.29	1.80	2.11	92.14
Total	127.02	100.00	52.19	41.08

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 38-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Ninh Thuan children friendship	UNICEF	2002	2011	1.64	–	1.64	1.65	–	1.65
Ninh Thuan children friendship, Phase 2	UNICEF	2012	2016	5.12	–	5.12	–	–	–
Extended Road An Hoa to Phuoc Trung, Ninh Thuan province	France	2010	2012	1.62	1.62	–	1.11	1.11	–
Road An Xuan to Phuoc Nhon, Ninh Thuan province	Japan	2012		0.93	0.93	–	–	–	–
Road Ma Lam – Phuoc Tan, Ninh Thuan province	Japan	2011	2012	0.70	0.70	–	0.70	0.70	–
Road 27 to Ma Noi, Ninh Thuan province	Japan	2010	2011	1.80	1.80	–	1.79	1.79	–
Road Tri Thuy – Binh Nghia – Xom Bang, Ninh Thuan province	Japan	2010	2015	1.50	1.50	–	1.49	1.49	–
Main canals in Eastern Song Pha area, Ninh Thuan	Japan	2011	2012	1.33	1.33	–	1.33	1.33	–
Collecting and processing for reusing waste water in Phan Rang Thap Cham city	Netherland	2012	2015	17.80	17.80	–	3.56	3.56	–
Irritation system for Ninh Thuan	France	2010	2016	26.72	26.72	–	20.69	20.69	–
Building Lanh Ra lake	Belgium	2012		5.27	5.27	–	4.80	–	4.80
Providing support for Ninh Thuan province	IFAD	2011	2016	12.15	12.15	–	1.14	1.14	–
Improving quality of obstetric health care system in Ninh Thuan	UNFPA	2006	2011	2.29	–	2.29	2.11	–	2.11
Improving management capacity for water source, public services and administrative reform in Ninh Thuan	Belgium	2010	2015	13.16	–	13.16	6.44	–	6.44

Developing small and medium urban area in Central region of Vietnam, TDA for Ninh Thuan	ADB	2007	2013	5.52	5.52	–	1.87	1.87	–
Comprehensive rural developing in Central region – TDA for Ninh Thuan	ADB	2011		4.85	4.85	–	3.51	3.51	–
Establishing Vocational college in Ninh Thuan	Germany	2011	2015	13.62	13.62	–	–	–	–
Development vocational college for Ninh Thuan, Phase 2	Saudi Fund	2011	2013	11.00	11.00	–	–	–	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 38–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Investing medical facility for Ninh Thuan hospital

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN NINH THUAN FROM 1993 TO 2013

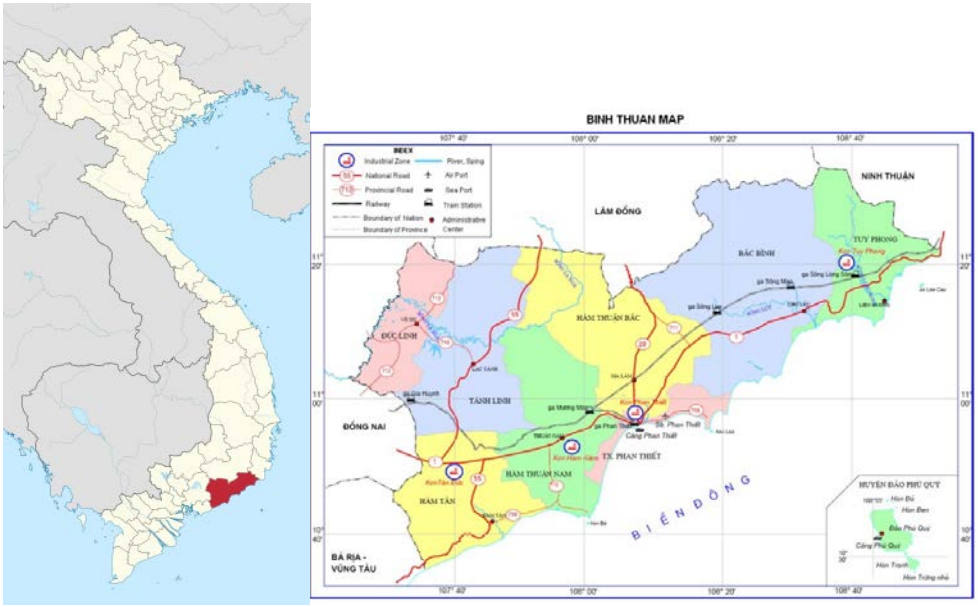
6.1. Training Program

Table 38–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	1
Health	2
Industry & Energy	1
Others	1
Total	6

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

BINH THUAN PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 39-1: Key facts of Binh Thuan

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°09' Longitude: 108°07'	Binh Thuan is located in the south central coast of Vietnam, 212 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Lam Dong, Ninh Thuan South: Ba Ria – Vung Tau East: East Sea West: Dong Nai	
Area [3]	7,812.8 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 8 rural districts, 19 wards, 12 town districts, 96 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Phan Thiet **Town:** La Gi **Rural district:** Tuy Phong, Bac Binh, Ham Thuan Bac, Ham Thuan Nam, Ham Tan, Duc Linh, Tanh Linh, Phu Quy
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,193,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 39.3% Rural: 60.7%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.29% Female: 49.71%	2012
Population density [3]	153 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (92.6%), Cham (29.7%), Raglay (1.32%), Co Ho (0.96%), Hoa (0.87%), Cho Ho (0.28%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.84%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	704,200 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.81%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 29.301 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,221,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.91% Rural area: 4.01%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	6.3%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	38%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 101,529,917	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 197,716,004	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 20.04% Industry & Construction: 34.53% Services: 45.43%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns Industry: ships, boats, stones, bricks, wood, cashew nut, handicrafts, fish sauce, frozen seafood Services: tourism, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,439.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.binhthuan.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[75]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Binh Thuan is various with mountains, plains and coastline. It is mountainous in the north along the borders with Ninh Thuan and Lam Dong and the rest of area is relatively flat. There are many capes such as La Gan, Mui Nho, Mui Rom, Mui Ne and Ke Ga along the coastline.

2.1.2. Climate: The province has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to October and the dry season lasts from November to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C and the annual rainfall is between 800 mm and 1,500 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Binh Thuan has a total length of 663 km of river. The main rivers run through the province are La Ga, Quao, Cong, and Dinh. Total area of river basin is 9,800 km^2.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 40.3 percent is agricultural land, 47.1 percent is forest land, 5.9 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Binh Thuan has many kinds of minerals such as gold, wolfram, tin, lead, mineral water and other non-metal minerals such as clay, sand and building stones.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Binh Thuan has an area of 400,000 ha of forest land with about 25 million m^3 of timber.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Binh Thuan has a long coastline and is one of the three major fields of Vietnam in terms of fishery, with the volume of about 240,000 tons of seafood per year. Binh Thuan is famous for scallop and between 25 and 30 thousand tons of scallops are caught every year in La Khe, Hon Rom, Hon Cau and Phan Ri.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Famous tourist sites are Phan Thiet, Mui Ne, Doi Duong and Ham Tan and people can enjoy swimming, fishing, climbing, yachting and playing golf there. There are many great architectural sites such as Po Sha Nu tower, Ta Cu mountain, Hang pagoda and Cham Royal Family Collection.

2.2.2. Transportation: Phan Thiet city is 200 km from Ho Chi Minh city, 247 km from Da Lat, 250 km from Nha Trang and 1,518 km from Ha Noi. The National Highway 1A passes

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

through Phan Thiet. The North – South express train between Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh city stops at Muong Man station in Binh Thuan.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Binh Thuan's National Development Indicators

Table 39-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	14.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	17.4	20.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.0	21.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	34.6	33.8
1.3.3	Services	%	41.4	44.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	232.0	167.4
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	11,000.0	12,735.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.0	9.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	85.0	85.7
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	48.0	49.9
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	31.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	2.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.14	1.07
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	78.8	100.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	20.0	21.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	38.3	38.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	97.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	84.0	86.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Thuan

Table 39–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	500	645.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	396.8	548.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,400.0	5,237.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	78.5
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,260.0	1,175.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	16.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	21,000.0	34,720.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	14.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	76.0	79.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	64.0	62.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	99.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate met the target of 14.3 per cent in 2010;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 20.6 million, higher than the plan of VND 17.4 million;
3) Economic structure shifted to the share targeted of 21 per cent, 33 per cent and 44 per cent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 12.7 trillion, higher than the target of VND 11 trillion;
5) The rate of vocational completion exceed the target of 30 per cent, recorded at 31 per cent in 2010;
6) The rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old recorded at 14 per cent in 2010, lower than the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Poverty rate remained at 9.3 per cent in 2010, failed to meet the target of 5 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize efficiently potentials and advantages to accelerate the economic growth on the basis of modernization and industrialization;
2) To put more effort for improving the quality of human resources;
3) To put more focus on environmental protection for sustainable development;
4) 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;
5) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Binh Thuan's National Development Indicators

Table 39-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	8.81
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	45.7	29.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	12.0	20.04
1.3.2	Industry	%	45.0	34.53
1.3.3	Services	%	43.0	45.34
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	370.0	211.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	18,000.0	17,885.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.7	6.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	88.0	86.41
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	55.0	50.08
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	38.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.99
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.83

2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	3.46
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.92	1.34
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	100
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	23.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	43.2	38.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	97.8
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	92.8

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Thuan

Table 39-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	786.2	736.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	641.2	617.0
1.3	Amount of paddy	ton	670.0	620.0
1.4	Amount of corn	ton	120.0	116.0
1.6	Amount of beef	ton	6,900	7,180
1.7	Amount of pork	ton	15,800	17,280
1.8	Amount of chicken	ton	3,660	3,681
1.9	Number of newly built ship	piece/hp	127/176,276	125/173,500
1.10	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	2,860	2,005
1.11	Number of bricks	1,000 piece	1,085,000	1,009,317
1.12	Amount of processed wood	1,000 m^3	21.4	19.0
1.13	Amount of mineral processed water	1,000 liter	68,800	62,957
1.14	Revenue budget	VND billion	8,450	8,532
1.15	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,600	7,856
1.16	Import volume	US$ million	150.0	121.2
1.17	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	18.0	17.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,226.2	1,193.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	18.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	23,660.0	37,700.0

2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10.0	11.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	80.0	79.8
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	68.0	66.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 39-6: 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
Binh Thuan	53.91	53.12	0.79	27.07	27.07	-
Ratio of Binh Thuan to whole nation (%)	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.17	0.18	-
Ratio of Binh Thuan to all provinces (%)	0.50	0.51	0.19	0.78	0.81	-

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 39-7: ODA amount in Binh Thuan from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Binh Thuan(BT)	BT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Binh Thuan(BT)	BT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	1.6	1.0	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.17	0.46			
1995	338.24	13.88	4.10			
1996	590.28	5.6	0.95			
1997	583.58	8.89	1.52			
1998	509.22	9.07	1.78			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	1.85	0.35			
2001	706.86	6.06	0.86			

2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	0.14	0.03			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	1.5	0.27			
2006	769.99	45.77	5.94	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	19.74	1.38	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.37	0.05	527.55	1.76	0.33
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	10.66	1.11
Total	16112.04	116.64	0.72	3122.52	12.42	0.39
Average per year	805.60	5.83		446.07	1.77	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Binh Thuan is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 39-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	11.87	22.02	7.35	61.91
Water supply & Environment	22.94	42.55	12.03	52.46
Urban development	12.77	23.68	5.51	43.14
Education & Training	1.37	2.55	0.60	43.41
Health & Social affairs	4.96	9.20	1.58	31.88
Total	53.91	100.00	27.07	50.21

Source: Processed by APD based on data of MPI.

Table 39-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Italy	20.53	38.08	11.40	55.54
ADB	26.43	49.03	10.08	38.15
WB	6.95	12.89	5.58	80.33
Total	53.91	100.00	27.07	50.21

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 39-10: 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 agricultural competiveness for Binh Thuan	WB			5.58	5.58	-	4.99	4.99	-
Program for ensuring educational quality in Binh Thuan, TDA	WB			1.37	1.37	-	0.60	0.60	-
Developing the protection medical system for Binh Thuan	ADB			2.41	2.41	-	0.02	0.02	-
Developing the protection medical system for Coastal Central Region TDA for Binh Thuan.	ADB	2008	2014	2.55	2.55	-	1.56	1.56	-
Improving the quality of water supply in Binh Thuan	Italy	2009		20.53	19.74	0.79	11.40	11.40	-
Enhancing quality and sanity for agricultural products in Binh Thuan, TDA for Binh Thuan.	ADB			2.41	2.41	-	0.63	0.63	-
Developing small and medium urban area in Central region of Vietnam, TDA for Binh Thuan.	ADB	2007	2014	12.77	12.77	-	5.51	5.51	-
Developing a comprehensive rural area in Central region of Vietnam, TDA for Binh Thuan.	ADB			6.29	6.29	-	2.36	2.36	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 39-11: List of suggested project

No	Name of projects
1	Building infrastructure for industrial cluster
2	Phan Thiet airport
3	Provincial sport complex

Source: List of projects calling for foreign investment 2010-2020 of Binh Thuan, Economics and Forecast Review, MPI.

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BINH THUAN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1) Project for the Upgrading of the Bac Binh Hospital in Binh Thuan.
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1995-1996
-Purpose: To improve the medical service and environment in Binh Thuan through the provision of modern medical facilities and transfer of medical technology.

6.2. Training Program

Table 39-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

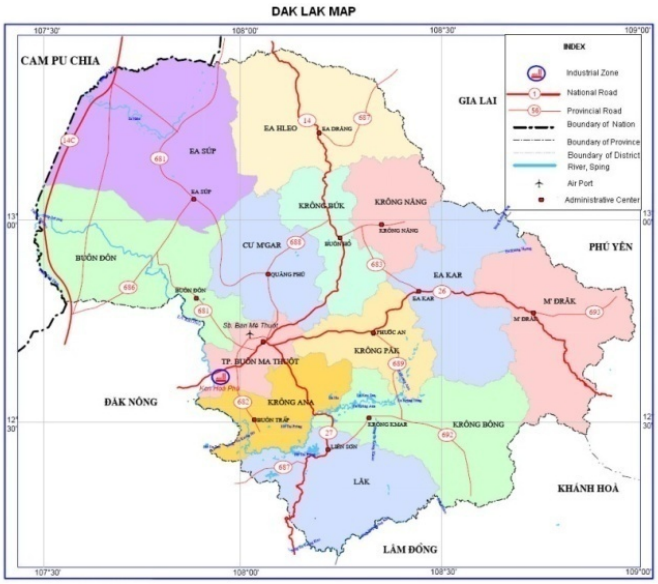
Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Total	1

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

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DAK LAK PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 40–1: Key facts of Dak Lak

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 12°71' Longitude: 108°23'	Dak Lak is in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 355 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Gia Lai South: Lam Dong East: Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa West: Dak Nong and Cambodia	
Area [3]	13,125.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 22.5°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 13 rural districts, 20 wards, 12 town districts, 152 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Buon Ma Thuot **Town:** Buon Ho **Rural districts:** Ea H'leo, Ea Sup, Krong Nang, Krong Buk, Buon Don, Cu M'gar, Ea Kar, M' Drac, Krong Pac, Krong Ana , Krong Bong, Lak, Cu Kuin

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,796,700 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 24.1% Rural: 75.9%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.46% Female: 49.54%	2012
Population density [3]	137 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (67%), E De (17.22%), Nung (4.12%), Tay (2.95%), M'Nong (2.32%), Thai (0.98%), Gia Lai (0.93%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.47%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,037,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.3%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 24.9 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,941,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.32% Rural area: 2.12%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	17.8%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	12.5%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 131,649,075	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 856,324,574	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 50.6% Industry & Construction: 16.3% Services: 33.1%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, cereal, coffee, rubber, cashew, cocoa Industry: stones, sand, sugar Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 146.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.daklak.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[76]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Dak Lak is made up with valleys, plateaus, average and high mountains, and sloping from southeast to northwest. The average height of the province is 650 m above the sea level. In the middle of the highlands, Buon Ma Thuot City stretches over 90 km from north to south and about 70 km from east to west with the surface of a wavy hill form.

2.1.2. Climate: The climate in Dak Lak is pleasant with the tropical humidity of the highlands and is affected by the dry southwest monsoon. There are two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to October, which is wet and cool with 90 percent of the annual rainfall. The dry season lasts from November to April, cool and low humid. The annual average temperature is 22.5°C and the average annual rainfall is 1,800 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Dak Lak has two major river systems originating from the Serepok river and Ba river. In addition, the water resources in Dak Lak are complemented by 500 lakes and 1,000 springs. These water resources can serve the needs for daily life, irrigation, aquaculture, and other purposes.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 40.5 percent is agricultural land, 45.5 percent is forest land, 4.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.1 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Dak Lak Province has various kinds of minerals for construction such as kaolin, feldspar, sand and gravel.

2.1.6. Forest resources: 45.5 percent of the natural area in Dak Lak is covered by forests, most of which are protection forests, special-use forests and national parks.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Dak Lak has Dray Nur, Gia Long, Dray H'Linh and Krong Kmar waterfalls, Yok Don national park, Chu Yang Sin, Ea So Nature Reserves, Lak lake, Dak Tuor cave and Upper Ea Sup lake. It also has historical sites including Buon Ma Thuot Stockade, Dak Lak Ethnological Museum and the Sand Table of the Buon Ma Thuot Victory.

2.2.2. Transportation: Dak Lak has a fairly developed road and airway system, including many important national highways. National Highway No. 26 links the province to Nha Trang in Khanh Hoa, National Highway No. 14 to Pleiku in Gia Lai, National Highway No. 14 to Ho Chi Minh city, and National Highway No. 27 to Da Lat in Lam Dong. The Buon Ma

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

Thuot Airport is 10 km from the city center. There are daily flights to Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh city.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Dak Lak's National Development Indicators

Table 40-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	8.0	8.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	15.2	15.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	49.7	50.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	17.6	15.8
1.3.3	Services	%	32.7	34.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	VND million	586.2	683.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,000.0	9,026.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	12.5	21.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	84.0	83.3
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	52.0	51.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	22.0	21.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.5	2.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	3.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.2
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.23
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	85.0	93.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	17.0	15.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	49.0	48.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	92.0	92.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	83.0	83.1

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Dak Lak

Table 40–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1100	1,070.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	622.2	610.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,800.0	3,616.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	11,200.0	10,854.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	25.0	19.8
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	29.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,768.0	1,754.4
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	21.0	19.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	17,000.0	23,644.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25.0	27.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	73.1
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	80.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	92.0	91.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate reached the target of 8.7 percent;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND15.8 million, met the planned figure but remained low compare with other provinces.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Poverty rate remained at 21.9 percent, higher than the target of 12.5 percent;
2) The rate of completion of vocational education recorded at 21.5 percent and failed to reach to the target of 22 percent;
3) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 remained at 27.4 percent higher than the target of 25 percent;
4) Rate of fulfillment of standards of universal program in both middle and high school fail to meet the targets.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain the high GDP growth rate and accelerate economic restructuring; to put more focus on sustainable development;
2) To put into application of technology in development, especially for agricultural development;
3) To improve the quality of human resources to erase poverty;
4) To concentrate on protecting the environment;
5) To improve the people's material and spirit life on the basis of taking advantages of the unity of different groups of people;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order for becoming a center of economic, social and cultural development in the Highland region, and to become a good pillar in the economic triangle of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

4.2. Dak Lak's National Development Indicators

Table 40-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14-15	7.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	34-34.5	24.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	32-33	50.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	25-26	16.3
1.3.3	Services	%	41-42	33.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	800	751.1
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	15,000.0	11,245.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	15.0	17.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	85.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	98.0	53.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	25.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	<3	2.5

2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	5.0	2.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.4
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	95.11
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.0	19.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	50.0	48.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	97.0	96.3
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	86.0	85.1

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Dak Lak

Table 40–5: Targets for 2011–2015 and up–to–2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,130.2	1,110.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	608.7	618
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	1,050.0	790.6
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	620.0	619.5
1.6	Amount of beef	ton	12,300	12,460
1.7	Amount of pork	ton	46,600	49,680
1.8	Amount of chicken	ton	30,700	26,333
1.9	Amount of stone	1,000 m^3	2,500	2,510
1.10	Amount of exploited sand	1,000 m^3	3,100	2,300
1.11	Amount of processed rice	1,000 ton	740	720
1.12	Amount of sugar	ton	45,000	31,291
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,700	4,898
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	22,500	17,664
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	25.0	20.2
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	28.0	33.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,856.6	1,796.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	19.3

2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	26,000	24,833
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	24.0	24.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	76.0	74
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	94
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	94.0	89.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 40-6: 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
Dak Lak***	41.63	29.68	11.95	34.47	24.63	9.83
Ratio of Dak Lak to whole nation (%)	0.11	0.08	0.57	0.22	0.17	1.08
Ratio of Dak Lak to all provinces (%)	0.38	0.28	2.977	1.00	0.74	7.68

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 40-7: ODA amount in Dak Lak from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Dak Lak (DL)	DL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Dak Lak (DL)	DL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	3	1.9	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	1.95	0.58			
1996	590.28	7.67	1.30			
1997	583.58	40.79	6.99			
1998	509.22	0	-			

1999	442.78	2.4	0.54			
2000	524.61	1.96	0.37			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	2.63	0.49			
2003	548.41	3.91	0.71			
2004	606.1	19.46	3.21			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	11.3	1.47	335.01	0.82	0.24
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.87	0.35
2008	1026.78	1.18	0.11	296.91	1.04	0.35
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.20	0.05
2011	2847.96	2.25	0.08	527.55	3.96	0.75
2012	2069.17	0.37	0.02	957.76	10.07	1.05
Total	16112.05	98.87	0.61	3122.52	16.96	0.54
Average per year	805.60	4.94		446.07	2.42	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Dak Lak is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 40-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	5.11	12.27	4.32	84.57
Transportation	4.15	9.97	3.96	95.30
Water supply & Environment	18.17	43.64	17.52	96.42
Education & Training	0.28	0.67	0.22	77.69
Health & Social affairs	0.05	0.13	0.03	60.04
Forest protection	7.44	17.87	2.29	30.82
Capacity building	4.85	11.64	4.85	100.00
Others	1.59	3.81	1.28	80.86
Total	41.63	100.00	34.47	82.80

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 40-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Kuwait fund	12.50	30.02	12.39	99.12
Denmark	11.38	27.32	10.45	91.83
ADB	7.44	17.87	2.29	30.78
Japan	5.90	14.17	5.41	91.69
Korea	4.04	9.71	3.76	93.07
UNHCR	0.37	0.90	0.16	43.24
Total	41.63	100.00	34.47	82.80

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 40-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2014

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply for Buon Ho town	Korea	2010	2013	4.04	-	4.04	3.76	-	3.76
Supporting program for agricultural development of the province	Denmark	2007		5.11	-	5.11	4.32	-	4.32
Supporting program for agricultural development of the province, Phase 2	Denmark	2005	2012	1.42	-	1.42	1.28	-	1.28
Irrigation project for Ho Ke, Hoa Le commune, Krong Bong district	Japan	2009		0.40	0.40	-	0.40	0.40	-
Building irritation system for Dak Lak	Kuwait Fund	2006	2011	12.50	12.50	-	12.39	12.39	-
Building inter-communes road from Ea H'leo to Cu M'rar, Ea H'leo district	Japan	2008		1.37	1.37	-	1.37	1.37	-
Building inter-communes road from DlieYang to Ea Hiao, Ea H'leo district	Japan	2009		0.80	0.80	-	0.80	0.80	-

Building inter–communes road from Cu Mot to Sinh Thong, Ea Khal commune, Ea H'leo district,	Japan	2009		0.40	0.40	–	0.40	0.40	–
Building inter–communes road from Buon Ho to Ea Blang and Ea Sien, Krong Buk district to Ea Phe, Krong Pak district	Japan	2011		1.58	1.58	–	1.39	1.39	–
Reintegrating support for people who return back to Dak Lak	UNHCR	2012		0.17	–	0.17	–	–	–
Improvement of irrigation system for Krong Kmar, Krong Bong district	Japan	2011		1.23	1.23	–	0.97	0.97	–
Kinder garden class in 3P model in Dlieya, Krong Nang District,	UNHCR	2012		0.05	–	0.05	0.03	–	0.03
Building classrooms for Nguyen Dinh Chieu secondary school, Ea Bhok commune, Cu Kuin district	UNHCR	2012		0.05	–	0.05	0.05	–	0.05
Building classrooms for Le Hong phong primary school in Le Hong Phong commune, Krong Bong district	Japan	2013	2014	0.13	–	0.13	0.09	–	0.09
Building kinder gardens for Ea M'Droh, Ea M'Droh commune, Cu M'gar district	UNHCR	2012		0.05	–	0.05	0.03	–	0.03
Forestry development project for improving the standard of living for Highland area, TDA for Dak lak	ADB	2006	2014	7.44	6.56	0.88	2.29	2.07	0.22

Building digital television center and improving the staff' s capacity for the television of Dak Lak	Denmark	2007		4.85	4.85	–	4.85	4.85	–
Building Primary school of Tran Quoc Toan, Klat, Ea Drong commune, Buon Ho town	UNHCR	2012		0.05	–	0.05	0.05	–	0.05

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 40–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building rural traffic system for Dak Lak
2	Developing Forestry sector for Dak Lak

Source: APD suggestion

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN DAK LAK FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1) Project for Upgrading and expansion of Water Supply System in Buon Ho Town, Dak Lak Province

-Sector: Health

-Period: 2010-2012

-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of people's living condition and development of local economy through the provision of clean potable water.

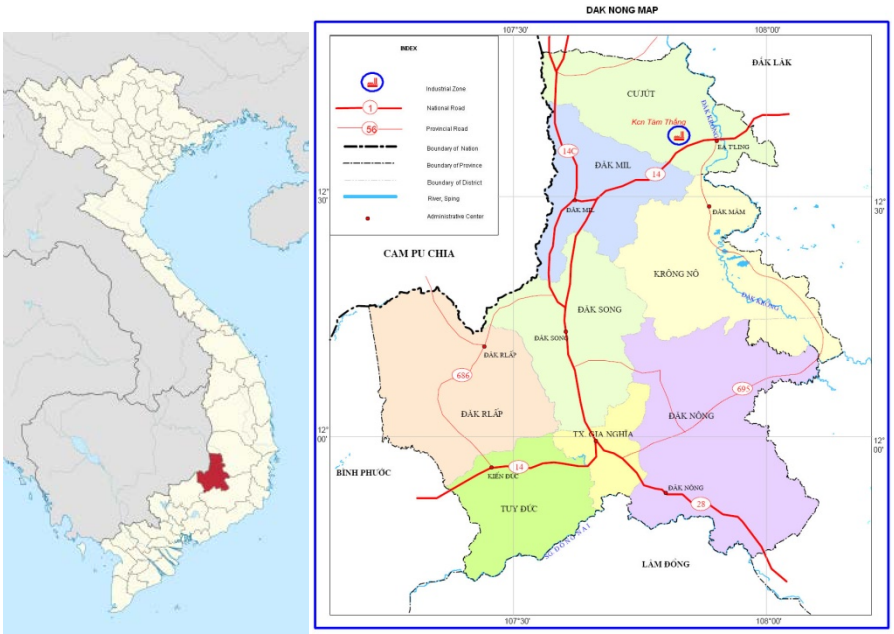
2) Project for Improving Vocational College for Ethnic Minority Youth of Central Highland in Dak Lak Province

-Sector: Education

-Period: 2012-2015

-Purpose: To contribute to fostering technical engineers demanded for the industrialization and economic development in Dak Lak.

DAK NONG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 41–1: Key facts of Dak Nong

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 12°00' Longitude: 107°68'	Dak Nong is located in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 253 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Dak Lak South: Lam Dong East: Lam Dong West: Binh Phuoc and Cambodia	
Area [3]	6,515.6 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 22°C and 23°C
Administrative units [3]	1 town, 7 rural districts, 5 wards, 5 town districts, 61 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town:** Gia Nghia **Rural districts:** Dak Glong, Dak R'Lap, Dak Mil, Dak Song, Cu Jut, Krong No, Tuy Duc
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	538,034 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15.4% Rural: 84.6%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 53.33% Female: 46.67%	2012
Population density [3]	83 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (67.9%), M'Nong (8.2%), Nung (5.6%), H'Mong (4.5%), Ede, Tay, Co Tu, Ta Oi, Ha Nhi, Phu, Chut	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.41%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	322,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 27.4 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,944,600	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 1.89% Rural area: 0.80%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	23.25%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	8.4%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 2,704,031	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 78,485,004	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 56.5% Industry & Construction: 21.1% Services: 22.3%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns Industry: stones, sand, sugar, rubber, coffee, pepper Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 19.7 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.daknong.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[77]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Lying on the M'Nong Highland, the terrain of Dak Nong is quite flat. It has large grassland in east and gradually gets lower to west. The average elevation ranges from 600m to 700m above the sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Dak Nong has moist tropical highland climate influenced by the dry and hot southwest monsoon. There are two distinctive seasons. The rainy season lasts from April to October with 90 percent of the annual rainfall. The dry season is from November to April. The annual average temperature is between 22°C and 23°C. The annual average rainfall is 2,500 mm and the average humidity is 82 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: The main rivers running through the province are Ba and Serepok rivers. There are also many small rivers and lakes. The underground water resource is distributed in the highland and localities in the province at from 40 to 90 m deep, which is a source to supply water in the dry season.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 49 percent is agricultural land, 40.9 percent is forest land, 3.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Dak Nong has 178 mineral mines with 16 kinds of minerals including bauxite, wolfram, soap basalt stone, pole basalt stone, building sand, granite stone, clay, peat, opal stone, kaolin, sapphire stone and natural mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Natural forests exist in almost every district, mainly in mountainous areas. Natural forests in Dak Nong have abundant and diversified fauna and flora. Besides, there are many primeval forests with various species of precious wood and special plants which are economically and scientifically valuable.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province is famous for waterfalls and lakes. It has Dray Nur, Gia Long, Dray Sap, Ba Tang, Trinh Nu, Dray H'Linh and Dieu Thanh waterfalls and Ho Tay, EaSo, Dak Rong, Dak Dier and Dak R'tih lakes. Dak Nong also has two natural reserves of Ta Dung and Nam Nung.

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



Waterfall in Dak Nong (www.daknong.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highway No. 14 and No.13 connects Gia Nghia town in Dak Nong to Ho Chi Minh city, National Highway No. 28 to Di Linh inLam Dong, National Highway No. 28 to Phan Thiet in Binh Thuan and National Highway No. 14 to Buon Ma Thuot in Dak Lak.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Dak Nong's National Development Indicators

Table 41–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	30.4	14.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.2	15.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	50.9	53.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	25.1	24.1
1.3.3	Services	%	24.0	22.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	192.4	50.04
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,400.0	3,749.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	28.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	77.3
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	50.0	48.4

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43.0	41.7
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	1.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	2.0	1.2
2.8	Population growth rate	%	3.50	3.98
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	76.0	62.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	15.0	20.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	44.0	44.3
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	%	99.0	99.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Dak Nong

Table 41-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	316	311.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	613.6	608.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,800.0	1,738.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,500.0	4,116.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	28.0	14.7
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	20.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	515.0	510.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	22.0	21.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	28,000.0	25,864.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25.0	28.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	61.1
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	45.0	42.3
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	95.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita accounted for VND 15.9 million, slight higher than the planned figure of VND 14.2 million;
2) Rate of unemployment reached at 1.2 percent, lower than the target of 2.0 percent;
3) Rate of population using clean water in both rural and urban area met the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 30.4 percent, recorded at only 14.2 percent;
2) Economic structure failed to shift to the share targeted of 50.9 percent, 25.1 percent and 24 percent, accumulated for 53.6 percent, 24.1 percent and 22.3 percent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
3) Poverty rate remained at 28.3 percent, higher than the target of 10 percent;
4) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 remained at 28.9 percent, failed to meet the target of 25 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate the economic growth rate for erasing poverty and improving the people's standard of living;
2) To mobilize more investment for developing mining and energy industries, manufacturing, tourism and high productivity agriculture;
3) To put the application of technology into production;
4) 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;
5) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order;
6) To strike for escaping from a poor province by 2015.

4.2. Dak Nong's National Development Indicators

Table 41-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.5	12.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	30.6	27.4

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	33.6	56.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.1	21.1
1.3.3	Services	%	26.3	22.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	550.0	536.8
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	14,000.0	6,271.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	22.0	23.25
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	76.0	74.85
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	54.0	49.27
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	42.43
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	1.14
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.0	1.15
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	1.14
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.30	3.14
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	63
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	27.0	26.05
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	45.0	44.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Dak Nong

Table 41-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	397	366
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	709.9	681
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	71.8	68.55
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	326	298
1.5	Amount of beef	ton	970	925
1.6	Amount of pork	ton	24,500	18,209

1.7	Amount of chicken	ton	3,670	2,888
1.8	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	1,290	1,092
1.9	Amount of exploited sand	1,000 m^3	250	202
1.10	Amount of processed rice	1,000 ton	470	375
1.11	Amount of sugar	ton	39,000	28,088
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,000	2,747
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,500	5,833
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	60.0	37.0
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	10.0	6.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	559.3	538.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	N/A	21.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	30,000	20,139
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<20	24.8
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	65.0	64.55
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	60.0	53.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	96.7

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 41-6: ODA performance for 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
Dak Nong	34.19	32.92	1.27	21.46	16.62	4.83
Ratio of Dak Nong to whole nation (%)	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.53
Ratio of Dak Nong to all provinces (%)	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.62	0.50	3.77

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 41-7: ODA amount in Dak Nong from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Dak Nong (DN)	HT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Dak Nong (DN)	HT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	3.65	0.63			
1998	509.22	14.68	2.88			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	0.95	0.13			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	0.99	0.18			
2004	606.1	5.35	0.88			
2005	549.28	11.13	2.03			
2006	769.99	1.59	0.21	335.01	0	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0	–
2008	1026.78	2.86	0.25	296.91	3.38	1.14
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.77	0.21
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	1.47	0.28
2012	2069.17	5.6	0.27	957.76	7.54	0.79
Total	16112.05	46.8	0.29	3122.52	13.16	0.42
Average per year	805.60	2.34		446.07	1.88	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

**Projects and programs that Dak Nong is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 41-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	12.76	37.33	9.18	71.93
Energy & Industry	1.00	2.92	0.63	63.06
Transportation	5.77	16.88	3.95	68.41
Water supply & Environment	3.30	9.66	4.33	131.28
Urban development	11.36	33.21	5.28	46.45
Total	34.19	100.00	23.37	68.35

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 41-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	18.52	54.15	10.25	55.37
IFAD	5.60	16.39	4.20	75.02
Japan	6.77	19.80	4.58	67.62
WB	3.30	9.66	4.33	131.28
Total	34.19	100.00	23.37	68.35

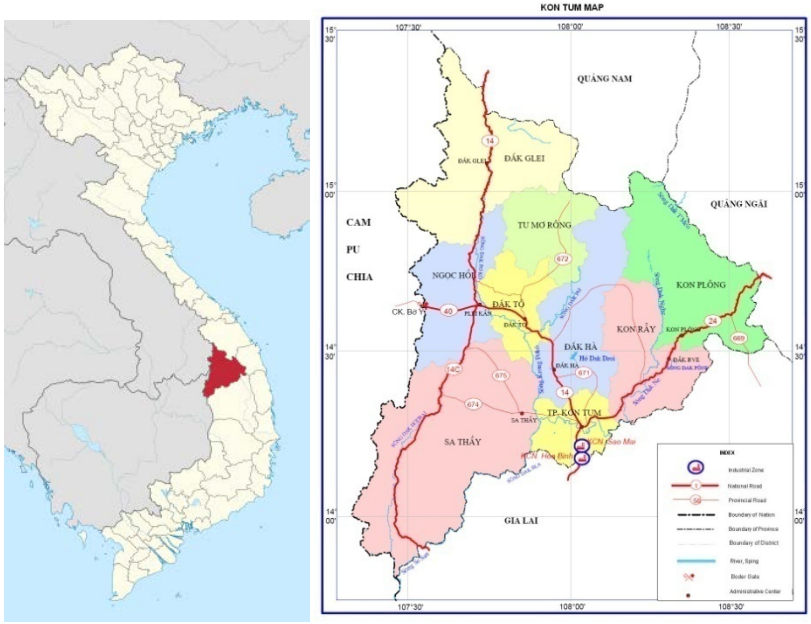
Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 41-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2017

Program & Projects	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Building electricity supply system for Quang Khe commune	Japan	2010	2012	1.00	1.00	-	0.63	0.63	
Building road from Dak Mam to Don 7 (759) – Provincial road No. 3	Japan	2009		1.60	1.60	-	1.60	1.60	
Building road from Quang Khe to Dak Ha	Japan	2010	2012	4.18	4.18	-	2.35	2.35	
Developing water supply system for Daknong	WB	2005	2012	3.30	3.30	-	4.33	4.33	
Developing small and medium urban area for the central region of Vietnam, TDA for Daknong	ADB	2007	2014	11.36	11.36	-	5.28	5.28	
Developing forestry sector for improving living standard of the Highland region, TDA for Daknong.	ADB	2006	2014	7.16	6.50	0.66	4.98	2.36	2.62
Capacity building for sustainable development of ethnic groups in Daknong	IFAD	2012	2017	5.60	4.99	0.61	4.20	1.99	2.21

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

KON TUM PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 42-1: Key facts of Kon Tum

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 14°34' Longitude: 108°00'	Kon Tum is in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 565 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Quang Nam South: Gia Lai East: Quang Ngai West: Laos and Cambodia	
Area [3]	9,689.6 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23.4℃
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 8 rural districts, 10 wards, 6 town districts, 81 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Kon Tum **Rural districts:** Dak Glei, Ngoc Hoi, Dak To, Kon Ray, Kon Plong, Dak Ha, Tu Mo Rong, Sa Thay
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	462,400 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 35% Rural: 65%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 53.18% Female: 46.82%	2012
Population density [3]	48 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (46.7%), Xo Dang (24.35%), Ba Na (12.55%), Gie Trieng (7.35%), Ra Glai (4.79%), Muong (1.25%), Thai (0.98%), Tay (0.61%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.93%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	266,200 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	13.7%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 22.2 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,193,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.32% Rural area: 1.17%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	22.8%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	42%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 11,695,947	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 49,983,952	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 40.0 % Industry & Construction: 25.2 % Services: 34.8 %	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns Industry: coffee, rubber, pepper, tapioca, sugar, leather sandals and shoes Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 72 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.kontum.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[78]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Kon Tum is in the west of the Truong Son mountain range, slopping from north to south and from east to west. The terrain is very steep in the north, with the average height varies from 800 m to 1,200 m and that on the southern side is from 500 m to 530 m. Ngoc Linh mountain is the highest of the province at 2,600 m.

2.1.2. Climate: Kon Tum has tropical monsoon climate with two distinctive seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to October while the dry one lasts from November to April. The annual average temperature is 23.4°C, and the annual average rainfall is 1,884 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Water resources come mostly from rivers and streams originating from the north and northeast of Kon Tum, which usually have slopes and narrow valleys, including Sesan, Tra Khuc, Thu Bon, Vu Gia and Sa Thay rivers.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 21.2 percent is agricultural land, 67 percent is forest land, 2.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Kon Tum has 49 ores and 31 mines. Minerals like wolfram, molybdenum, iron, aluminum, copper, lead and zinc are valued for their common uses in chemicals, ceramic-related, construction materials, art stones, and metallurgy. The province also has some reserves of uranium and thorium and gold, silver and gemstones.

2.1.6. Forest resources: In Kon Tum, forest coverage is 67 percent which is the highest in the country. Kon Tum forest has many kinds of rare and precious trees which have many uses in production.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Kon Tum is famous for landscapes in Ngoc Linh mountain, Chu Mon Ray primitive forest, Dak Tre tourist site, Dak To hot spring and Yaly waterfall. It also has historical relics such as Kon Tum Former prison, Dak Glei prison, Ho Chi Minh trail, Tan Canh Battle Field, Charlie Hill, Dak To - Tan Canh Victory Monument, Church, Bishop's Office and Bac Ai pagoda.

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





Rong house (www.vietnamtourism.com) *Wooden church (www.canhdepvietnam.blogspot.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Kon Tum is 246 km from Buon Ma Thuot, 215 km from Quy Nhon, 49 km from Pleiku. National Highway No.14 runs from west of Quang Nam, vie Kon Tum town, then to Gia Lai, Dak Lak and Ho Chi Minh city. National Highway No.24 connects Kon Tum to Quang Ngai.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Kon Tum's National Development Indicators

Table 42-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	>15	14.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	11.3	13.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	40.6	41.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	24.4	24.3
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	34.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	70.0	67.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	3,800.0	5,579.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	16.5	16.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	85.0	83.7
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	46.0	43.5

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	37.0	36.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	0.5
2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.00	2.39
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	30.0	26.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	27.0	25.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	66.0	66.1
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	%	78.0	77.1

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Kon Tum

Table 42-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	143	106.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	317.8	240.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	600.0	2,644.3
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	2,347.0	5,659.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	15.0	9.9
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	23.0	22.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	450.0	442.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	28.0	27.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	4,200.0	7,600.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25.0	28.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	15.2

2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	55.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	94.0	93.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita accounted for VND13.6 million, slight higher than the planned figure of VND11.3 million;
2) Economic structure shifted to the share targeted of 41.2 percent, 24.3 percent and 34.4 percent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 5,579 billion, higher than the target of VND 3,800 billion;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate was targeted for greater than 15 percent, but failed to meet it, recorded at 14.8 percent;
2) Average annual export volume failed to meet the target of US$ 70 million, reached at US$ 67.2 million;
3) Vocational training showed a low performance as the rate of completion of vocational education remained at 36 percent, lower than the target of 37 percent;
4) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 remained at 28.3 percent, higher than the target of 25 percent;
5) The rate of villages have doctors remained at 55.7 percent, lower than the target of 100 percent;
6) Population growth rate failed to meet the target of 2.0 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize and exploit the development resources for accelerating industrialization and modernization in ensuring a high sustainable economic growth rate;
2) To improve the quality of human resources and the standard of living for the people;
3) 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;
4) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order;
5) To bring Kon Tum out of poverty by 2015.

4.2. Kon Tum's National Development Indicators

Table 42-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	>15	13.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	28.0	22.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	32.0	40.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.0	25.2
1.3.3	Services	%	36.0	34.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	130.0	56.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,000.0	6,320.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 4% annually	22.77
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	86.0	80.84
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	44.0	41.66
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	>45	42
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	1.08
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.53
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.50	2.39
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	>50	29
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	30.0	28.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	68.0	67.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	N/A
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	82.0	79.3

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Kon Tum

Table 42-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	145.0	110.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	299.9	238.0
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	91.0	83.8
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	25.0	26.3
1.5	Amount of beef	ton	4,220	4,118
1.6	Amount of pork	ton	14,700	13,596
1.7	Amount of chicken	ton	1,800	1,534
1.8	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	1,250	1,096
1.9	Amount of sugar	ton	43,000	20,876
1.10	Amount of flour	ton	132,000	94,327
1.11	Number of shoes	1,000 pair	55.0	51.0
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,840.0	3,190.0
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,800.0	7,457.6
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	10.0	5.8
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	8.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	483.5	462.4
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	25.0	27.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	6,000	8,592
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	26.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	15.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	89.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97.5
2.8	Rate of businesses have waste treating system	%	90	86
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	>90	89

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 42-6: 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
Kon Tum	20.11	14.38	5.72	13.35	13.32	0.03
Ratio of Kon Tum to whole nation (%)	0.05	0.04	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.00
Ratio of Kon Tum to all provinces (%)	0.18	0.13	1.42	0.38	0.40	0.02

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 42-7: ODA amount in Kon Tum from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Kon Tum (KT)	KT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Kon Tum (KT)	KT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.08	0.43			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	2.55	0.43			
1997	583.58	5.49	0.94			
1998	509.22	7.05	1.38			
1999	442.78	7.65	1.73			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	17.33	3.21			
2003	548.41	8.34	1.52			
2004	606.1	3.63	0.60			
2005	549.28	1.15	0.21			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.87	0.26
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.80	0.32
2008	1026.78	3	0.29	296.91	0.80	0.27

2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.00	–
2012	2069.17	5.72	0.28	957.76	4.74	0.50
Total	16112.05	62.99	0.39	3122.52	7.21	0.23
Average per year	805.60	3.14		446.07	1.03	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Kon Tum is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 42-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	6.16	30.64	6.19	100.40
Energy & Industry	1.26	6.28	0.80	63.50
Transportation	3.46	17.19	2.94	85.11
Water supply & Environment	3.50	17.43	3.39	96.66
Others	5.72	28.46	0.03	0.54
Total	20.11	100.00	13.35	66.38

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 42-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	6.16	30.64	6.19	100.40
Japan	8.22	40.89	7.13	86.72
UNICEF	5.72	28.46	0.03	0.54
Total	20.11	100.00	13.35	66.38

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 42-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Project Children friendship in Kon Tum	UNICEF	2012	2016	5.72	–	5.72	0.03	–	0.03
Building water supply system for Bo Y Border economic zone	Japan	2007	2012	1.54	1.54	–	1.54	1.54	–
Building rural road system for Ngoc Tem – Ro Manh district	Japan	2009		1.70	1.70	–	1.24	1.24	–
Building inter communes from Kon Dao commune to Ngoc Tu, Dak Ro Nga district	Japan	2009		1.76	1.76	–	1.70	1.70	–
Building water supply system for Dak Ha town	Japan	2009		1.25	1.25	–	1.25	1.25	–
Establishing power grid for Dak Ha district	Japan	2007	2012	0.34	0.34	–	0.30	0.30	–
Upgrading the high and medium capacity power grids for Dak Ruong and Tan Lap, Kon Ray province	Japan	2009		0.92	0.92	–	0.50	0.50	–
Developing comprehensive rural development for the central region, TDA for Kontum	ADB	2007	2013	6.16	6.16	–	6.19	6.19	–
Reparing and improving Dak Sa Men damp	Japan	2009		0.72	0.72	–	0.60	0.60	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 42-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Upgrading water supply for Kon Tum city

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN KON TUM FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

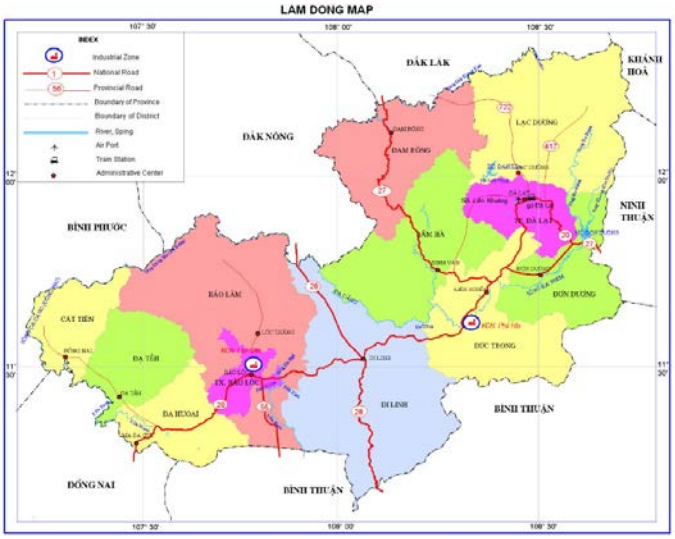
Table 42-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Public Administration	2
Total	3

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

LAM DONG PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 43-1: Key facts of Lam Dong

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°50' Longitude: 108°14'	Lam Dong is located in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 242 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Dak Lak and Dak Nong South: Khanh Hoa East: Ninh Thuan West: Binh Phuoc and Dong Nai	
Area [3]	9,773.5 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature ranges from 16°C to 23°C.
Administrative units [3]	2 city under province, 10 rural districts, 18 wards, 12 town districts, 118 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Da Lat and Bao Loc **Rural districts:** Lac Duong, Don Duong, Duc Trong, Lam Ha, Bao Lam, Di Linh, Da Huoai, Da Teh, Cat Tien, Dam Rong
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,234,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 38.2% Rural: 61.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.03% Female: 49.97%	2012
Population density [3]	126 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (75.89%), Co Ho (12.26%), Ma (2.68%), Nung (2.06%), Tay (1.7%), Chu Ru, Hoa, Mnong	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.28%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	723,600 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	13.3%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 32.1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,595,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 2.75% Rural area: 1.78%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	7.26%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	28%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 53,792,429	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 244,131,880	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 44.25% Industry & Construction: 23.22% Services: 32.53%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns Industry : tea, boxit ore, stones, hydro electricity Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 487.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.lamdong.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[79]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Lam Dong is similar to other provinces in the Central Highlands. Based on the height, it can be divided into four types of topographies including mountainous, highland, hilly and valley areas. The north is a high mountainous area, Lang Bian Plateau with many peaks from 1,300 to 2,300m. The east and west are low mountains from 500 to 1,000m.

2.1.2. Climate: Lam Dong province has tropical monsoon climate. The weather of Lam Dong is temperate and mild around the year. The annual average temperature is between 16 °C and 23°C. The dry season is from December to March while the rainy season is from April to November. It is almost sunny every day. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,600 to 2,700 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The rivers and streams in Lam Dong are distributed rather equally. Most rivers and streams run from northeast to southwest. Because of the mountainous terrain, most rivers here have small basins and many waterfalls at riverheads. The three main rivers in Lam Dong are Da Dang river, La Nga river and Da Nhim river which belong to Dong Nai river system.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 32.4 percent is agricultural land, 59.5 percent is forest land, 2.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Lam Dong has 165 mineral deposits, including 23 large mines, 3 medium mines, 48 small mines and 91 ore deposits. The mines and ore deposits are divided into seven groups; coal, metals, non-metals, construction materials, jewelry, gemstone, abnormal radiation, mineral water and hot water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Lam Dong has about 617,815 ha of forest land of which forest 355, 357 ha is wood forest, 80, 446 ha is bamboo forest, 27,326 is plantation forest. There are over 400 different types of wood, including some precious woods as pomu, barian kingwood, two-leaf and three-leaf fir, and many other forest products.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Lam Dong has many beautiful lakes, falls, hills and pine forests such as Xuan Huong lake, Dan Kia - Suoi Vang lake, Tuyen Lam lake, Love valley, Da Nhim lake, Camly falls, Datanla falls, Prenn falls, Pongour falls, Dambri falls, Bobla falls, Liliang falls, Voi falls, Ponguar falls, Golf Hills and Lang Bian mountain. The province also has historical and cultural places such as French style palaces, Linh Son pagoda, Linh Phong

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

pagoda, Truc Lam Zen Monastery, Da Lat Cathedral and Cat Tien archaeological site. Particularly, Lam Dong Province is well known for Da Lat city located at about 1,500 mm above the sea level with the annual average temperature of 18°C. The city is famous for its lakes, waterfalls, pine-tree forests, vegetable gardens and flowers.



Bobla waterfall (www.dalatngaynay.com)



Da Lat city (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Da Lat is 110 km from Phan Rang in Ninh Thuan, 200 km from Buon Ma Thuot in Dak Lak, 205 km from Nha Trang in Khanh Hoa, 293km from Ho Chi Minh city, and 1,481km from Ha Noi. National Highways No. 20, 27, 28, 55, and 723 connect Lam Dong to the southeast, Ho Chi Minh city, provinces of the Central Highlands, and central coastal provinces. Besides, Lien Khuong Airport is 30 km away to the south from Da Lat. There are daily flights to Ho Chi Minh city and Ha Noi and two flights a week to Da Nang.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Lam Dong's National Development Indicators

Table 43-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	13.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	16.5	20.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	36.0	46.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	26.0	19.9
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	33.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	190	240
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	11,050.0	14,260.6
II	**Social indicators**			

2.1	Poverty rate	%	12.0	13.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	87.0	86.3
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	58.0	54.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25.0	25.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	3.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.36	1.25
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	98.0	98.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.0	25.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	60.0	59.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	89.9
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	86.0	84.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Lam Dong

Table 43-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	250.0	212.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	189.4	177.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	8,300.0	8,455.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	8,800.0	7,665.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	51.3
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	21.0	21.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,320.0	1,204.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	18.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	24,000-25,000	6,652.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	17.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural	%	N/A	21.0

	area			
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	66.0	63.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	96.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.4	5.2
2.9	Rate of garbage treated	%	87.0	85.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita accounted for VND 20.1 million, slightly higher than the planned figure of VND 16.5 million;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 14,260 billion in 2010, higher than the target of VND 11,050 billion;
3) Rate of unemployment was recorded at 2.8 percent, lower than the target of 3.0 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Poverty rate remained at 13.4 percent, failed to meet the target of 12 percent;
2) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 14 percent, recorded at 13.5 percent;
3) Economic structure failed to shift to the share targeted of 36 percent, 26 percent and 38 percent, accumulated for 46.8 percent, 19.9 percent and 33.3 percent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
4) Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in both middle and high school failed to meet the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To improve the pace and the quality of economic growth; to restructure the economy for taking advantages of advanced technologies in production and management;
2) To enhance the quality of education and training to support for the improvement of human resources and health sector;
3) To develop comprehensive social economic infrastructure;
4) To promote the unity and strengthen national defense and security; build a healthy social environment, safety and continuous improvement of people's material and spirit life;

5) To become a multidisciplinary training center for high-quality multi-disciplinary advanced medical service center of the Highland Region with stable and sustainable economic development;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Lam Dong's National Development Indicators

Table 43-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	16.0	13.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	46.2	32.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	37.0	44.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	28.0	23.22
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	32.53
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	783.0	274.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	19,000.0	13,600
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3% annually	7.26
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	90.0	87.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	62.0	55.82
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	28
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	1.02
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.5	1.68
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	0.1	0.91
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	1.3
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	99
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	29.0	26.75
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	62.0	59.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	91.9
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	85.0

Source: GSO and the DPI.

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Lam Dong

Table 43-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	273.0	251.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	213.4	204
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	175.0	163.15
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	98.1	88.14
1.5	Amount of beef	ton	4,678.5	5,042
1.6	Amount of pork	ton	82,700.0	68,848
1.7	Amount of chicken	ton	11,830.0	10,117
1.8	Amount of exploited boxit	ton	80,030.0	80,000
1.9	Amount of benthonic	ton	23,780.0	16,513
1.10	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	1,068.0	1,112
1.11	Amount of processed green tea	ton	31,700.0	33,807
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,500.0	9,147
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,500.0	9,501
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	50.0	35.76
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	12
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,279.5	1.234.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	30.0	19.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	28,000-30,000	7,491.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<15	14.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	30.0	27.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	70.0	66.9
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6	5.5
2.9	Rate of garbage treated	%	90	88.0

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 43-6: 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
Lam Dong	17.75	17.25	0.50	9.59	9.34	0.25
Ratio of Lam Dong to whole nation (%)	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.03
Ratio of Lam Dong to all provinces (%)	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.27	0.28	0.19

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 43-7: ODA amount in Lam Dong from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Lam Dong (LD)	LD/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Lam Dong (LD)	LD/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	0.56	0.17			
1996	590.28	12.43	2.11			
1997	583.58	6.91	1.18			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	1.27	0.29			
2000	524.61	3.04	0.58			
2001	706.86	3	0.42			
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	0	-	250.83	0	-
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	0	-
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	0	-
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	0	-

2011	2847.96	2.73	0.10	527.55	1.68	0.32
2012	2069.17	51.45	2.49	957.76	1.75	0.18
Total	16112.05	81.39	0.51	3122.52	3.42	0.11
Average per year	805.60	4.07		446.07	0.49	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Lam Dong is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 43-8: ODA performance by sector from 2008 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	12.13	68.35	5.69	46.94
Transportation	4.22	23.79	3.10	73.32
Water supply & Environment	0.90	5.07	0.55	60.95
Forest development & Protection	0.50	2.79	0.25	50.42
Total	17.75	100.00	9.59	54.02

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 43-9: ODA performance by donor from 2008 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	12.13	68.35	5.69	46.91
Japan	5.62	31.65	3.89	69.22
Total	17.75	100.00	9.59	54.02

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 43-10: List 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
Improving the competitiveness of food stock products and food sanitation – TDA for Lam Dong	WB	2010	2015	5.11	5.11	–	0.75	0.75	–

Improving agricultural competitiveness–TDA for Lam Dong province	WB	2008	2013	7.02	7.02	–	4.94	4.94	–
Preservation program for Bidoup national park, Ba Mt., Lam Dong province	Japan	2012	2013	0.50	–	0.50	0.25	–	0.25
Building road no.722 to Ta Dong commune, Lam Dong province	Japan	2013	2014	1.50	1.50	–	0.68	0.68	–
Building roads to Phi Lieng commune, Lam Dong province	Japan	2011		1.00	1.00	–	0.84	0.84	–
Building inter–communes road from Da Rsal to Dam Rrong, Lam Dong province	Japan	2011		1.73	1.73	–	1.57	1.57	–
Building Tu Nghia Damp, Lam Dong province	Japan	2010	2012	0.90	0.90	–	0.55	0.55	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 43–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Waste treatment plant (Da Hoai, Da The, Cat Tien, Duc Trong)
2	Solid waste treatment plant
3	Ring Road of Dinh Van town
4	Concentrated information technology park of Lam Dong province

Source: Projects calling for investment of Lam Dong to 2020, Economics and Forecast, MPI.

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN LAM DONG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training program

Table 43–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3
Education	6
Health	2
Industry & Energy	6

Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	19

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 43-13: 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	15	4
Health	2	2
Total	18	6

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

6.3. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Project for Establishing and Managing Special Education Support Center at Lam-Dong Provincial Office of Education in Vietnam

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To establish Special Education Support Center to provide an opportunity to receive sound education to disabled students

GIA LAI PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 44–1: Key facts of Gia Lai

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 13°80' Longitude: 108°10'	Gia Lai is located in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 506 km far from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Kon Tum South: Dak Lak East: Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen West: Cambodia	
Area [3]	15,536.9 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is between 21°C and 25°C.
Administrative units [3]	1city under province, 2 towns, 14 rural districts, 24 wards, 12 town districts, 186 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Pleiku **Towns:** An Khe, Ayun Pa **Rural districts:** A Chu Pah, Chu Prong, Chu Se, Duc Co, Ia Grai, Kbang, Krong Pa, Kong

		Chro, Mang Yang, Dak Doa, Ia Pa, Dak Po, Phu Thien, Chu Puh
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,342,700 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 29.4% Rural: 70.6%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 51.06% Female: 48.94%	2012
Population density [3]	86 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (52%), Gia Rai (33.5%), Ba Na (13.7%), Gie Trieng, Xo Dang, Co Ho, Nhang, Thai, Muong, Tay	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.24%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	800,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.18%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 26.2 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,008,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.26% Rural area: 1.17%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	24.5%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	33 %	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 51,327,502	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 190,661,400	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 41.45% Industry & Construction: 32.12% Services: 26.43%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns Industry: pepper, coffee, rubber, cashew, sugarcane, corn, cassava, tobacco Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 85.7 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.gialai.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[80]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Gia Lai is getting lower from north to south and made up with mountains, highlands and valleys. Gia Lai is between 800 and 900 m above the sea level. Kon Ka Kinh in K'Bang District is the highest mountain with the height of 1,700 m. The lowest point is the Ba river basin which is at 100 m above the sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Gia Lai has tropical monsoon climate with two seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to October while the dry one lasts from November to April. The annual average temperature varies between 22°C and 25°C. The average rainfall in the west of Truong Son mountain range is 1,500 mm while that of the east side is 2,350 mm. In general, the climate in Gia Lai is suitable for the development of industrial crops, agricultural and forestry business as well as for raising cattle.

2.1.3. Water resources: Gia Lai has three major rivers, Ba river, Se San river and a tributary of the Serepok river and total reserve of surface water in the province is 23 billion m^3. Large water reserves from these rivers together with the dense network of rivers and streams allow Gia Lai to develop the hydropower industry with total capacity of 3.383 megawatt. Se San river has the third largest hydropower potential in Vietnam, accounting for 11 percent of the total hydropower potential of the country, following Da river at 44 percent and Dong Nai river at 16 percent.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 39.4 percent is agricultural land, 47.3 percent is forest land, 4.0 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.1 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Generally, Gia Lai Province has abundant and diversified minerals which are favorable for industrial development and construction materials production. Some main minerals are bauxite, gold, iron, granite, limestone, clay, lime, and sand.

2.1.6. Forest resources: There are 1,591,000 ha of forest and 76 million m^3 of wood reserves in Gia Lai, which accounts for 28 percent of the Central Highland's forests and 38 percent of the wood reserves. On average, 160,000 to 180,000m^3 of wood is harvested annually and it meets the demand for wood and laminated MDF wood processing. The province has a large tract of land growing trees for the paper industry and producing rubber trees.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Gia Lai has Kon Ka Kinh, Kon Cha Rang tropical forests, Xung Khoeng

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

waterfall, Phu Cuong waterfall, Da Trang and Mo springs and Ayaun Ha lake. It also has historic sites such as King Quang Trung's guerilla base, Nup hero's homeland, Pleiku prison, Pleime, Cheo Leo and La Rang battlefields. The visitors can also enjoy the unique architectural style of statues in funeral houses in La Phum, D'ko Tu traditional villages.

2.2.2. Transportation: Located in a convenient position, Gia Lai has three axis of national highways. National Highway No. 14 links Gia Lai to Kon Tum, Quang Nam, Da Nang and Dak Lak, Dak Nong and southern provinces. National Highway No. 19 links Gia Lai to the Quy Nhon Port in Binh Dinh and some provinces in Cambodia. National Highway No. 25 connects Gia Lai to Phu Yen and central coast provinces. Besides, The Ho Chi Minh Highway also runs through the province. Highway No. 14 C and Highway No. 25 link Gia Lai to provinces of the Central Highlands. Most roads connecting to the district centers of Gia Lai are asphalted and all of the communes have roads to commune centers. The Pleiku airport, also known as Cu Hanh airport, has seven two-way flights per week from Pleiku to Ho Chi Minh city, Da Nang and Ha Noi.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Gia Lai's National Development Indicators

Table 44-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.5	13.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.7	15.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	41.0	42.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	31.0	32.0
1.3.3	Services	%	28.0	25.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	124.6	41.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	6,370.0	8,030.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	24.0	25.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	74.0	70.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	48.0	46.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	28.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	0.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	1.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A

2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.70	1.61
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	30.0	28.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.0	24.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.0	45.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	92.8
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	85.3

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Gia Lai

Table 44-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	543.0	529.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	379.7	406.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,400.0	2,589.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,550.0	7,668.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	45.0	32.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	16.0	14.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,430.0	1,301.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	24.0	22.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	58,689	21,100
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25.0	24.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	20.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	60.0	32.9
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	89.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 12.5 percent, reached at 13.6 percent;

2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 15.7 million, slightly higher than the planned figure of VND 14.7 million;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 8,030 billion, higher than the target of VND 6,370 billion;

3.3.2. Failures

1) Economic structure failed to shift to the share targeted of 41 percent, 31 percent and 28 percent, accumulated for 42.2 percent, 32 percent and 25.8 percent for agriculture, industry and services respectively;
2) Poverty rate remained at the level of 25.9 percent, higher than the target of 24 percent;
3) The rate of completion of vocational education remained at 28 percent, lower than the target of 30 percent for 2010;
4) The rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards for towns and villages failed to meet the target of 30 percent, recorded at only 28.1 percent, requiring more efforts from the province to improve the health sector;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To put more focus on mobilizing capital for the development of the province;
2) To take advantages of the potential development especially in agriculture and services for a sustainable development;
3) To improve the quality of education and human resources by calling for more investment in these fields;
4) To attract more attention on environmental protection;
5) To promote national unity, and strengthen national defense and security; build a healthy social environment, safety and erase poverty and bring about an improvement of people's material and spirit life;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Gia Lai's National Development Indicators

Table 44-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.8	12.18
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	34.2	26.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	33.0	41.5

1.3.2	Industry	%	36.7	32.1
1.3.3	Services	%	30.3	26.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	250.0	449
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	13,400.0	10,304.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	20.0	24.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80.0	78.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	50.0	48.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	33.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	0.59
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	0.61
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.28	1.54
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	40.0	37.84
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	28.0	27.01
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.1	46.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	94.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	86.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Gia Lai

Table 44-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	620.0	541.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	444.5	403.0
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	340	333
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	200	208
1.5	Amount of beef	ton	14,300	13,151
1.6	Amount of pork	ton	30,400	27,809

1.7	Amount of chicken	ton	2,690	2,428
1.8	Amount of electricity	1,000 Kwh	7,250,000	5,721,050
1.9	Amount of cement	ton	50,500	46,823
1.10	Amount of processed wood	m^3	33,200	31,350
1.11	Amount of processed green tea	ton	1,680	1,475
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,500	5,891
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	14,500	13,177.0
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	80.0	57.0
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	15.0	19.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,394.9	1,342.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20.0	21.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	23,000.0	12,057.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	21.0	23.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	22.0	20.5
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	80.0	52.47
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	96

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 44-6: 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
Gia Lai	34.26	17.35	16.92	8.82	4.71	4.11
Ratio of Gia Lai to whole nation (%)	0.09	0.05	0.81	0.06	0.03	0.45
Ratio of Gia Lai to all provinces (%)	0.31	0.16	4.21	0.25	0.14	3.21

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 44-7: ODA amount in Gia Lai from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Gia Lai (GL)	GL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Gia Lai (GL)	GL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.08	0.43			
1995	338.24	3.41	1.01			
1996	590.28	3.6	0.61			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	19.17	3.76			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	5.21	0.99			
2001	706.86	0.29	0.04			
2002	539.75	0.36	0.07			
2003	548.41	0.46	0.08			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	4.04	0.74			
2006	769.99	0.92	0.12	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	3	0.29	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	3	0.21	361.66	2.27	0.63
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	16	0.56	527.55	0.00	–
2012	2069.17	8.83	0.43	957.76	4.77	0.50
Total	16112.05	69.37	0.43	3122.52	7.04	0.23
Average per year	805.60	3.47		446.07	1.01	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Gia Lai is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 44-8: ODA performance by sector from 2009 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	11.10	32.40	1.44	12.96
Transportation	5.06	14.78	2.78	54.80
Water supply & Environment	1.18	3.45	0.50	41.99
Education & Training	7.81	22.80	0.19	2.41

Health & Social affairs	3.05	8.90	3.05	100.00
Poverty reduction	1.54	4.50	0.69	44.58
Others	4.52	13.18	0.19	4.12
Total	34.26	100.00	8.82	25.74

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 44-9: ODA performance by donor from 2009 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	12.64	36.89	2.12	16.81
New Zealand	7.72	22.54	0.10	1.30
Japan	6.34	18.49	3.36	53.04
Korea	3.05	8.90	3.05	100.00
UNICEF	4.52	13.18	0.19	4.12
Total	34.26	100.00	8.82	25.74

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 44-10: 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
Children friendship in Gia Lai	UNICEF	2012		4.52	–	4.52	0.19	–	0.19
Building Road over Ba river	Japan	2010	2012	1.56	1.56	–	0.73	0.73	–
Providing teaching facility for vocational training at Ayunpa vocational college	Korea	2012		3.05	–	3.05	3.05	–	3.05
Inter-commune road from Hoa Phu to Ia Nhin, Chu Pah district	Japan	2012		1.11	1.11	–	–	–	–
Building inter-commune roads in the Eastern of Ben Mong bridge	Japan	2010	2012	0.75	0.75	–	0.75	0.75	–
Building road from K' bang town to Kroong commune	Japan	2010	2012	1.64	1.64	–	1.30	1.30	–
Poverty reducing in Ia Pa district	IFAD	2009	2012	1.54	–	1.54	0.69	–	0.69

Enhancing capacity for kinder garden in Gia Lai	New Zealand	2012	2016	7.72	–	7.72	0.10	–	0.10
Building water supply system for Krong Pa town	Japan	2010	2012	1.18	1.18	–	0.50	0.50	–
Providing supports for agricultural programs in Gia Lai	IFAD		2016	11.10	11.10	–	1.44	1.44	–
Building classrooms and job support center for the province's women	Japan	2013	2013	0.09	–	0.09	0.09	–	0.09

Source: Restructured by APD based on data from MPI

Table 44–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building water supply system for Gia Lai
2	Improving medical care sector in Gia Lai
3	Improving rural livelihood in rural area in Gia Lai
4	Improving educational facilities for rural area in Gia Lai

Source: Suggested by APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN GIA LAI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1) Project for Joint Mineral Exploration

-Sector: Industry & Energy

-Period: 1993-1996

-Purpose: To promote the mineral resource development in Vietnam through joint mineral exploration and establishment of development plan.

6.2. Training Program

Table 44–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	1
Health	3
Total	4

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 44-13: 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)

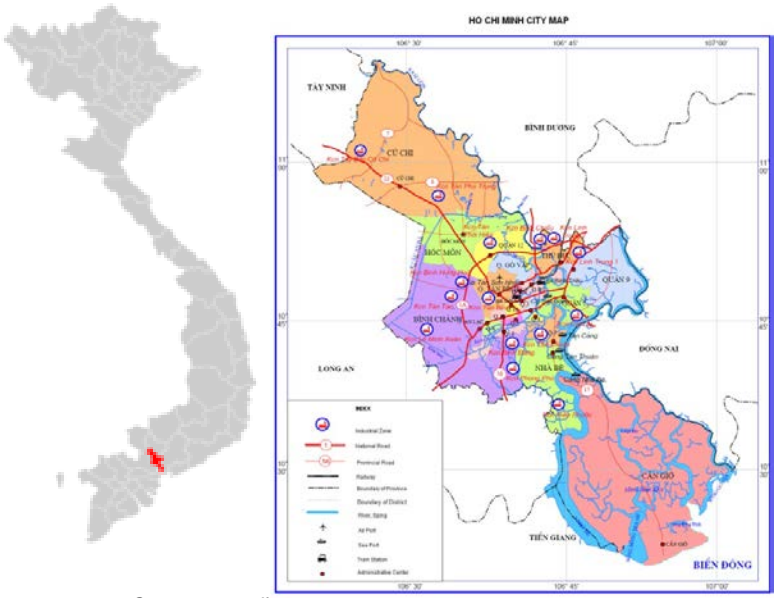
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Chapter 4
SEDP and ODA information in southern region

This chapter introduces key information on socio-economics of 19 provinces in the southern 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:

14. Ho Chi Minh city
15. Binh Duong
16. Binh Phuoc
17. Tay Ninh
18. Dong Nai
19. Ba Ria-Vung Tau
20. Long An
21. Dong Thap
22. Tien Giang
23. Ben Tre
24. An Giang
25. Can Tho
26. Vinh Long
27. Tra Vinh
28. Kien Giang
29. Hau Giang
30. Soc Trang
31. Bac Lieu
32. Ca Mau

HO CHI MINH CITY



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 45-1: Key facts of Ho Chi Minh city

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°80' Longitude: 106°62'	Ho Chi Minh city is located in the southeast of Vietnam.
Borders [2]	North: Binh Duong South: Ba Ria – Vung Tau East: Tay Ninh and Dong Nai West: Long An and Tien Giang	
Area [3]	2,095.6 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 28℃.
Administrative districts [3]	19 urban districts and 5 rural districts, 259 wards, 5 town districts and 58 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Urban districts:** District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, District 5, District 6, District 7, District 8, District 9, District 10, District 11, District 12, Tan Binh, Binh Thanh, Phu Nhuan, Thu Duc, Go Vap, Binh Tan,Tan Phu. **Rural districts:** Nha Be, Can Gio, Hoc Mon, Cu Chi, Binh Chanh

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	7,750,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 83.1% Rural: 16.9%	2012
Percentage of male –female population [3]	Male: 47.49% Female: 52.51%	2012
Population density [3]	3,666 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (93.52%), Hoa (5.78%), Khmer (0.33%), Cham (0.1%), Tay, Muong, Nung, Thai	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.31%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	4,107,600 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 84.5 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,954,100	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.40% Rural area: 4.37%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	3.4%	2013
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	62%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 23,438,053,824	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 24,845,497,646	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 1.1% Industry & Construction: 40.3% Services: 58.6%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables, bean, flower Industry : building, electrical and electronic industries, mechanic Services: banking and finance, tourism, transportation and posts and telecommunication	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 32,403.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hochimincity.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[81]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ho Chi Minh city gets lower from north to south and from east to west and can be divided into three types; the high terrain with the average height between 10 and 15 m in the north, the medium height terrain with the average height ranging from 5 to 10 m in the middle of the city and the depression terrain with the average height between 0.5 and 2 m in the south.

2.1.2. Climate: Ho Chi Minh city has tropical equatorial monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry one lasts from December to April. The annual average temperature is 28°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,915 mm and the annual average humidity is 75 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Ho Chi Minh city has Dong Nai river as the main fresh water source of the city with an basin area of about 45,000 km^2. Annually it provides about 38.6 billion m^3 of water and reserves of groundwater is approximately 0.8 million m^3 per day. Besides, the city has about 200,000 wells used by households and 1,000 industrial wells which exploit over 400,000 m^3 per day.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 34.3 percent is agricultural land, 16.3 percent is forest land, 15.7 percent is specialized land and the rest of 11.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The city has clay, sand, grit, gravel and peat.

2.1.6. Forest resources: It has three types of forests including tropical rain forest, alum flooded forest and mangrove forest. The tropical rainforest exists in Cu Chi and Thu Duc districts. The mangrove forest is mainly in Can Gio district.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ho Chi Minh city is a big tourism center in Vietnam. It has Ho Chi Minh museum, formerly known as Dragon House Wharf, Cu Chi tunnels, theatres, cultural houses, Thanh Da, Binh Quoi villages, Dam Sen park and Saigon Water park. Besides, Ho Chi Minh city also possesses buildings that show a combined characteristic of Vietnamese, Chinese and European cultures. These include Nha Rong, Quoc To temple, Xa Tay, Ho Chi Minh municipal theatre as well as many pagodas and churches.

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



Ben Thanh market and Ho Chi Minh cathedral (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Ho Chi Minh city has very convenient transportation systems including railway, roadway, airway, and waterway. Sai Gon railway station in the City is the most important and busiest transport point linking the north and the south. National highway No. 22 connects the city to Tay Ninh and National highway No. 51 to Ba Ria- Vung Tau, National highway No.1A to the west and the central provinces. Ho Chi Minh has Tan Son Nhat international airport, the biggest airport in Vietnam, connecting the country to all over the world.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ho Chi Minh city's National Development Indicators

Table 45–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.8	12.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	59.5	62.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	0.9	1.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	48.5	41.0
1.3.3	Services	%	50.6	57.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	25,000	22,553
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	120,825.6	170,098.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.9	5.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80.0	73.0

2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	74.0	65.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.5	5.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.50	2.53
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	81.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	225.0	227
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	18.9	18.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	98.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	92.0	93.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ho Chi Minh city

Table 45-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	95.0	94.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	12.4	12.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	348,373.0	188,159.2
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	171,948.0	56,944.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	20,000.0	21,955.8
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	12.0	11.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	7,643.0	7,620.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	14.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	250,000.0	288,711.3
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	N/A
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	97.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	13.0	12.2

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate achieved higher than the target, reached 12 per cent;
2) GDP per capita reached VND62.6 million, higher than the target of VND59.5 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND170,098 billion, higher than the target of VND120,825 billion;
4) Poverty rate remained at 5.2 per cent in 2010, lower than the target of 5.9 per cent;
5) Population growth rate remained at the high level of 2.5 per cent, reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Educational sector failed to reach the target as rates of fulfillment of the universal standards in middle school and high school remained 7 per cent and 9 per cent lower than the targets, respectively.
2) Revenue budget failed to meet the target of VND 348,373 billion, recorded at only VND 188,159 billion.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources to accelerate economic structure and improve the infrastructure system;
2) To improve the quality of economic growth;
3) To sustainably develop the city to be a center of economic development, culture, education, technological development and plays an important political role of the country, to be the hub of international integration; to become a center for industrial and multi-service center for the South region of the country and for the South East Asia region;
4) To improve continuously the quality of life for the people together with acquiring social equality;
5) To pay more attention on environmental protection in urban development and actively respond to the climate change;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, as well as social order to be a motive force for the South region of Vietnam.

4.2. Ho Chi Minh city's National Development Indicators

Table 45-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	98.9	84.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	1.0	1.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	42.0	40.3
1.3.3	Services	%	57.0	58.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	35,000.0	29,963.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	280,000.0	217,073.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.0	3.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	91.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	95.0	90.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	70.0	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.5	4.9
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	%	1.10	2.18
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	87.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	250.0	234.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	19.1	18.7
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	96.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ho Chi Minh city

Table 45-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	94.0	94.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	11.8	12.3
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	150	141.3
1.4	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	0.2	0.2
1.5	Amount of veggies	1,000 ton	256	240.1
1.6	Number of buffalos	animals	5,942	5,395
1.7	Number of cows	animals	113,600	108,669
1.8	Number of pigs	animals	341,000	324,359
1.9	Number of livestock	animals	352,700	246,731
1.10	Amount of coffee	ton	40,050	27,411
1.11	Amount of bottled beer	1,000 liter	581,000	533,253
1.12	Number of cigarette	1,000 pack	1,727,000	1,910,673
1.13	Amount of fabrics	ton	27,200	25,453
1.14	Number of sport suits	1,000 piece	12,800	17,864
1.15	Amount of fertilizer	ton	418,900	316,635
1.16	Amount of shower jell and shampoo	1,000 kg	11,800	11,687.4
1.17	Amount of cement	1,000 ton	8,200	8,024.7
1.18	Amount of electricity	million kwh	115	310.0
1.19	Revenue budget	VND billion	340,000	236,173
1.20	Expenditure budget	VND billion	73,000	67,759
1.21	Import volume	US$ million	30,000	26,135
1.22	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	12.0	12.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	7,980	7,750.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	14.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	300,000	289,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	25.0	14.3
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	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	15	14.29
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	100	N/A
2.10	Rate of toxic solid waste collected	%	100	N/A
2.11	Rate of waste water collected and treated	%	100	N/A
2.12	Rate of industrial zones have waste treatment system	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 45-6: 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
Ho Chi Minh***	3,633.94	3,513.80	120.14	1,328.69	1,319.04	9.65
Ratio of Ho Chi Minh to whole nation (%)	9.52	9.74	5.74	8.48	8.94	1.06
Ratio of Ho Chi Minh to all provinces (%)	33.86	34.01	29.92	38.69	39.90	7.54

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 45-7: ODA amount in Ho Chi Minh city from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ho Chi Minh (HCM)	HCM/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ho Chi Minh (HCM)	HCM/AP (%)
1993	150.04	1.9	1.27	N/A		
1994	252.82	70.83	28.02			
1995	338.24	14.48	4.28			
1996	590.28	68.07	11.53			

1997	583.58	21.71	3.72			
1998	509.22	7.91	1.55			
1999	442.78	76.13	17.19			
2000	524.61	51.41	9.80			
2001	706.86	170.44	24.11			
2002	539.75	171.74	31.82			
2003	548.41	188.78	34.42			
2004	606.1	144.57	23.85			
2005	549.28	173.37	31.56			
2006	769.99	51.77	6.72	335.01	97.94	29.23
2007	1346.53	250	18.57	250.83	119.53	47.65
2008	1026.78	120.68	11.75	296.91	152.18	51.25
2009	1427.46	132.53	9.28	361.66	228.27	63.12
2010	282.20	136.43	48.35	392.80	147.60	37.58
2011	2847.96	552.24	19.39	527.55	177.51	33.65
2012	2069.17	553.68	26.76	957.76	306.35	31.99
Total	16112.05	2958.67	18.36	3122.52	1229.37	39.37
Average per year	805.60	147.93		446.07	175.62	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ho Chi Minh city is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 45-8: ODA performance by sector from 2001 to 2030

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	0.88	0.02	0.27	30.97
Transportation	2,320.22	63.85	609.01	26.25
Water supply & Environment	966.17	26.59	544.77	56.38
Urban development	317.83	8.75	154.00	48.45
Capacity building	1.97	0.05	1.28	64.85
Others	26.88	0.74	19.36	72.03
Total	3,633.94	100.00	1,328.69	36.56

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 45-9: ODA performance by donor from 2001 to 2030

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	678.00	18.66	17.46	2.57
WB	597.01	16.43	420.59	70.45
Japan	1,720.23	47.34	841.03	48.89
Germany	316.78	8.72	11.82	3.73
EIB	197.37	5.43	0	-
Belgium	91.96	2.53	14.05	15.28
France	29.19	0.80	21.18	72.58
Netherland	1.97	0.05	1.97	100.00
Israel	0.88	0.02	0.27	30.97
Thailand	0.56	0.02	0.31	55.00
Total	3,633.94	100.00	1,328.69	36.56

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 45-10: List of projects in the period of 2001 to 2030

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving water environment in HCM city, stream Tau Hu-Ben Nghe- Doi Te, Phase I	Japan	2001	2014	298.12	298.12	-	245.94	245.94	-
Improving water environment in HCM city, stream Tau Hu-Ben Nghe- Doi Te, Phase II	Japan	2006	2013	155.01	155.01	-	13.29	13.29	-
Preventing flood into HCM city	Netherl and	2009	2012	1.97	-	1.97	1.97	-	1.97
Reducing leaking fresh water in HCM city	WB	2005	2012	32.91	32.91	-	19.47	19.47	-
Reducing leaking fresh water in HCM city; expanding the capacity of water supply system	ADB	2012	2015	138.00	138.00	-	1.04	1.04	-

Funding for Urban development fund of HCM city	France	2011		26.32	26.32	–	19.05	19.05	–
Improving capacity for Urban development fund of HCM city, TDA	France	2011	2013	1.97	–	1.97	1.28	–	1.28
High biotechnology camp for milk cows raising, TDA	Israel	2010		0.88	–	0.88	0.27	–	0.27
Environmental Sanitation for HCM City, phase II	France	2009	2011	0.90	–	0.90	0.85	–	0.85
Improving urban development for Vietnam – TDA for HCM City	WB	2004	2014	266.80	266.80	–	104.17	104.17	–
Improving cities of Viet Nam – TDA for HCM city	Japan	2004	2014	1.03	–	1.03	1.02	–	1.02
Dredging Stream Soai Rap, Phase II	Belgium	2012	2013	91.96	91.96	–	14.05	14.05	–
Urban development fund for HCM city	WB	2007	2012	50.00	50.00	–	48.80	48.80	–
Evaluating feasibility study and formulate the detailed design for Tan Thuan Tide Control Drain in – HCM city	Thailand	2012	2013	0.56	–	0.56	0.31	–	0.31
Improving environment in HCM city (Nhieu Loc – Thi Nghe Drainage Basin)	WB	2001	2011	247.30	247.30	–	248.15	248.15	–
Building Dong Tay (West East) Boulevard, HCM city	Japan	2000	2014	579.87	579.87	–	461.00	461.00	–
Building urban light railway system for HCM city, Route Ben Thanh to Suoi Tien (Route 1)	Japan	2007	2019	686.20	686.20	–	119.78	119.78	–
Building subway system, route 2 in HCM city, Route: Ben Thanh to Tham Luong	Germany	2010	2030	316.78	203.95	112.83	11.82	7.88	3.94

Building subway system, route 2 in HCM city, Route: Ben Thanh to Tham Luong	EIB	2010	2030	197.37	197.37	–	–	–	–
Building subway system, route 2 in HCM city, Route: Ben Thanh to Tham Luong	ADB	2010	2030	540.00	540.00	–	16.42	16.42	–

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 45–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Water drainage Ho Chi Minh city
2	Flood– tide control culvert in Phu Xuan
3	Flood– tide control culvert in Ben Nghe

Source: Ho Chi Minh city's MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1) Project for the Construction of the Hospital for Tropical Disease
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1995-1996
-Purpose: To improve the quality of hospital service and function through the provision of appropriate medical facilities for a tropical disease hospital

2) Project for the Development of the Electrical & Electronic Safety Testing Laboratory
-Sector: Industry & Energy
-Period: 1997-1999
-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of electrical & electronic safety test laboratory to meet the increasing demand for electrical and electronic products

3) Project for Feasibility Study on Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
-Sector: Industry & Energy
-Period: 2009-2011
-Purpose: To improve traffic condition and residential environment and contribute to the establishment of low carbon city and effort to adapt to climate change through building an advanced public transportation system in Ho Chi Minh

6.2. Training Program

Table 45-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	20
Education	44
Emergency Relief	3
Health	8
Industry & Energy	27
Public Administration	53
Others	14
Total	169

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 45-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	71	6
Public Administration	1	0
Total	72	6

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

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Educational Project for improving Vietnamese workers' life.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2010
-Purpose: To contribute to improvement of quality of life for the urban poor labor migrants through provision of basic education and healthcare.

2) Developing integrated child welfare center in district 3, Tan Binh, HCMC, Vietnam.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2011
-Purpose: To contribute to sound growth of urban poor children through establishment of integrated child welfare center, implementation of comprehensive child welfare program and capacity development of staffs in the center.

3) Viet Nam middle managers education in Ho Chi Minh Soongsil academy.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

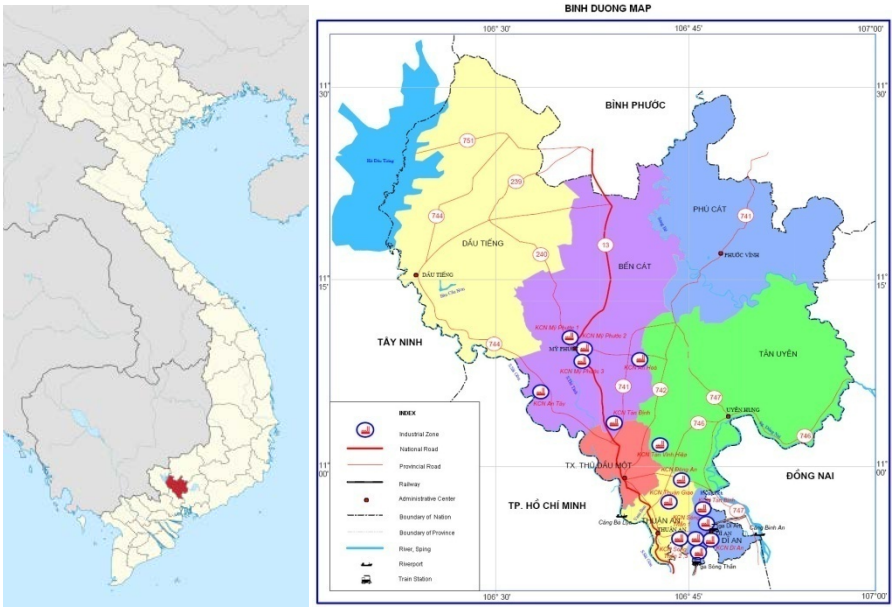
-Purpose: To improve the capacity of middle level managers by training them in the Ho Chi Minh Soongsil Academy.

4) Vietnam-Junghae Vocational Training Center Project.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1996-1999
-Purpose: To provide vocational training to the youth.

5) Move Support Center For IL in Hochimin City
- Period Supported by KOICA: 2013
- Purpose: To contribute the economic independence of disabled people and change social perception on them.

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BINH DUONG PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 46-1: Key facts of Binh Duong

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°14' Longitude: 106°62'	Binh Duong is located in the Southeast of Vietnam, 71 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Binh Phuoc South: Ho Chi Minh city East: Dong Nai West: Tay Ninh	
Area [3]	2,694.4 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 2 towns,4 rural districts, 25 wards, 6 town districts, 60 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Thu Dau Mot **Towns:** Di An, Thuan An **Rural Districts:** Ben Cat, Dau Tieng, Tan Uyen, Phu Giao
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,748,000 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 64.8% Rural: 35.2%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 48.20% Female: 51.80%	2012
Population density [3]	649 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (95.9%), Hoa (1.26 %), Khmer (1.04 %), Muong (0.69 %), Tay (0.36 %), Thai (0.26 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.71%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,152,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.6%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 44.3 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,340,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.93% Rural area: 2.94%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	0.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 9,453,408,385	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 11,915,802,476	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 5.8% Industry & Construction: 60.7% Services: 33.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sweet potato, sugarcane, peanut Industry : rubber, coffee, building materials, porcelain industry Services: exportation, tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 17,969.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.binhduong.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[82]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Binh Duong is relatively flat, getting lower from north to south. It can be divided into three regions including low mountainous terrain with slight undulation, flat plains and alluvial valley. There are some low mountains including Chau Thoi in Di An district and Cau mountain in Dau Tieng district.

2.1.2. Climate: Binh Duong has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to November while the dry season is from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C. The annual average rainfall ranges between 1,800 to 2,000 mm. The annual average sunny hours are 2,400 hours and the average humidity is between 80 to 90 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Binh Duong has three major rivers, Dong Nai, Sai Gon and Thi Tinh rivers with many canals in the riverside areas and small streams. Dong Nai river originated from Lam Dong with the total length of 635 km flows 90km long through Tan Uyen district. Sai Gon river originated from Binh Phuoc with the total length of 265 km flows 143km long in the province. Thi Tinh river originated from Binh Phuoc, flows through Ben Cat and merges with the Saigon river at Ong Co dam. The province also has plentiful underground water. In some places the layer holding water is 15 to 30 m thick.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 71.2 percent is agricultural land, 5.7 percent is forest land, 13 percent is specialized land and the rest of 5.2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Mineral resources in Binh Duong are rather various, particularly in non – metal mineral resources. They are kaolin, clay, sand, gravel, laterite and peat.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Binh Duong has 18,527 ha of forest area, of which 3,905 ha is protective forest in Nui Cau mountain.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: In Binh Duong, tourists can visit places like Dai Nam tourist area, Green Eye resort, Suoi Truc, Lai Thieu fruit garden, Dau Tieng lake, Thien Hau pagoda, Chau Thoi mountain pagoda, Tuong Binh Hiep Lacquer Painting village and Cau Ngang tourist area. In addition, Binh Duong preserves famous traditional handicrafts such as pottery, lacquer, sculpture and etc.

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



Dai Nam tourist area (www.travel.zizi.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Binh Duong has National Highway No. 13 to Ho Chi Minh city, Binh Phuoc, Cambodia and Thailand border and National Highway No. 14 to Tay Ninh, Binh Phuoc and other provinces in the Central Highlands. Because Binh Duong is located among three main rivers including Saigon river and has two major river ports named Ba Lua and Binh An people can access to the ports in the south such as Cat Lai, Tan Cang, VICT, Tan Thuan, Ben Nghe, and Khanh Hoi, enabling the exchange of goods with Mekong Delta provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Binh Duong's National Development Indicators

Table 46-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.0	14.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	30.0	30.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	5.0	7.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	65.0	60.9
1.3.3	Services	%	30.0	31.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	8,500.0	8,542.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	43,400.0	28,131.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	0.0	0.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.4	84.5

2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	96.0	67.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	42.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	3.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	2.5
2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.50	7.10
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	85.4	96.7
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	%	5.0	3.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	82.1	95.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	88.8

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Duong

Table 46-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	41.2	40.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	25.3	24.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	10,563.0	24,290.3
I.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,300.0	6,598.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	7,840.0	7,320.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	10.0	9.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,630.0	1,619.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	40,000.0	28,741.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.0	12.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A

2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	91.0	100.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 30.1 million, achieved the target for the figure in 2010;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with high contribution of industry (60.9 per cent) and services (31.3 per cent).

3.3.2. Failures

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 28,131 billion, much lower than the target at VND 43,400 billion;
2) Population growth rate remained at a high level of 7.1 per cent, higher than the expected rate of 2.5 per cent;
3) The number of sick beds per 10 thousands of patients recorded at 23 beds in comparison with the higher planned figure at 25 beds;
4) The rate of forest coverage remained at the low level of 3.4 per cent, lower than the target of 5 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources on promoting industrialization and modernization together with the improvement of economic growth quality; accelerating economic restructuring towards high quality service and high productivity industry sector;
2) To focus on administrative reform for achieving a higher attraction toward investors;
3) To concentrate on developing new urban areas together with the development of Thu Dau Mot town and Thuan An town, Di An town in order to be modern urban areas;
4) To improve the quality of education and training for having higher standard of human resources with good skills;
5) To construct a new rural area and improve the quality of human resources and social security;
6) To maintain the sound political stability and defense; to assure the social order.

4.2. Binh Duong's National Development Indicators

Table 46-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	12.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	63.2	44.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	3.0	5.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	59.0	60.7
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	33.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	20,000	12,090.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	48,000.0	44,921.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<1	0.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	89.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	78.0	76.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	70.0	44.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.2	2.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	2.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	3.00	3.35
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	96.7
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	27.0	22.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	57.0	3.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	98.3
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98.0	98.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Duong

Table 46-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	38.2	38.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	21.0	22.3
1.3	Potatoes	ton	1,560	1,739
1.4	Sugar cane	ton	68,800	57,534
1.5	Number of cows	animals	23,000	25,116
1.6	Number of pigs	animals	475,200	443,085
1.7	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	18,700	17,924
1.8	Amount of clay	ton	504,500	381,952
1.9	Amount of milk	ton	92,300	75,658
1.10	Amount of processed coffee	ton	23,800	18,559
1.11	Amount of mineral water	1,000 liter	75,100	61,986
1.12	Number of cigarette	1,000 pack	88,600	81,566
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	30,000	24,522.3
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	12,000	8,021.1
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	10,450	9,961.0
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,815.8	1,748.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	14.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	44,000.0	29,675.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<13	10.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	40.0	91.3
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	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO Binh Duong DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 46-6: 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
Binh Duong***	394.16	394.16	–	85.52	85.52	–
Ratio of Binh Duong to whole nation (%)	1.03	1.09	–	0.55	0.58	–
Ratio of Binh Duong to all provinces (%)	3.67	3.81	–	2.49	2.58	–

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 46-7: ODA amount in Binh Duong from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Binh Duong (BD)	BD/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Binh Duong (BD)	BD/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	0.66	0.11			
1997	583.58	0.93	0.16			
1998	509.22	0.14	0.03			
1999	442.78	0.46	0.10			
2000	524.61	6.23	1.19			
2001	706.86	7.47	1.06			
2002	539.75	23.84	4.42			
2003	548.41	0.5	0.09			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	8.9	1.62			
2006	769.99	66.7	8.66	335.01	0.00	–

2007	1346.53	74.29	5.52	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.89	0.30
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	2.44	0.67
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	1.20	0.30
2011	2847.96	82.30	2.89	527.55	28.76	5.45
2012	2069.17	249.18	12.04	957.76	30.48	3.18
Total	16112.05	521.60	3.24	3122.52	63.76	2.04
Average per year	805.60	26.08		446.07	9.11	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Binh Duong is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 46-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	390.32	99.03	85.52	21.91
Education & Training	3.84	0.97	0	–
Total	394.16	100.00	85.52	21.69

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 46-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	291.91	74.06	70.96	24.31
ADB	43.00	10.91	0	–
Finland	23.32	5.92	5.68	24.34
WB	22.30	5.66	0.20	0.90
Netherland	9.79	2.49	8.68	88.63
Korea	3.84	0.97	0	–
Total	394.16	100.00	85.52	21.69

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 46-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving water environment in Southern area of Binh Duong	Japan	2007	2013	81.79	81.79	–	70.93	70.93	–
Improving water environment in Southern area of Binh Duong, Phase II	Japan	2012	2018	210.12	210.12	–	0.03	0.03	–
Improving the capacity of water supplying for South area of Thu Dau Mot	ADB	2013		43.00	43.00	–	–	–	–
Water supplying for My Phuoc Industrial urban area, TDA for Binh Duong	WB	2011	2016	22.30	22.30	–	0.20	0.20	–
Building Vietnam – Korea vocational college, TDA for Binh Duong	Korea	2008	2011	3.84	3.84	–	–	–	–
Building solid waste treating complex for Southern area of Binh Duong	Finland	2006		23.32	23.32	–	5.68	5.68	–
Building Tan Hiep fresh water plant	Netherl and	2007		9.79	9.79	–	8.68	8.68	–

Source: Binh Duong's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BINH DUONG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 46-11: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	3
Industry & Energy	3
Public Administration	3
Others	2
Total	11

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

6.2. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 46-12: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5	0
Public Administration	1	0
Total	6	0

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

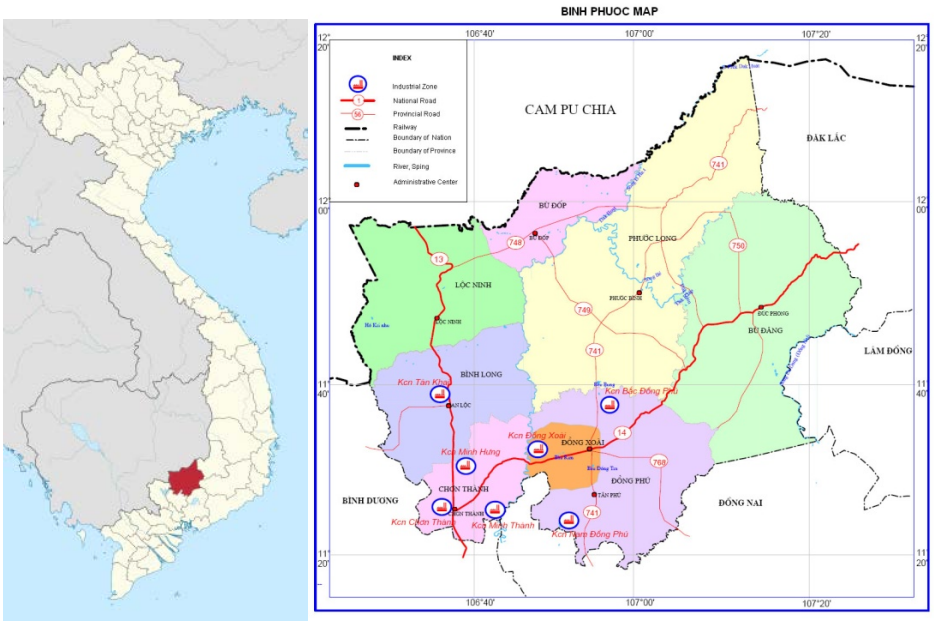
6.3. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Establishment and Operation of the Pig training center in Binh Duong province, Vietnam.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2011-2012
-Purpose: To empower pig-breed personnel through establishment of pig training center, training pig-breed personnel and transfer of advanced technology for pig breeding.

2) Provision of Medical Service in Song Be Province.
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1996-2000
-Purpose: To provide medical operation to cleft lip and palate patients.

3) Vietnam Medical Service Program.
- Period Supported by KOICA: 1995-1999
-Purpose: To provide medical operation to cleft lip and palate patients and transfer medical knowledge.

BINH PHUOC PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 47-1: Key facts of Binh Phuoc

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°75' Longitude: 106°62'	Binh Phuoc is located in the Southeast of Vietnam, 127 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Binh Phuoc South: Ho Chi Minh city East: Dong Nai West: Tay Ninh	
Area [3]	6,871.5 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26°C.
Administrative districts [3]	3 towns, 7 rural districts, 14 wards, 5 town districts and 92 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Towns:** Dong Xoai, Binh Long, Phuoc Long **Rural Districts:** Dong Phu, Hon Quan, Loc Ninh, Bu Dang, Bu Gia Map, Bu Dop, Chon Thanh
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	912,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 16.8% Rural: 83.2%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 50.48% Female: 49.52%	2012
Population density [3]	133 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (80.28%), Xtieng (9.35 %), Tay (2.65 %), Nung (2.65 %),Khmer (1.78 %), Hoa, Mnong	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.62%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	571,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.6 %	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 28 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,482,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.39% Rural area: 2.07%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	8.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	13%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 258,629,228	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 715,946,856	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 43.3% Industry &Construction: 27.3% Services: 29.4%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rubber, cashew, pepper, rice, corn, sweet potato Industry: building materials (stone, brick, cement, etc.) Services: tourism, bank and banking, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 759.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.binhphuoc.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[83]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Binh Phuoc is located in the transition area between the highland and the delta and the terrain is getting lower to the west and southwest.

2.1.2. Climate: Binh Phuoc has tropical monsoon and equatorial climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry lasts from December to April. The annual average temperature is about 26°C. The annual average rainfall fluctuates from 2,045 to 2,325 mm. The annual average humidity is from 80.8 to 81.4 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Binh Phuoc has plentiful system of rivers including Saigon, Be, Dong Nai and Mang rivers and many large springs. There are also a number of lakes and dams such as Suoi Lam lake and Thac Mo hydroelectric dam. The underground water is quite rich in the southwest of the province.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 64.3 percent is agricultural land, 25.5 percent is forest land, 7.2 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Binh Phuoc has stone, sand, clay, laterite, puzolan, kaolin, and limestone.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Binh Phuoc has plenty of forests. Total forestry area is 350,353 ha which accounts for 51 percent of the entire province area. The basalt land in the forests is convenient for industrial trees such as rubber, coffee, cashew nut, and pepper. Besides, forests in Binh Phuoc play a very important role in protecting the ecological environment of the southeast region and regulating the flow of rivers.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Binh Phuoc has many landscapes and vestiges such as Mo waterfall, Ba Ra mountain, Waterfall No. 4, Soc Xiem lake, Bau Lach grass field, Bu Gia Map national park, Bom Bo village and Cat Tien national park. The province also possesses many historic sites like Mien Military Committee, Phu Rieng rubber plantation, Ba Ra prison, Suoi Lam Historic Site, Loc Hoa and Loc Quang fuel dumps.

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





Ba Ra mountain (www.muasamcong.com) *Lam river (www.manghoidap.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Transportation in Binh Phuoc is mainly by road. The National Highway No.13 links to Ho Chi Minh city, Chon Thanh, An Loc, Loc Ninh districts then Hoa Lu border gate to Cambodia. The National Highway No.14 connects Chon Thanh with Dong Xoai, Gia Nghia and Buon Ma Thuot.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Binh Phuoc's National Development Indicators

Table 47-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.2	12.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	21.4	20.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	47.1	46.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	24.1	24.7
1.3.3	Services	%	28.8	29.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	410.0	509.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,200.0	7,907.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.0	9.4
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	%	95.0	95.0

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	28.0	12.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	3.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.40	1.52
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	20.0	14.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	17.5	23.9
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	13.5	13.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	84.1
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98.0	98.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Phuoc

Table 47-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	54.0	40.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	63.1	75.1
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,062.0	2,367.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	3,853.7
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	130.0	115.1
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	856.0	888.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	16.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	25,000.0	18,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	21.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	48.0	44.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	96.0

Source: GSO

3.3. Achievements and Failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned, with shares of the three main sectors were recorded closely to the targets;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 7,907 billion close to the target of VND 8,200 billion.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to achieve the target of 13.2 per cent, recorded at 12 per cent;
2) GDP per capita was at VND 20.1 million, lower than the target;
3) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 9.4 per cent, higher than the target of 4 per cent;
4) The rate of vocational completion recorded at 12 per cent, lower than the plan of 28 per cent in 2010;
5) Population growth rate remained at 1.52 per cent, higher than the target of 1.4 per cent.
6) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 recorded at 21 per cent, higher by 1 per cent than the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote a rapid and sustainable economic development on the basis of improving quality of growth;
2) To step by step restructure the economy, and improve the standard of living for the people;
3) To integrate actively, creatively and efficiently into international market;
4) To accelerate employment structure towards industrialization – modernization;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.
6) To fulfill the requirements of an industrialized province by 2020

4.2. Binh Phuoc's National Development Indicators

Table 47-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	11.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	36 - 38	28.0

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	36.0	43.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.0	27.3
1.3.3	Services	%	32.0	29.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,000.0	608.7
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	11,100.0	11,831.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 1.3%/year	8.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	N/A
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	100.0	99.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	13.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	3.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.24
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	100
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	24.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	20.0	13.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	86.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	88.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Binh Phuoc

Table 47-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	38.4	38.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	40.8	71.7
1.3	Amount of beef	1,000 ton	4,300	3,957

1.4	Amount of pork	1,000 ton	40,400	35,519
1.5	Number of buffalo	1,000 animal	13.6	15.2
1.6	Number of cows	1,000 animal	23.4	32.7
1.7	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	277.6	249.2
1.8	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	709.8	749.9
1.9	Number of bricks	1,000 piece	62.5	61.32
1.10	Number of garment products	1000 pairs	1.4	1.269
1.11	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,000	4,280
1.12	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,900	5,676
1.13	Import volume	US$ million	500	122.5
1.14	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	939.6	912.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.7	N/A
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	151,000	155,580
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	N/A
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	65	60.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98	97
2.8	Rate of industrial zones have waste treatment system	%	100	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	95	N/A
2.10	Rate of newly established businesses have waste treating system	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 47-6: 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

Binh Phuoc	28.18	28.18	–	0.12	0.12	–
Ratio of Binh Phuoc to whole nation (%)	0.07	0.08	–	0.00	0.00	–
Ratio of Binh Phuoc to all provinces (%)	0.26	0.27	–	0.004	0.004	–

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 47–7: ODA amount in Binh Phuoc from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Binh Phuoc (BP)	BP/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Binh Phuoc (BP)	BP/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0.15	0.04			
1996	590.28	0.55	0.09			
1997	583.58	6.25	1.07			
1998	509.22	6.95	1.36			
1999	442.78	1.64	0.37			
2000	524.61	5.53	1.05			
2001	706.86	8.46	1.20			
2002	539.75	0.99	0.18			
2003	548.41	4.04	0.74			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–			
2007	1346.53	1.28	0.10			
2008	1026.78	0	–			
2009	1427.46	0	–			
2010	282.20	0	–			
2011	2847.96	28.18	0.99			
2012	2069.17	0	–			
Total	16112.04	64.02	0.40			
Average per year	805.60	3.201				

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

Table 47-8: ODA performance by sector from 2011 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	28.18	100	0.12	0.43
Total	28.18	100	0.12	0.43

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 47-9: ODA performance by donor from 2011 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	28.18	100	0.12	0.43
Total	28.18	100	0.12	0.43

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 47-10: List of projects in the period of 2011 to 2015

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Expanding water supply system for Dong Xoai Town, TDA	WB	2011	2015	13.50	13.50	-	0.06	0.06	-
Building water drainage and treating system for Dong Xoai Town, TDA	WB	2011	2015	14.68	14.68	-	0.06	0.06	-

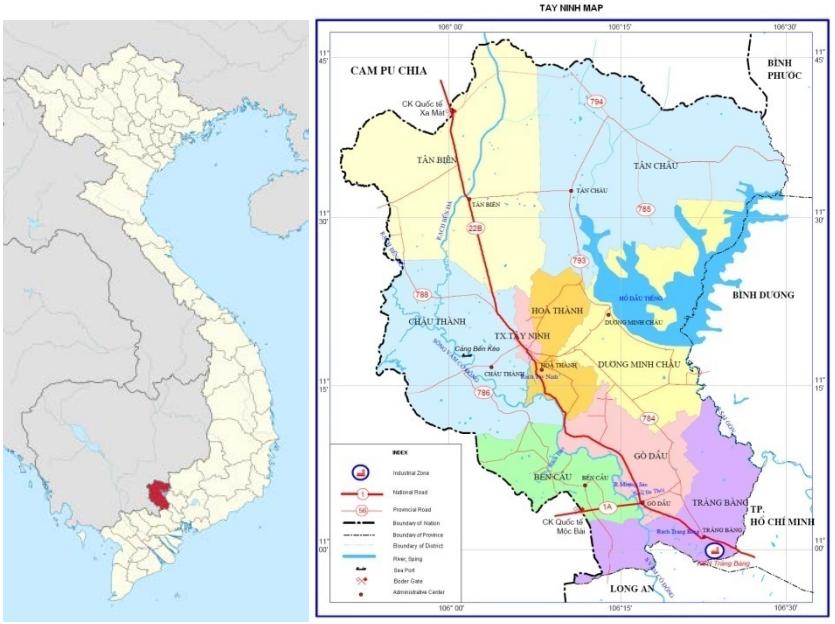
Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 47-11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Expanding water supply system for Dong Xoai town
2	Improving waste treating system for Dong Xoai town
3	Building water supply system for Cho Thanh town, Tan Khai town and residential areas in H.Chon Thanh, H. Hon Quan industrial zones areas
4	Building water supply system for Tan Phu town and for the industrial zones in Tan phu district.
5	Building irritation system for Bu Dang rural district
6	Improving Binh Phuoc hospital
7	Building 9 high schools for communes with difficulties
8	Electrifying rural areas for Binh Phuoc

Source: Binh Phuoc's DPI

TAY NINH PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 48-1: Key facts of Tay Ninh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 11°36' Longitude: 106°11'	Tay Ninh is located in the Southeast of Vietnam, 92 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Cambodia South: Ho Chi Minh city and Long An East: Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc West: Cambodia	
Area [3]	4,039.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27.5°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 town, 8 rural districts, 5wards, 8 town districts, 82communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town:** Tay Ninh **Rural districts:** Tan Bien, Tan Chau, Duong Minh Chau, Chau Thanh, Hoa Thanh, Ben Cau, Go Dau, Trang Bang
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,089,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15.7% Rural: 84.3%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.44% Female: 50.56%	2012
Population density [3]	270 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (98.4%), Khmer (0.71 %) Cham (0.3 %), Hoa (0.23 %), Xtieng	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	94.94%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	652,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 42.8 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,101,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.29% Rural area: 2.82%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	4.9%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	10.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 944,828,585	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,429,142,659	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 36.6% Industry & Construction: 29.% Services: 34.4%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, tobacco, peanut, cattle breeding Industry : building material, mineral industries Services: tourism, education	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,627.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.tayninh.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[84]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Tay Ninh is quite flat which slopes from southwest to northeast. The north is mountainous area with the average height between 10 and 15 m. The south is delta area with the average height between 3 and 5 m.

2.1.2. Climate: Tay Ninh has tropical monsoon climate with two distinction seasons. The dry season lasts from December to April and the rainy season lasts from May to November. The weather is hot, humid around the year with annual average temperature of 27.5^{o}C. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,770 to 2,100 mm. The average annual humidity is about 84.9 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Tay Ninh's water resources depend mainly on the two big rivers; Sai Gon river with the average volume of water being 85 m^3/s and Vam Co Dong with the average volume of water being 96 m3/s. Dau Tieng lake is man-made irrigation facility with the current volume of 1.5 billion m^3. The province also has underground water.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 66.3 percent is agricultural land, 17.8 percent is forest land, 6.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Tay Ninh has non-mental minerals such as limestone, peat, pebble, gravel, sound, and clay. Besides, the province also has some mineral water mines.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Most of the forest land is covered with thin and dry forests.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Some places in Tay Ninh that attract the tourists include Ba Den mountain, Binh Thanh Cham tower, Cao Dai temple, Great temple, Chanh Mon Gate and Mother-of-Buddha temple.

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





Ba Den mountain (www.mangdulich.com) *Tourist area in Tay Ninh (www.sotaydulich.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: The main transport system in Tay Ninh includes roadway and waterway. The Trans – Asia road crosses Tay Ninh with the length of 28 km which connects Ho Chi Minh city to Cambodia. Besides, Tay Ninh has National Highway No. 22B which runs from the north to the south of the country. The waterway of the province includes 2 main routes; the Sai Gon river route connecting Tay Ninh to Ho Chi Minh city and the Vam Co river route connecting Tay Ninh to Long An. It also has a military airfield in Thai Binh town, Chau Thanh district.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Tay Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 48–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15–16	9.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	22.9	26.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	23.0	36.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	38.0	27.7
1.3.3	Services	%	39.0	35.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	N/A	906.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,563.2	10,513.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3.0	1.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	N/A
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal	%	76.0	N/A

	program in high school			
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	23.0	22.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	1.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	2.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	1.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.08	0.52
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	20.8	22.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	<40	10.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	91.1
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	80.0	76.8

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Tay Ninh

Table 48-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	810.0	768.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	723.2	717.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,300.0	6,471.2
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,800.0	5,987.2
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	500.0	583.9
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	18.0	21.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,120.0	1,072.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	4.0	16.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	4,600.0	6,621.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.2	18.1
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	%	100.0	97.6

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita recorded at VND 26.5 million, higher than the target of VND 22.9 million in 2010;
2) Average annual investment mobilization experienced a higher total amount of VND 10,513 billion compared with the target of VND 7,563 billion;
3) Poverty rate exceeded the target of 3 per cent in 2010, remained at a lower rate of 1.3 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth recorded at 9.8 per cent, failed to achieve the target of 16 per cent;
2) The rate of forest coverage failed to reach the target of 40 per cent, recorded at only 10.6 per cent in 2010.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize higher resources for accelerating economic growth and restructuring the economy;
2) To put more focus on developing infrastructure;
3) To improve the quality of human resources for the provincial development;
4) 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;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
6) To develop Tay Ninh town becomes city type III by 2015;
7) To achieve the goals of becoming an industrial province before 2020.

4.2. Tay Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 48-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	<14	11.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	62.4	42.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	19.0	36.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	37.0	29.0
1.3.3	Services	%	44.0	34.4

1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	2,590	1,500.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	22,400.0	15,578.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.5	4.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	N/A	N/A
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	54.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.2	1.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	0.82
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	26.0	24.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	15.7	11.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	95.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	96.0	84.9

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Tay Ninh

Table 48-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	822.7	804.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	748.9	738.0
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	1765.3	1,711.0
1.4	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	5.5	6.3
1.5	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	24.2	29.6
1.6	Number of buffalos	animals	26,600	27,217
1.7	Number of cows	animals	102,800	110,697
1.8	Number of pigs	animals	213,700	212,670
1.9	Number of poultries	animals	4,677,000	4,227,342
1.10	Amount of sugar	ton	198,000	157,081

1.11	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	672.9	537
1.12	Amount of flour	ton	1,226,900	883,066
1.13	Amount of salts	ton	4,2000	3,503
1.14	Amount of feedstuffs	ton	38,050	28,696
1.15	Amount of dried cashew	ton	31,200	19,771
1.16	Revenue budget	VND billion	10,000	8,253.2
1.17	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,800	8,134.8
1.18	Import volume	US$ million	1,200	887.2
1.19	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	17.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,098.6	1,089.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	16.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	20,000	6,580
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<15	15.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	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	99.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	6.4
2.9	Rate of industrial, export zones have concentrated waste water treating system	%	100.0	98
2.10	Rate of businesses meet the environmental standard	%	100.0	97
2.11	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	100.0	98.3
2.12	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100.0	96

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 48-6: 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
Tay Ninh	60.78	60.78	-	0	0	-

Ratio of Tay Ninh to whole nation (%)	0.16	0.17	–	0	0	–
Ratio of Tay Ninh to all provinces (%)	0.566	0.588	–	0	0	–

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 48-7: ODA amount in Tay Ninh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Tay Ninh (TN)	TN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Tay Ninh (TN)	TN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	1.74	0.29			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	0	–			
1999	442.78	23.96	5.41			
2000	524.61	3.78	0.72			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	8.15	1.51			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0	–
2012	2069.17	29.3	1.42	957.76	0	–
Total	16112.05	66.93	0.42	3122.52	0	–
Average per year	805.60	3.35		446.07		

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Tay Ninh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 48-8: ODA performance by sector from 2013 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	14.65	24.11	0	-
Urban development	46.13	75.89	0	-
Total	60.78	100.00	0	-

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 48-9: ODA performance by donor from 2013 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	46.13	75.89	0	-
Italy	14.65	24.11	0	-
Total	60.78	100.00	0	-

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 48-10: List of projects in the period of 2013 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Building collecting and treating waste water in Tay Ninh town	Italy	2013	2015	14.65	14.65	0	0	0	0
Developing corridor urban areas for Mekong Subarea region in Moc Bai, Tay Ninh	ADB	2013	2018	46.13	46.13	0	0	0	0

Source: MPI

Table 48-11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Project calling for investment into Chang Rice border gate are.
2	Tay Ninh private university.
3	Residential area no 2 (Area no 2, ward 3, Tay Ninh town).
4	Project for Ba Den tour are development in Tay Ninh.

Source: Tay Ninh's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN TAY NINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training program

Table 48-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Industry & Energy	1
Total	2

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

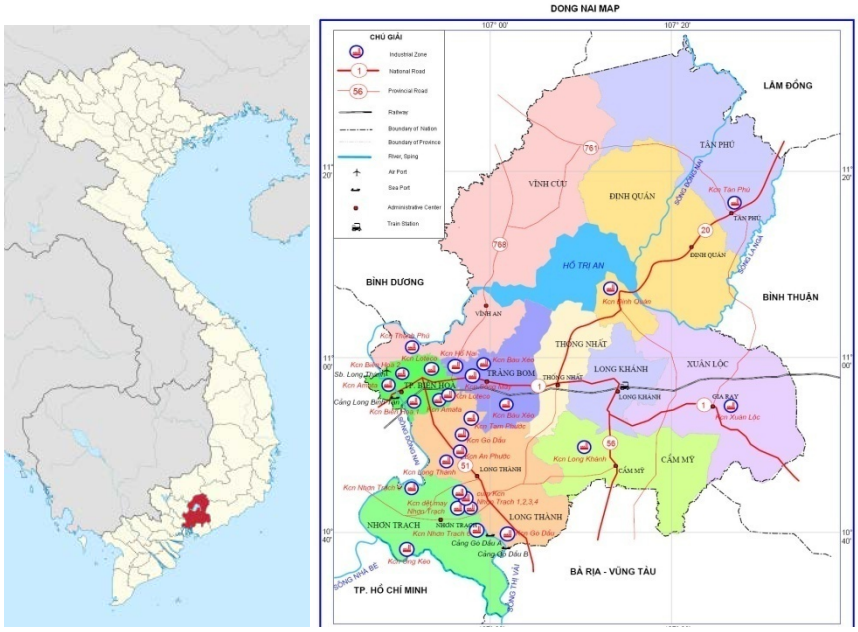
Table 48-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Public Administration	1	0
Total	1	0

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

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DONG NAI PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 49–1: Key facts of Dong Nai

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°95' Longitude: 106°84'	Dong Nai is located in the Southeast of Vietnam, 30 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Lam Dong South: Ba Ria – Vung Tau East: Binh Thuan West: Ho Chi Minh city	
Area [3]	5,907.2 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is between 25°C and 26°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 9 rural districts, 29 wards, 6 town districts, 136 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Bien Hoa **Town:** Long Khanh **Rural Districts:** Tan Phu, Dinh Quan, Vinh Cuu, Thong Nhat, Xuan Loc, Long Thanh, Nhon Trach, Cam My, Trang Bom

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	2,720,800 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 33.9% Rural: 66.1%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.04% Female: 50.96%	2012
Population density [3]	461 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (92.96%), Hoa (3.82%), Nung (0.76%), Tay (0.63%), Choro (0.61%), Dao, Muong, Khmer, Cham	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.51%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,592,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.91%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 42.21 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,391,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.30% Rural area: 3.63%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	3.5%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	53 %	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 9,114,817,639	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 9,004,408,903	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 10% Industry & Construction: 57% Services: 33%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, tobacco, peanut, vegetable, cattle breeding Industry: electricity, steel manufactures, textile industry Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 19,945.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.dongnai.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[85]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The topography includes some valleys, lowland and hill. It is getting lower from north to south with three regions; low hill terrain at an altitude between 200 and 800 m, alluvial ground terrain at altitude between 20 and 200 m, wavy delta terrain at an altitude of 20 m.

2.1.2. Climate: Dong Nai has tropical monsoon climate with the two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to October while the dry season lasts from November to April. The annual average temperature is between 25 and 26°C. The average rainfall ranges between 1,500 and 2,700 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Dong Nai has an abundant surface water resource. Dong Nai and La Nga rivers are 220 km and 70 km long respectively. The underground water resource can be exploited with the capacity of 10,000 m^3 per day.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 47.0 percent is agricultural land, 30.7 percent is forest land, 8.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2.8 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has various mineral resources; gold, tin, lead, zinc, kaolin, color clay, lime stone, marble, sand and mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Dong Nai has an abundant forestry resource with a 178,216 ha accounting for 30.7 percent of the province's natural area. 110,117 ha is natural forest and 44,757 ha is planted forest. Dong Nai forests have specific families of bamboo, rattan, chestnut and almond trees.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Dong Nai has Buu Long tourist area, Dong Nai river, Long An lake, Suoi Tre culture site, Tri An waterfall, Giang Dien waterfall, Ma Da and Sac forests. Visitors can make a tour in forests and orchards in My Quoi, Thanh Hoi, Tan Trieu, Pho and Ong islets. The province is also well known for its sites such as Blue House, Tam Hiep jail and vestige of La Nga victory.

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




Buu Long tourist area (www.baodongnai.com) Giang Dien waterfall (www.dulichviet.com.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system in Dong Nai is various with roadway, railway and waterway. Five National Highways running across the province are No 1A, 20, 51, 56 and 1K. The Thong Nhat express train connecting Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city crosses the province and stops at Bien Hoa city. The province has many rivers and springs so it is also convenient to travel by waterways in the rivers of Dong Nai, Thi Vai, Dong Tranh, Cai, Nha Be, Long Tau, Go Dau and La Nga.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Dong Nai's National Development Indicators

Table 49-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	8.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	29.6	29.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	8.7	11.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	57.2	57.2
1.3.3	Services	%	34.1	31.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	7,000.0	7,546.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	24,200.0	32,321.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.0	6.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	35.0	33.0

2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	19.0	18.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	2.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	2.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	1.8	2.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	2.00	3.02
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	98.3	98.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	19.5	19.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	28.0	28.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	98.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	91.0	90.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Dong Nai

Table 49-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	600.0	604.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	238.1	234.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	61,000.0	24,542.1
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	22,000.0	12,075.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	9,200.0	9,167.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	2,520.0	2,575.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	18.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	88,000.0	97,850.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	14.5

2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	84.0	85.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.6

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita recorded at VND 29.5 million, achieved the target in 2010;
2) Economic structure shifted to the planned direction as the share of industry in the provincial GDP reached the target of 57.2 percent while that of agriculture reduced near to the target of 8.7 percent;
3) Average annual investment mobilization experienced a higher total amount of VND 32,321 billion, compared with the target of VND 24,200 billion in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate is 8.3 percent, failed to achieve the target rate of 14 percent;
2) Poverty rate failed to achieve the target of 5 percent in 2010, remained at a higher rate of 6.3 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize higher resources for accelerating economic growth and restructuring the economy towards a high sustainable growth rate;
2) To put more focus on developing infrastructure for improving competitiveness and achieving industrialization and modernization;
3) To improve the quality of living for the people;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
5) To achieve the goals of becoming an industrial province before 2015.

4.2. Dong Nai's National Development Indicators

Table 49-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	9.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	62.0	42.2

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	6.0	10.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	57.0	57.0
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	33.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	17,000.0	10,488
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	54,000.0	35,663.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.5	3.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	36.0	33.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	20.0	18.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	65.0	53.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	1.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	1.4
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	2.36
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	26.0	21.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	56.0	29.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	98.3
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	97.9

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Dong Nai

Table 49-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	706.5	670.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	252.6	246.0
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	654.9	624.8
1.4	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	2.2	2.4

1.5	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	1.7	2.3
1.6	Amount of veggies	1,000 ton	201	198.1
1.7	Number of buffalos	animal	3,200	3,440
1.8	Number of cows	animal	62,800	68,320
1.9	Number of pigs	animal	1,411,100	1,306,490
1.10	Number of goat	animal	73,700	63,810
1.11	Number of poultries	animal	12,500	11,340
1.12	Amount of electricity	million kwh	2,250	1,900
1.13	Amount of steel	ton	341,800	320,000
1.14	Amount of electrical cord	km	237,000	230,000
1.15	Amount of detergent	ton	123,000	120,000
1.16	Number of bricks	1,000 piece	548,000	500,000
1.17	Number of cigarette	1,000 pack	585,000	520,000
1.18	Amount of feedstuffs	1,000 ton	5,500	4,900
1.19	Revenue budget	VND billion	30,000	28,242
1.20	Expenditure budget	VND billion	14,000	11,111
1.21	Import volume	US$ million	16,500	10,466.0
1.22	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	2,796.8	2,720.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	17.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	80,000	61,030
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10.0	11.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	95.0	90.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	99.6
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	8.0	7.8
2.9	Rate of toxic waste collected	%	100.0	98
2.10	Rate of toxic waste treated	%	80.0	75

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 49-6: 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
Dong Nai***	121.57	121.57	-	71.54	71.54	-
Ratio of Dong Nai to whole nation (%)	0.32	0.34	-	0.46	0.48	-
Ratio of Dong Nai to all provinces (%)	1.13	1.17	-	2.08	2.16	-

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 49-7: ODA amount in Dong Nai from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Dong Nai (DN)	DN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Dong Nai (DN)	DN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	26	7.69			
1996	590.28	0.92	0.16			
1997	583.58	6.19	1.06			
1998	509.22	26.39	5.18			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	5.53	1.05			
2001	706.86	0	-			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	0	-			
2004	606.1	31.35	5.17			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	0.04	0.01

2007	1346.53	26	1.93	250.83	2.79	1.11
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	11.79	3.97
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.37	0.10
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	2.91	0.74
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	10.78	2.04
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	20.64	2.16
Total	16112.05	122.38	0.76	3122.52	49.33	1.58
Average per year	805.60	6.119		446.07	7.05	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Dong Nai is the direct beneficiary*

Table 49-8: ODA performance by sector from 1998 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	121.57	100.00	71.54	58.84
Total	121.57	100.00	71.54	58.84

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 49-9: ODA performance by donor from 1998 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	95.57	78.61	70.78	74.06
Korea	26.00	21.39	0.76	2.92
Total	121.57	100.00	71.54	58.84

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 49-10: List of projects in the period of 1998 to 2014

Program & Projects	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Building water supply system for Nhon Trach	Japan	1998	2014	95.57	95.57	–	70.78	70.78	–
Building water supply system for Thien Tan, phase II	Korea	2007	2011	26.00	26.00	–	0.76	0.76	–

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 49–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Bui Van Hoa road
2	Road 25C, phase 1

Source: Dong Nai's MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN DONG NAI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training program

Table 49–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	8
Health	1
Public Administration	4
Others	2
Total	16

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 49–13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	3	0
Total	3	0

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

6.3. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Nhon Trach Health Care Project in Vietnam

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2011

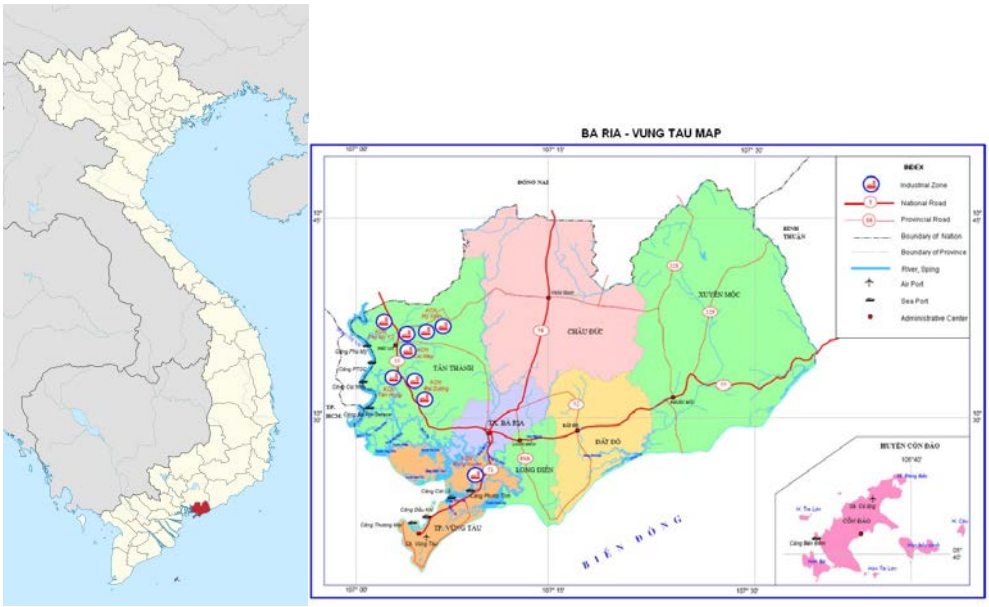
-Purpose: To improve the capacity of Yun Jjak Hospital in diagnosis and treatment of the disease through the development of capacity of local health center in basic health and pregnant women care.

2) Welding Vocational school for empowering the youth living in poor area in Dongnai Province, Vietnam

- Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To develop employment competency of the youth through the establishment of welding vocational school and training the teacher.

BA RIA-VUNG TAU PROVINCE



Source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 50–1: Key facts of Ba Ria Vung Tau

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°54' Longitude: 107°24'	Ba Ria – Vung Tau is located in the Southeast of Vietnam, 125 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Dong Nai South: East Sea East: Binh Thuan West: Ho Chi Minh city	
Area [3]	1,989.5 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 28°C.
Administrative districts [3]	2 cities under province, 6 rural districts, 24 wards, 7 town districts, 51 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Cities:** Ba Ria, Vung Tau **Rural Districts:** Long Dien, Xuyen Moc, Dat Do, Chau Duc, Tan Thanh, Con Dao
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,039,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 49.9% Rural: 50.1%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.98% Female: 50.02%	2012
Population density [3]	522 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (97.53%), Hoa (1.01%), Cho Ro (0.76 %), Khme (0.23 %), Tay (0.14 %), others (0.33 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.45%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	570,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.44%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 221.3 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,020,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.07% Rural area: 4.25%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	3.4%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	42.5%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 4,048,108,111	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,771,224,587	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 4.9% Industry & Construction: 85.9% Services: 9.2%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, tobacco, peanut, vegetable Industry : petrol, gas, stone exploitation Services: tourism, sea ports, transportation, exportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 26,298 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.varia-vungtau.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[86]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of the province is mainly alluvia delta formed by river deposits with large and high alluvial grounds.

2.1.2. Climate: The province is located in temperate climate zone. There are two distinct seasons; the dry season from November to April and the rainy season from May to December. The annual average temperature is 28°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: The province's water resource depends mainly on three big rivers, namely Thi Vai river, Dinh river and Ray river. On these rivers, there are three large reservoirs including Da Dan lake, Ray River lake and Chau Pha lake. Besides, the province also exploits the underground water resource with the total reserves of 70,000 m^3 per day.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 52.8 percent is agricultural land, 16.7 percent is forest land, 17.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has plentiful of minerals such as oil, natural gas and construction materials. Its oil and gas is mainly distributed in Cuu Long and Nam Con Son basins. Cuu Long basin has about 170 million tons of oil and between 28 and 41 billion m^3 of gas. Besides, there are some potential oil fields such as Dai Hung, Thanh Long, Lan Tay, Lan Do, Moc Tinh, and Rong Bay. It also has paving stone, cement additives, glass sand, bentonite, clay, kaolin, sand, and peat.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ba Ria - Vung Tau is not rich in forest resources and it has 30,186 ha of forest area. The province has two primary forests, namely Binh Chau - Phuoc Buu nature reserve with the area of 11,392 ha and Con Dao national park with the area of 5,998 ha. But these are for environment protection and tourism development, not for timber exploitation.

2.1.7. Marine resources: The continental shelf of the province has 661 species of fish, 35 species of shrimp, 23 species of squid, thousands of species of algae with high economic value. The exploitable marine reserves can reach a maximum quantity of between 150,000 and 170,000 tons per year.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ba Ria- Vung Tau province is famous for beaches, lakes and hot water springs. Some beaches are surrounded by mountains and some beaches run along with

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

intact natural forests. The major ones are Thuy Van, Chi Linh, Back, Front and Dau beaches. In Con Dao island, tourists can visit Dam Trau, Hon Cau and Hon Tre beaches and Thanh Gia and Nho mountains. Other popular places are Communal House of Dao Ong Tran, Ben Da church, Bach Dinh vestige, Long Phuoc tunnels, Minh Dam Revolutionary area and more than 100 pagodas and temples.



Ho May (cloud lake)



Tourist area (www.vungtau.az.net)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system in the province includes roadway, airway and waterway. National Highway No. 56 connects the province to Dong Nai, National Highway No. 55 to Binh Thuan, and National Highway No. 56 to Ho Chi Minh city. It also has flights between Vung Tau city and Con Dao islands. By waterway, it has Vina Express which operates hydrofoils from central Ho Chi Minh city to Vung Tau City.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ba ria-Vung tau's National Development Indicators

Table 50–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	17.8	17.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	121.0	154.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	4.1	5.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	65.8	86.6
1.3.3	Services	%	30.1	8.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	7,000.0	6,202
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	24,393.0	29,892.7
II	**Social indicators**			

2.1	Poverty rate	%	<1	6.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	96.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	45.0	45.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	14.8
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.8	3.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	3.9
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.5	3.5
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.14	1.34
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	87.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	14.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	19.5	12.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	99.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	98.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ba ria-Vung tau

Table 50-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	171.4	162.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	162.8	160.2
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	20.3	19.3
1.4	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	0.3	0.3
1.5	Amount of peanuts	1,000 ton	1.0	1.4
1.6	Amount of veggies	1,000 ton	145.8	141.4
1.7	Amount of exploited crude oil	1,000 ton	8,606.8	8,473.0
1.8	Amount of natural gas	1,000 m^3	6,606,983.3	8,168,607.0
1.9	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	216.0	1,042.0
1.10	Amount of salt	m^3	4,635.1	13,200.0
1.11	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	4,097.4	2,300.0

1.12	Amount of beer	1,000 liter	54,585.6	17,000.0
1.13	Number of bricks	million piece	156.2	125.0
1.14	Amount of electricity	million kwh	23,085.7	31,480.0
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	66,710	79,864.6
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	26,644	10,396.8
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	2,500.0	2,260.0
1.18	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	9.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,052.8	1,012.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	15.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	15,000.0	16,694.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<15	12.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	92.0	91.2
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	%	100.0	100.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7	N/A

Source: GSO

3.3. Achievements and failures in period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita exceeded the target of VND 121 million, achieved VND 154.2 million;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as the share of industry reached 86.6 per cent, higher than the planned level;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 29,892 billion, higher by almost VND 5,000 billion than the target.
4) Annual average job creation is 16,694 higher than the target of 15,000

3.3.2. Failures

1) Average annual export volume failed to reach the target of US$ 7 billion, recorded at US$ 6.2 billion in 2010;
2) Poverty rate failed to reach the target of below 1 per cent, recorded at 6.9 per cent in 2010;
3) The forest coverage rate remained at 12.9 per cent in 2010, lower than the target of 19.5 per cent.

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 by accelerating the development of coastal services on the basis of taking advantages of Vung tau coastal port and petrol related services;
3) To improve the quality of education and training for a higher quality of human resources;
4) To ensure and enhance the quality of life for people by focusing on environmental protection together with improving social infrastructure;
5) To put focus on administrative reforming towards transparency for better serving the people and investors;
6) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Ba ria-Vung tau's National Development Indicators

Table 50-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	8.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	236.9	221.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	3.0	4.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	62.0	85.9
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	9.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	7,280.0	10,689
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	48,000.0	37,885.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.4	3.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	88.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	95.0	42.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	70.0	16.4

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	2.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	2.6
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.04	1.26
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	94.0	89.0
2.9	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.2	16.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	13.0	12.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	99.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.1

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ba Ria-Vung Tau

Table 50-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	171.4	168.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	162.8	161.9
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	20.3	20.0
1.4	Amount of cigarette materials	1,000 ton	0.3	0.3
1.5	Amount of peanuts	1,000 ton	1.0	1.1
1.6	Amount of veggies	1000 ton	145.8	144.3
1.7	Amount of exploited crude oil	1,000 ton	8,600	8,562
1.8	Amount of natural gas	1,000 m^3	6,606,900	7,091,174
1.9	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	220	365
1.10	Amount of salt	m^3	4,630	6,570
1.11	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	4,090	3,380
1.12	Amount of beer	1,000 liter	54,580	37,000
1.13	Number of bricks	million piece	156.2	145
1.14	Amount of electricity	million kwh	23,000	25,600
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	113,000.0	124,311.5

1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	39,800.0	15,790.7
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	3,000.0	2,904.0
1.18	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	28.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,052.77	1,039.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20.0	15.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	34,600.0	12,657.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<10	12.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	92.0	91.8
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	%	100.0	97.4
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.5	N/A
2.9	Rate of garbage collected	%	95	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	N/A
2.11	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste water treatment plants	%	100	N/A
2.12	Rate of new businesses have clean technology	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 50-6: 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
Ba Ria Vung Tau***	60.49	33.65	26.84	18.54	17.21	1.32
Ratio of Ba Ria Vung Tau to whole nation (%)	0.16	0.09	1.28	0.12	0.12	0.15
Ratio of Ba Ria Vung Tau to all provinces (%)	0.56	0.32	6.68	0.540	0.52	1.03

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 50-7: ODA amount in Ba Ria-Vung Tau from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ra Ria Vung Tau (VT)	VT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ra Ria Vung Tau (VT)	VT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	30.08	5.10			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	21.11	4.15			
1999	442.78	17.27	3.90			
2000	524.61	2.76	0.53			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	1.69	0.28			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.29	0.09
2007	1346.53	9.59	0.71	250.83	1.80	0.72
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	2.83	0.78
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	1.62	0.41
2011	2847.96	15.34	0.54	527.55	3.86	0.73
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	3.73	0.39
Total	16112.05	97.84	0.61	3122.52	14.13	0.45
Average per year	805.60	4.892		446.07	2.02	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Ba ria-Vung tau is the direct beneficiary*

Table 50-8: ODA performance by sector from 1999 to 2010

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	60.49	100.00	18.54	30.64
Total	60.49	100.00	18.54	30.64

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 50-9: ODA performance by donor from 1999 to 2010

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Switzerland	20.15	33.31	1.27	6.32
France	21.05	34.80	16.70	79.35
Netherland	19.29	31.88	0.56	2.89
Total	60.49	100.00	18.54	30.64

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 50-10: List of projects in the period of 1999 to 2010

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Collecting and treating waste water in Ba ria town	Switzerland	2002		20.2	12.6	7.6	1.3	0.5	0.8
Collecting and treating waste water in Vung Tau city	France	1999	2010	21.1	21.1	-	16.7	16.7	-
Collecting and treating waste water in Phu My new urban area, Vung Tau city	Netherland	2011		15.3	-	15.3	0.1	-	0.1
Rural water supply for Ba ria Vung Tau	Netherland	2010		3.9	-	3.9	0.4	-	0.4

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 50-11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Phuoc Hoa- Cai Mep road on Tan Thanh district.
2	Northwestern road- Con Dao.
3	Railway line from Bien Hoa to Vung Tau.
4	Phuoc An bridge.
5	Long Son- Cai Mep road.
6	Ring road no. IV.
7	Road no.99B from Highway no.51 to the downstream of Cai Mep port.

Source: Ba ria-Vung tau's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BA RIA VUNG TAU FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Projects

1)The Feasibility Study on Power Loss Reduction in Vung Tau-Ba Ria
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 1994-1995
-Purpose: To investigate the technical and economic feasibility of transmission and distribution power loss reduction in Vung Tau-Ba Ria..

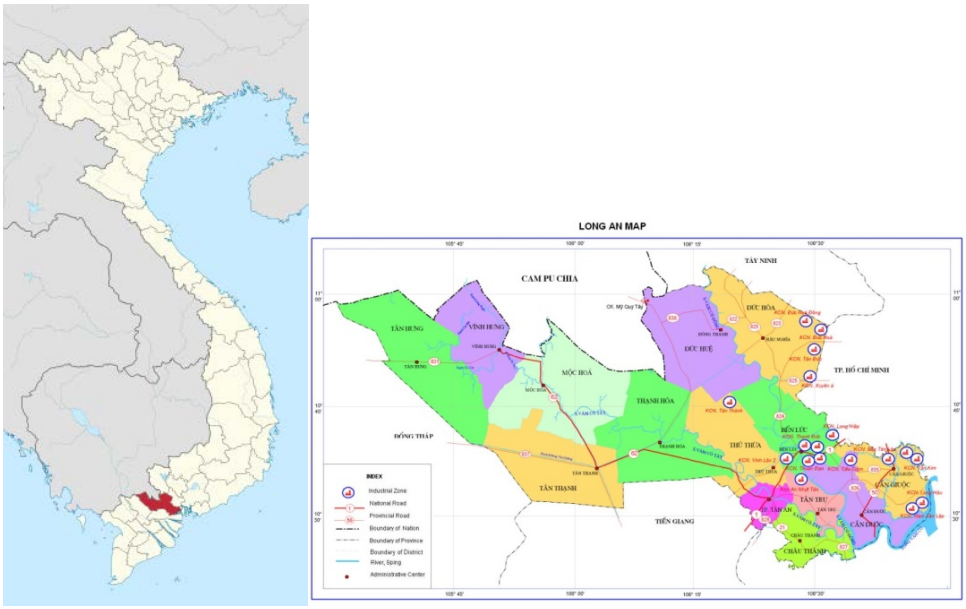
6.2. Training Program

Table 50-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Industry & Energy	2
Public Administration	5
Others	5
Total	12

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

LONG AN PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 51-1: Key facts of Long An

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°68' Longitude: 106°20'	Long An is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 55km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Tay Ninh and Cambodia South: Tien Giang East: Ho Chi Minh city West: Dong Thap	
Area [3]	4,492.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27.4℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 13 rural districts, 9 wards, 15 town districts, 166 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Tan An **Town:** Kien Tuong **Rural districts:** Ben Luc, Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Chau Thanh, Duc Hoa, Duc Hue, Moc Hoa, Tan Thanh, Tan Tru, Thanh Hoa, Thu Thua, Vinh Hung, Tan Hung

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,458,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 18% Rural: 82%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.66% Female: 50.34%	2012
Population density[3]	325 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99%), Hoa (0.18%), Khmer (0.08%), Cham (0.01%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.17%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	898,100 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.1%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 36.1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,513,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.86% Rural area: 2.80%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	4.58%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	50%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 1,784,625,892	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 2,314,736,979	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 31.6% Industry & Construction: 39.5% Services: 28.9%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry: electricity, brick, timber Services: tourism, trade	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 3,520.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.longan.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[87]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Long An is made up by a complex network of rivers and canals, it is quite flat except for some hills and mounds in the north. The western area is part of the Plain of Reeds, a vast wetland of 13,000 km^2.

2.1.2. Climate: Long An has the tropical monsoon climate with the two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to October while the dry one lasts from November to April. The annual average temperature is 27.4°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,620 mm. The annual average humidity is between 80 and 82 percent. In Long An, there is heavy rain in the northern districts of Dong Thap Muoi from August till November causing difficulties for production and life.

2.1.3. Water resources: Long An has two main rivers, namely Vam Co Dong with the length of 145 km throughout the province and Vam Co Tay with the length of 165 km throughout the province.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 68.9 percent is agricultural land, 9.6 percent is forest land, 9.7 percent is specialized land and the rest of 5.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Long An has coal, clay and sand.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Long An has about 175 million trees scattered, of which melaleuca and eucalyptus are the two main crops with total reserves of 1.26 million m^3.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Long An is famous for Oc Eo culture developed on the Mekong Delta from 1st BC to 6th century BC. It has about 12,000 objects of 20 prehistoric monuments and 100 Oc Eo culture relics. Besides, Long An possesses House with Hundred Columns, Rach Coc Fort, Ton Thanh pagoda, Vinh Long Tu pagoda and Floating Village.

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



Vinh Long Tu pagoda (www.sieudiadiem.com) Floating Village (www.travel.zizi.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system in Long An is quite convenient with both roadway and waterway. Several National Highways are running through the province including No.1A, 62, 50, N1 and Ho Chi Minh Trail. It also has water routes in Vam Co Dong, Vam Co Tay and Rach Cat rivers, of which the routes between Ho Chi Minh city and Kien Giang, Ca Mau and Tay Ninh provinces are the most important ones. In addition, there are water routes on Phuoc Xuyen, Duong Van Duong, Tra Cu and Kinh Xang canals and Ben Luc and Rach Cat rivers which connect between the western provinces to Ho Chi Minh city.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Long An's National Development Indicators

Table 51-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	11.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.2	24.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	26.0	36.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	43.0	35.1
1.3.3	Services	%	31.0	28.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,500.0	1,459
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	19,420.7	15,381.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<7	7.2

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	91.3
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	57.0	56.9
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43.0	50.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	3.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	5.0	3.9
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	0.46
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	70.0	90.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	18.0	17.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	10.0	9.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	86.3
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	80.0	78.3

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Long An

Table 51-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	2,883.8	2,333.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,967.2	1,617.1
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,000.0	6,847.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10.0	8.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	1,500.0	1,310.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	28.0	28.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,465.9	1,442.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	15.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	8,000.0	5,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<18	14.4

2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	85.0	83.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	96.6

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

6) GDP per capita reached VND 24.1 million, higher than the target of VND 19.2 million in 2010;
7) The rate of completion of vocational education reached higher than target of 43 per cent, recorded at 50 per cent in 2010;
8) The rate of fulfillment of national health standard for towns/villages achieved higher than the target of 70 per cent, accounted for 90.5 per cent;
9) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 achieved the target of below18 per cent, recording 14.4 per cent.
10) Population growth rate is 0.46 per cent, lower than target of 1.2 per cent;

3.3.2. Failures

3) GDP growth rate did not achieve the target of 13 to 14 per cent, only recorded at 11.8 per cent for the period;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND15,338 billion, lower than the target of VND19,420 billion;
5) Poverty rate remained at 7.2 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of under 7 per cent;
6) All of the national environmental indicators failed to reach the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

7) To mobilize all resources for accelerating economic structure change and economic development in the sustainable approach;
8) To improve the quality of life for the people and solve better the social weaknesses occurring during the development process;
9) To enhance the capacity of social-economic infrastructure in order to achieve higher economic growth rate for the following periods;
10) To pay more attention on environmental protection in urban development and actively respond to the climate change;
11) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
12) To obtain a proper foundation towards becoming an industrialized and modernized province by 2020.

4.2. Long An's National Development Indicators

Table 51-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	9.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	50.0	36.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	28.0	31.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.0	39.5
1.3.3	Services	%	31.0	28.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	4,570.0	2,343
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	23,400.0	21,015.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3.0	4.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	96.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	65.0	62.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	50.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.3	1.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	1.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	0.57
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	90.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	20.0	19.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	13.5	9.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	90.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	74.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Long An

Table 51-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	2,100.0	2,687.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,432.5	1,842.8
1.3	Number of buffalos	animal	12,500	13,495
1.4	Number of cows	animal	77,600	78,980
1.5	Number of pigs	animal	244,400	253,983
1.6	Number of goats	animal	3,100	3,778
1.7	Number of poultries	million animal	10,400	10,515.9
1.8	Amount of sugar	ton	138,100	125,500
1.9	Electricity production	1,000 kwh	2,463,200	2,216,220
1.10	Medicines production	1,000 piece	60	52.0
1.11	Number of bricks	million piece	160.2	123.3
1.12	Processed wood	1,000 m^3	58.6	52.0
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	28,000.0	9,304.0
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	27,000.0	10,785.0
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	2,000.0	1,850.0
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	9.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,465.9	1,458.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.0	16.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	30,000.0	24,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<16	11.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	84.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.9
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	6.4

Source: GSO

Table 51-6: 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
Long An	27.33	27.33	–	3.33	3.33	–
Ratio of Long An to whole nation (%)	0.07	0.08	–	0.02	0.02	–
Ratio of Long An to all provinces (%)	0.25	0.26	–	0.09	0.10	–

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 51-7: ODA amount in Long An from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Long An (LA)	LA/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Long An (LA)	LA/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.91	0.36			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	2.16	0.42			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	1.94	0.37			
2001	706.86	6.31	0.89			
2002	539.75	4.88	0.90			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	0.25	0.04			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	3.66	0.48	335.01	3.31	0.99
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.70	0.28
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	1.43	0.48
2009	1427.46	35	2.45	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–

2011	2847.96	3.00	0.11	527.55	0.37	0.07
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	1.40	0.15
Total	16112.05	58.11	0.36	3122.52	7.21	0.23
Average per year	805.60	2.91		446.07	1.03	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Long An is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 51-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2013

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	3.33	12.20	2.43	72.88
Water supply & Environment	24.00	87.80	0.90	3.75
Total	27.33	100.00	3.33	12.18

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 51-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2013

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	24.00	87.80	0.90	3.75
WB	3.33	12.20	2.43	72.90
Total	27.33	100.00	3.33	12.18

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 51-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2013

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply of Hoa Khanh Tay, Long An	Korea	2009	2013	24.00	24.00	–	0.90	0.90	–
Transportation infrastructure Development in Cuu Long River Delta, component C in Long An	WB	2007	2013	3.33	3.33	–	2.43	2.43	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 51-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	The drainage and water waste treatment for Tan An town.

Source: Long An's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN LONG AN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 51-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Public Administration	1
Total	2

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

6.2 Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 51-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

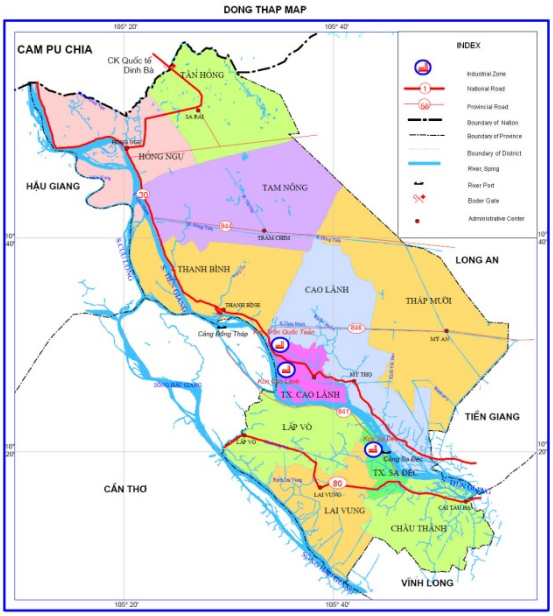
Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	1	0
Total	1	0

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

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DONG THAP PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 52–1: Key facts of Dong Thap

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°49' Longitude: 105°68'	Dong Thap is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 148 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Cambodia South: Vinh Long and Can Tho City East: Tien Giang West: An Giang	
Area [3]	3,377 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 2 towns, 9 rural districts, 17 wards, 8 town districts, 119 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Cao Lanh **Towns:** Sa Dec and Hong Ngu **Districts:** Tan Hong, Hong Ngu, Tam Nong, Thanh Binh, Thap Muoi, Cao Lanh, Lap Vo, Chau Thanh, Lai Vung

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,676,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 17.8% Rural: 82.2%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.82% Female: 50.18%	2012
Population density [3]	496 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.8%), Hoa (0.11%), Khmer (0.03%), Cham (0.005%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.72%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	989,600 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.8%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 25 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,530,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.06% Rural area: 2.65%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	10.0%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	42%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 555,381,530	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 634,735,961	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 49.6% Industry & Construction: 23.2% Services: 27.2%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, peanut, vegetable, mango, longan, mandarin, grapefruit Industry : stone, seafood, textile manufacture, sugar, cotton, tobacco Services: tourism, healthcare, culture and sports	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 46.8 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.dongthap.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[88]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Dong Thap is quite flat but getting lower from north to south and west to east. It can be divided into two main regions; one in the north of the Tien river in Dong Thap Muoi area slopes from northwest to southeast and the other in the south of Tien river, locating between Tien river and Hau river, has a shape of concave.

2.1.2. Climate: Dong Thap has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is about 27°C. The annual average rainfall ranges between 1,682 and 2,005 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Dong Thap benefits from a large river, channel and spring system. The hydrology of the province is under the influence of three factors including floodwater from upper Mekong river, in-field rain and tides of the East Sea.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 76.8 percent is agricultural land, 3.4 percent is forest land, 7.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Dong Thap province is very poor in mineral resources and the main minerals are sand, clay, kaolin and peat.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The province has about 10,000 ha of forest. Cajuput is specific tree of Dong Thap Muoi region.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Dong Thap is famous for Tram Chim national park and Sa Dec Flower Garden. Besides, Dong Thap has relic of Oc Eo culture in Go Thap such as Go Thap Site, Xeo Quit Relic, Co Tu Tower, Tomb and Monument of Doc Binh Kieu, Go Minh Su and Ba Chua Xu temples.



Gao Giong tourist area (www.dongthaptourist.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The Province has National Highways No. 30, 80 and 54 running through its center over Tien river and connecting to Mekong Delta provinces. The

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

province uses Tien river as the waterway to Vinh Long, Ben Tre, My Tho, Tien Giang; and Hau rivers to Can Tho, Vinh Long Tra Vinh, Soc Trang.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Dong Thap's National Development Indicators

Table 52-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	13.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	16.0	16.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	40.5	52.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	28.8	21.4
1.3.3	Services	%	30.7	26.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	400.0	596
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	6,794.4	7,299.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.5	2.5
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	%	43.0	43.4
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	40.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.5	4.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	3.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	4.3
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.05	1.33
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	>75	71.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	19.4	19.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	2.1	2.2
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	%	38.0	39.1

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Dong Thap

Table 52–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	2,760.0	2,832.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1677.8	1,695.3
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	10,000.0	9,019.5
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,300.0	8,402.1
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	600.0	512.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,645.0	1,670.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	16.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	8,000.0	1,332.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<20	18.9
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	95.3
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	4.9	4.66

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 16.8 million, higher than planned as VND 16.0 million in 2010;
2) The rate of completion of vocational education reached the target of 40 percent in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 7,299 billion, higher than the target of VND 6,794 billion;
4) Poverty rate exceeded the target of 4.5 per cent, recorded at 2.5 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate did not achieve the target of 14.5 per cent, only recorded at 13.1 per cent for the period;

2) Economic structure failed to shift towards the direction as the target as the share of industrial and services sectors remained at a much lower level; 21.4 per cent and 26 per cent respectively;
3) Population growth rate recorded at 1.33 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 1.05 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources for enhancing the capacity of social-economic infrastructure in transportation, urban infrastructure, economic zone, industrial zone infrastructure, border economic zones for achieving higher economic growth rate ;
2) To accelerate and maintain a sustainable growth rate to become a quite developed province in Mekong Delta area;
3) To improve the quality of human resources meeting the development needs; to increase the rate of completion of vocational training;
4) To accelerate administrative reform to achieve the sound competitive environment and transparency;
5) To pay more attention to environmental protection in the development and actively respond to the climate change;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Dong Thap's National Development Indicators

Table 52-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	9.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	31.5	25.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	37.0	49.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	30.0	23.2
1.3.3	Services	%	33.0	27.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	650.0	856
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	16,800.0	8,555.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.0	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	%	55.0	46.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.5	42.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.5	2.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	5.0	2.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.19
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	24.0	31.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	2.4	2.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	97.0	90.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	54.4

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Dong Thap

Table 52-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	3,200.0	3,085.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,852.8	1,840.5
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	6.3	7.6
1.4	Amount of fabrics	1,000 ton	1.1	1.1
1.5	Amount of peanuts	1,000 ton	7.3	9.4
1.6	Amount of vegies	1,000 ton	236.6	216.0
1.7	Number of cows	animal	18,310.9	19,000
1.8	Number of pigs	animal	275,400	274,510
1.9	Number of poultries	animal	5,831,000	5,754,796
1.10	Amount of stone	1,000 m^3	5,100	6,180
1.11	Amount of frozen seafood	ton	216,200	183,172

1.12	Amount of processed rice	1,000 ton	2,427.8	2,330
1.13	Amount of feedstuffs	ton	1,478,400	1,264,634
1.14	Number of garment products	1,000 piece	3,790	3,632
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	11,000.0	6,933.5
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,200.0	6,562.0
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	800.0	653.0
1.18	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,727.1	1,676.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	14.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	40,000.0	36,984.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.6	15.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	50.0	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	%	99.0	99.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.0	5.3
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	N/A
2.11	Rate of new businesses have clean technology	%	100	N/A
2.12	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste treating system	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 52-6: 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
Dong Thap	72.09	72.09	-	7.59	7.59	-

Ratio of Dong Thap to whole nation (%)	0.19	0.20	–	0.05	0.05	–
Ratio of Dong Thap to all provinces (%)	0.67	0.69	–	0.22	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 52-7: ODA amount in Dong Thap from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Dong Thap (DT)	DT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Dong Thap (DT)	DT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.2	0.47			
1995	338.24	5	1.48			
1996	590.28	4.32	0.73			
1997	583.58	0.2	0.03			
1998	509.22	0.31	0.06			
1999	442.78	0.21	0.05			
2000	524.61	4.22	0.80			
2001	706.86	7.06	1.00			
2002	539.75	6.57	1.22			
2003	548.41	4.51	0.82			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	3.85	0.50	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	68.40	2.40	527.55	0.41	0.08
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	5.64	0.59
Total	16112.04	150.85	0.94	3122.52	6.05	0.19
Average per year	805.60	7.54		446.07	0.86	

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

Table 52-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	3.39	4.70	3.24	95.45
Water supply & Environment	16.73	23.21	0.30	1.79
Urban development	50.73	70.37	3.60	7.10
Education & Training	1.24	1.72	0.45	36.66
Total	72.09	100.00	7.59	10.52

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 52-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	55.35	76.79	7.29	13.17
ADB	16.43	22.80	0	–
Japan	0.30	0.42	0.30	100.00
Total	72.09	100.00	7.59	10.52

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 52-10: 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
Renovating and upgrading the flood drainage system and providing irrigation water to the Dong Thap Muoi, Dong Thap province	ADB	2011	2015	16.43	16.43	–	–	–	–
School Education Quality Assurance program, subproject in Dong Tha	WB	2011	2015	1.24	1.24	–	0.45	0.45	–
The water supply system An Long commune, Tam Nong district, Dong Thap province	Japan	2006	2012	0.30	0.30	–	0.30	0.30	–

Upgrading Urban for Cao Lanh, Dong Thap province	WB	2011	2017	50.73	50.73	–	3.60	3.60	–
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C– DT841 – Dong Thap	WB	2007	2013	3.39	3.39	–	3.24	3.24	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 52–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Develop aquiculture plant.
2	Infrastructure for Industrial zone groups
3	Infrastructure for the border gate economic zone.
4	Road side Tien river project (Cao Lanh town)
5	Develop the road transportation infrastructure
6	Develop the sea port system.
7	Upgrade Sa Dec urban, Hong Ngu, My An.
8	Water supply system development for gathered population area.
9	Environment socialization.
10	Health socialization

Source: Dong Thap's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN DONG THAP FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

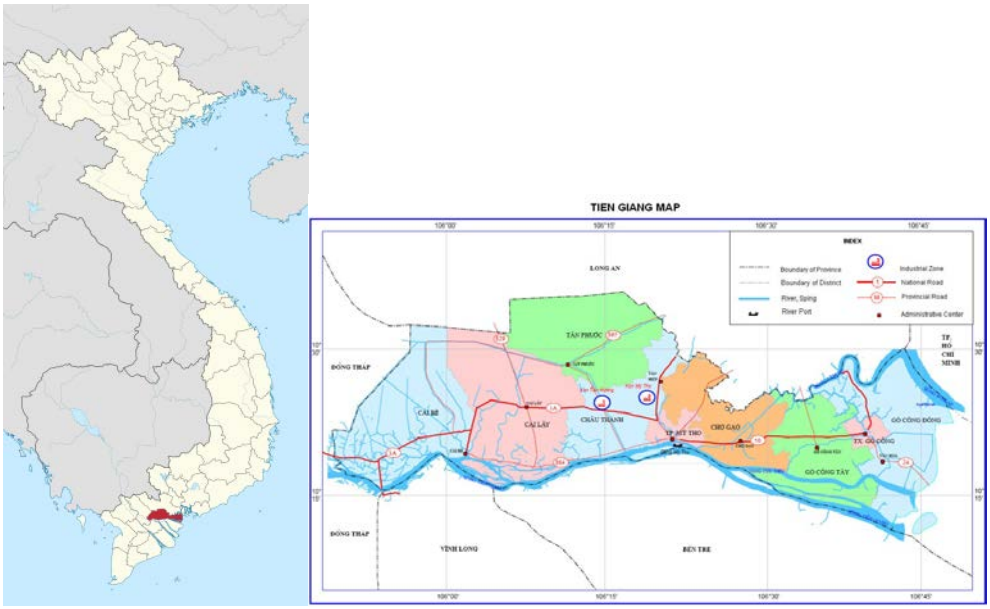
Table 52–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	2
Education	1
Total	3

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

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TIEN GIANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 53-1: Key facts of Tien Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°44' Longitude: 106°34'	Tien Giang is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 69 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Long An South: Ben Tre East: East Sea West: Dong Thap	
Area [3]	2,508.3 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 8 rural districts, 16 wards, 8 town districts, 145 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** My Tho **Town:** Go Cong **Districts:** Cai Be, Cai Lay, Chau Thanh, Cho Gao, Go Cong Tay, Go Cong Dong, Tan Phuoc, Tan Phu Dong
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,692,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 14.7% Rural: 85.3%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.03% Female: 50.97%	2012
Population density [3]	675 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.7%), Hoa (0.23%), Khmer (0.04%), Cham (0.004%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	95.93%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,034,000 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.8%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 32.8 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,245,500	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.85% Rural area: 3.26%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	8.0%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	38%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 522,657,855	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 963,636,360	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 46.8% Industry & Construction: 28.3% Services: 24.9%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, peanut, rice, vegetable Industry : cattle breeding, food manufacture, beer manufacture, maritime and seafood industry, construction materials Services: transportation, tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,072.7 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.tiengiang.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[89]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Tien Giang is quite flat with the slope of less than 1 percent, divided into three distinct regions; fruit gardens along the banks of Tien river, plain and seaside.

2.1.2. Climate: Tien Giang has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry season is between December and April. The annual average temperature is 27°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,467 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The water sources of the province mainly depend on the Tien and Vam Co Tay rivers together with Soi Rap, Tieu and Dai river mouths and many canals making favorable conditions for aquaculture development.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 71.1 percent is agricultural land, 2.3 percent is forest land, 8.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 3.6 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The main minerals in Tien Giang are peat, clay, sand and mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Tien Giang is not rich in forest resources. It has only 2,028 ha of mangrove forest along with water coconut and casuarine.

2.1.7. Marine resources: The province has 32 km of coastline. The main fishery products are shrimp, crabs, fish and shell fish.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Tien Giang has many beautiful places to attract tourists such as Cai Be floating market, Tan Phong island, Thai Son island, Dong Tam snake farm, Dong Thap Muoi area and Vinh Trang pagoda.

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





Thai Son island (www.travel.zizi.vn) *Vinh Trang pagoda (www.sieudiadiem.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system of Tien Giang includes roadway and waterway. There are bus connections with Vinh Long, Chau Doc, Ca Mau, and other destinations in the Mekong Delta, and daily high-speed boats leaving from Ho Chi Minh city to My Tho. National Highways No. 1A, 50, 60, and 30 runs through the province. 32 km of coastline and river systems of the Tien river, the Vam Co Tay river, the Soai Rap river and Cho Gao canal link the Mekong Delta provinces to Ho Chi Minh city and the East Sea coastal provinces of the Tien river and Cambodia.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Tien Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 53-2: 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	19.0	17.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	35.0	45.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	33.0	27.5
1.3.3	Services	%	32.0	26.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	420.0	570.8
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,400.0	13,067.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<12	11.0

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	98.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	62.0	46.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	35.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	4.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	3.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	2.00
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	26.0	19.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	4.0	3.3
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	94.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	78.6

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Tien Giang

Table 53-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,400.0	1,336.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	814.0	796.3
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,000.0	1,757.2
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	8,000.0	7,405.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	300.0	219.4
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	16.0	19.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,720.0	1,678.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	15.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	20,000.0	21,720
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<17	15.6

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	86.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.8
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.2	6.0
2.9	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	95.0
2.10	Rate of solid waste collected	%	80–90	N/A

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Poverty rate recorded at 11 per cent in 2010, lower than the target of 12 per cent,;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 13,067 billion, higher than the target of VND 8,400 billion;
3) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 achieved the target, recorded at 15.6 per cent in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate did not achieve the target of 12 per cent, only recorded at 11 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita reached VND17.7 million, lower than the plan of VND19.0 million in 2010;
3) Economic structure failed to shift towards the direction as the share of industrial and services sectors remained at lower levels of 27.5 per cent and 26.8 per cent instead of 33 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, than the plan;
4) The rate of completion of vocational education recorded at 34 per cent in 2010, lower than the target of 35 per cent;
5) Population growth rate recorded at 2 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 1 per cent;
6) The rate of forest coverage remained at the very low level of 3.3 per cent in 2010 and failed to meet the target of 4 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate and maintain a sustainable growth rate;
2) To mobilize all resources for enhancing the capacity of social-economic infrastructure for achieving faster economic structure change towards an

agricultural-industrial and service based by bringing about the application of high bio-technology and cultivating machinery;

3) To improve the quality of human resources meeting the development needs; to increase the rate of completion of vocational training; and to improve the quality of social affairs;
4) To actively reduce the poverty rate and improve the quality of life for the people
5) To pay more attention to environmental protection in the development and actively respond to the climate change;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. Tien Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 53-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	46.8	32.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	35.0	46.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.6	28.3
1.3.3	Services	%	32.4	24.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,040-1,140	896.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	26,000.0	16,956.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4,5-5	8.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	91.9
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	55.0	51.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	36.0	38.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.5	3.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	2.9
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	6.00
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and	%	100.0	100.0

	medical standards (town/village)			
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.5	19.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	4.3	3.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	96.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	96.5	91.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Tien Giang

Table 53-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1440.0	1,382.6
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	837.2	816.9
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	14.9	14.4
1.4	Amount of fabrics	1,000 ton	0.8	0.8
1.5	Amount of peanut	1,000 ton	1.7	1.4
1.6	Amount of vegies	1,000 ton	680	653.3
1.7	Number of cows	animal	70,300	71,089
1.8	Number of pigs	animal	586,900	575,548
1.9	Number of goats	animal	39,500	35,356
1.10	Amount of processed rice	1,000 ton	1,880	2,503.1
1.11	Amount of feedstuffs	ton	356,590	417,475
1.12	Amount of beer	1,000 liter	98,350	80,014
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,600	8,053.2
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,460	8,233.2
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	450.0	354.8
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	18.0	-6.8
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,720.0	1,692.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	10.0	15.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	24,000.0	7,380.0

2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.0	13.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	88.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.7
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.2	6.7
2.9	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	98
2.10	Rate of solid waste collected	%	98	90

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 53-6: 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
Tien Giang***	57.34	55.34	2.00	8.46	6.64	1.82
Ratio of Tien Giang to whole nation (%)	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20
Ratio of Tien Giang to all provinces (%)	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.24	0.20	1.42

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 53-7: ODA amount in Tien Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Tien Giang (TG)	TG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Tien Giang (TG)	TG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.03	0.41			
1995	338.24	3.94	1.16			

1996	590.28	0.11	0.02			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	0.41	0.08			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	4.37	0.83			
2001	706.86	10.68	1.51			
2002	539.75	1.79	0.33			
2003	548.41	2.63	0.48			
2004	606.1	0.61	0.10			
2005	549.28	1.03	0.19			
2006	769.99	5.32	0.69	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	3.47	0.26	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	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.86	0.16
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	3.00	0.31
Total	16112.05	83.39	0.52	3122.52	3.86	0.12
Average per year	805.60	4.17		446.07	0.55	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Tien Giang is the direct beneficiary*

Table 53-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	4.11	7.17	0.49	11.98
Transportation	3.39	5.92	2.87	84.58
Urban development	41.25	71.94	0.06	0.14
Health & Social affairs	2.00	3.49	1.82	91.09
Others	6.59	11.48	3.22	48.94
Total	57.34	100.00	8.46	14.75

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 53-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2018

Donors	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	51.23	89.34	6.15	12.00
ADB	4.11	7.17	0.49	11.98
UNFPA	2.00	3.49	1.82	91.09
Total	57.34	100.00	8.46	14.75

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 53-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Perfecting and Modernizing land management system Vietnam – Subproject in Tien Giang	WB	2008	2013	6.59	6.59	–	3.22	3.22	–
Improving the quality and using of reproductive health services in Tien Giang	UNFPA	2006	2011	2.00	–	2.00	1.82	–	1.82
Improving the quality and safety of agricultural products and developing of biogas program – Subproject in Tien Giang	ADB	2009		4.11	4.11	–	0.49	0.49	–
Upgrading Urban in Mekong Delta – Subproject in My Tho city, Tien Giang	WB	2012	2018	41.25	41.25	–	0.06	0.06	–
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C – DT.865, Tien Giang Province	WB	2007	2013	3.39	3.39	–	2.87	2.87	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 53-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	The drainage and waste water treatment system in My Tho city
2	Provincial road 878 (Access to Dong Nam Tan Phuoc industrial zone)
3	Provincial road 871 (Access to Go Cong economic zone)

Source: Tien Giang's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN TIEN GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 53-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	4
Total	4

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

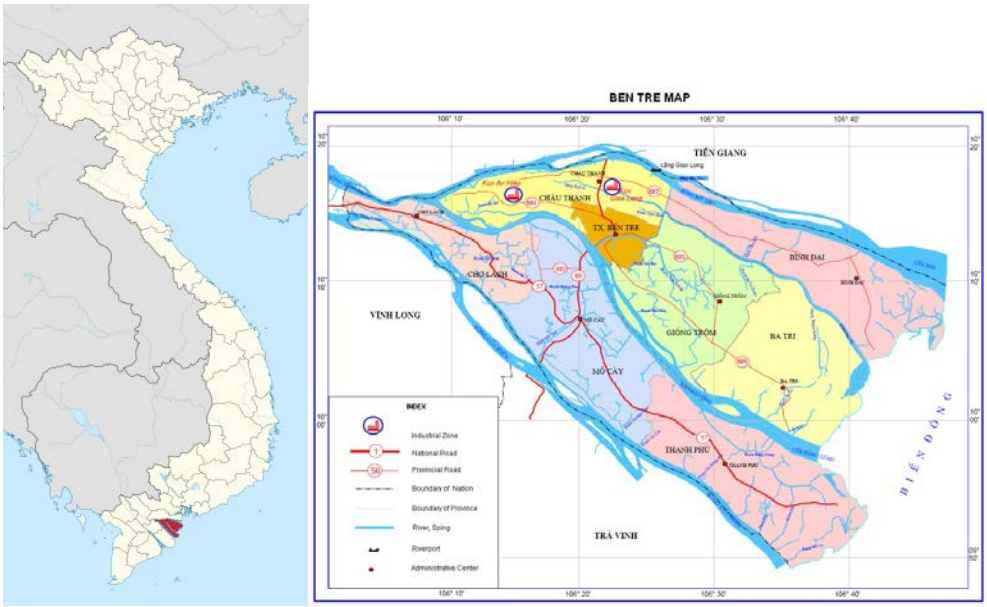
6.2. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Project for housing & sanitation in Mi Tho

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2008-2009.

-Purpose: To improve the residential condition, provide potable water and build clean toilets.

BEN TRE PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 54–1: Key facts of Ben Tre

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°24' Longitude: 106°37'	Ben Tre is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 88 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Tien Giang South: Tra Vinh East: East Sea West: Vinh Long	
Area [3]	2,357.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26.5°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 8 rural districts, 10 wards, 7 town districts, 147 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Ben Tre **Districts:** Chau Thanh, Cho Lach, Mo Cay, Giong Trom, Binh Dai, Ba Tri, Thanh Phu, Mo Cay Bac
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,258,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 10% Rural: 90%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.04% Female: 50.96%	2012
Population density [3]	534 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.63%), Hoa (0.3%), Khmer (0.04%), Muong (0.002%),	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.13%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	774,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	6.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 27. 1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,497,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.98% Rural area: 2.59%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	12.6%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	26%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 201,417,604	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 419,616,353	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 47.5% Industry & Construction: 18.5% Services: 34%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugarcane, peanut, vegetable Industry : salt, seafood Services: eco-tourism, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 261.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.bentre.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[90]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ben Tre Province is a crisscross network of small rivers and canals. It also has three large islets, namely An Hoa, Bao and Minh. The province is flat and looks like a pie shape with its peak at the upstream. The province is located, on average, 1.25 meters above the sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Ben Tre Province has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy lasts from May to November while the dry is from December to April. The annual average temperature is 26.5^{o}C. The annual average rainfall ranges from 1,250 mm to 1,500 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The water sources of the province depend on the four main rivers including Tien Giang, Ba Lai, Ham Luong, and Co Chien.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 61.1 percent is agricultural land, 1.8 percent is forest land, 4.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 3.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Ben Tre is not rich with mineral resources. But the major ones include sand, peat and gravel.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ben Tre does not have enough forest resources.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Ben Tre has 65 km of coastline running along Ba Try, Binh Dai and Thanh Phu districts. Fishery products in Ben Tre are different kinds of fish and crab.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The complex network of rivers and canals in the province give the advantages for developing eco-tourism. The popular places for tourists are My Hoa Bird Reserve, Con Phung (Holy land of coconut), Vam Ho Bird Sanctuary, Vien Minh pagoda, Cai Mon Orchard, Con Qui and Qui Islet.

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




Vam Ho Bird Sanctuary and Holy Land of Coconut in Phung Islet (www.vietnamtourism.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highways No. 60 and 57 link between Tra Vinh and Tien Giang provinces. The province is also accessible by ferry.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ben Tre's National Development Indicators

Table 54-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	9.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.8	17.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	42.0	46.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	29.0	17.9
1.3.3	Services	%	29.0	35.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	750.0	264
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,240.0	9,345.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	10.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	90.0	88.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	70.0	70.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	16.0	15.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.6	4.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	3.3
8	Population growth rate	%	1.25	1.20
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	92.0	91.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	26.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	1.9	1.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	93.0	94.8
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	85.0	86.8

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ben Tre

Table 54-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	367.6	370.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	291.7	294.6
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,000.0	1,597.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,330.0	5,059.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	88.2
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	25.3
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,260.0	1,256.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.0	12.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	4,779.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<18	20.3
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	86.7
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.3	5.4

2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	70	72
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	95	98

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND9,345 billion, higher than the target of VND8,240 billion;
2) Population growth rate recorded at 1.2 per cent in 2010, lower than the plan of 1.25 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate did not achieve the target of 13 per cent, only recorded at 9.2 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita reached VND17.5 million, lower than planned as VND19.8 million in 2010;
3) Economic structure failed to shift towards the direction as planed as the share of industrial sector remained at a lower level of 17.9 per cent in comparison with 29 per cent as targeted; meanwhile, the share of agricultural sector maintained at the level of 46.6 per cent, higher than the target;
4) Poverty rate was most likely to achieve the target of 10 per cent, recorded at 10.2 per cent in 2010;
5) The rate of completion of vocational education was recorded at a low level of 15 per cent in 2010, failed to achieve the target of 16 per cent;
6) The rate of forest coverage remained at a low level of 1.7 per cent in 2010 and failed to meet the target of 1.9 per cent in 2010;
7) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 recorded at 20.3 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of below 18 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate and maintain a sustainable growth rate;
2) To improve the quality, efficiency and the competitiveness of the economy;
3) To mobilize all resources for enhancing the capacity of social-economic infrastructure for achieving faster economic structure change;
4) To combine properly between economic development, social affairs enhancement and environmental protection;
5) To improve the quality of human resources and the application of technology in economic development;
6) To mobilize more resources for improving the quality of human resources via the enhancement of education and training;

7) To actively reduce the poverty rate and improve the quality of life for the people;
8) To pay more attention to environmental protection in the development and actively respond to the climate change;
9) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. Ben Tre's National Development Indicators

Table 54-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	6.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	36.0	27.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	42.0	47.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	27.0	18.5
1.3.3	Services	%	31.0	34.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,900.0	435
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	14,000.0	10,751.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	7.0	12.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	90.7
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	74.0	72.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	28.0	26.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	1.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	2.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	1.5
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.10
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	96.3
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	29.7	29.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	1.9	1.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	98.4

3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	91.2

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ben Tre

Table 54-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	395.0	378.4
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	303.7	300.7
1.3	Amount of sugar cane	1,000 ton	4,660	5,033
1.4	Amount of fabrics	1,000 ton	400	396
1.5	Amount of peanuts	1,000 ton	403	374
1.6	Amount of vegies	1,000 ton	6,840	6,681
1.7	Amount of fruits	1,000 ton	1,500	1,638
1.8	Number of cows	animal	145,230	151,985
1.9	Number of pigs	animal	430,600	430,920
1.10	Number of goats	animal	41,910	39,527
1.11	Amount of salt	1,000 ton	28.0	36.3
1.12	Amount of processed seafood	1,000 ton	25.7	24.9
1.13	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	3,400	3,373.0
1.14	Amount of feedstuffs	1,000 ton	4.0	8.6
1.15	Amount of sugar	1,000 ton	30.4	25.3
1.16	Amount of ice	1,000 ton	300	280.5
1.17	Amount of fresh water supply	1,000 m^3	14,678.8	13,625.0
1.18	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,126.0	2,268.0
1.19	Expenditure budget	VND billion	3,200	6,953.0
1.20	Import volume	US$ million	200.0	171.0
1.21	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	4.6
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,300.5	1,258.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.0	15.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	4,580.0	6,451.0

2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.0	13.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	80.0	99.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.15	5.6
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	80	78
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 54-6: 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
Ben Tre	43.11	41.34	1.77	19.39	17.76	1.63
Ratio of Ben Tre to whole nation (%)	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.18
Ratio of Ben Tre to all provinces (%)	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.56	0.53	1.27

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 54-7: ODA amount in Ben Tre from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ben Tre (BT)	BT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ben Tre (BT)	BT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.08	0.43			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	3.4	0.58			
1998	509.22	17.2	3.38			

1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	6.96	0.98			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	1.73	0.32			
2004	606.1	0.6	0.10			
2005	549.28	0.3	0.05			
2006	769.99	5.73	0.74	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	3.64	0.27	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	35.8	3.49	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.19	0.05
2011	2847.96	1.12	0.04	527.55	3.87	0.73
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	7.28	0.76
Total	16112.05	77.56	0.48	3122.52	11.34	0.36
Average per year	805.60	3.88		446.07	1.62	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ben Tre is the direct beneficiary*

Table 54-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	2.43	5.64	0.01	0.45
Transportation	2.50	5.80	2.37	95.07
Water supply & Environment	10.75	24.94	0.24	2.20
Education & Training	1.12	2.59	0.62	55.73
Poverty reduction	19.55	45.35	13.91	71.19
Others	6.76	15.68	2.24	33.07
Total	43.11	100.00	19.40	45.0

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI.

Table 54-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	19.55	45.35	13.92	71.19

WB	10.38	24.07	5.22	50.34
France	8.47	19.66	0	–
ADB	2.43	5.64	0.01	0.45
Netherland	2.28	5.29	0.24	10.36
Total	43.11	100.00	19.39	45.0

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 54-10: 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
School Education Quality Assurance Program (SEQAP) – Ben Tre Subproject	WB	2011	2012	1.12	1.12	–	0.62	0.62	–
Investment in urban water supply for Mekong Delta – An Hiep Water Plant Subproject, Ben Tre Province	France	2013	2015	8.47	8.47	–	–	–	–
Water distribution system in Mo Cay Nam and Mo Cay Bac district, Ben Tre Province	Netherland	2012		2.28	2.28	–	0.24	–	0.24
Perfecting and Modernizing land management system Vietnam – Subproject in Ben Tre	WB	2008	2013	6.76	6.76	–	2.22	2.22	–
Improving the quality and safety of agricultural products and developing of biogas program – Subproject in Ben Tre	ADB	2009	2015	2.43	2.43	–	0.01	0.01	–
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C	WB	2007	2013	2.50	2.50	–	2.38	2.38	–
Business development for poor people in rural in Ben Tre.	IFAD	2008	2014	19.55	17.78	1.77	13.92	12.52	1.39

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 54–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Projects of indispensable infrastructure Upgraded investment and improve living of urban poor inhabitants
2	Sea dykes for Ba Tri commune.

Source: Ben Tre DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BEN TRE CITY FROM 1993 TO 2013

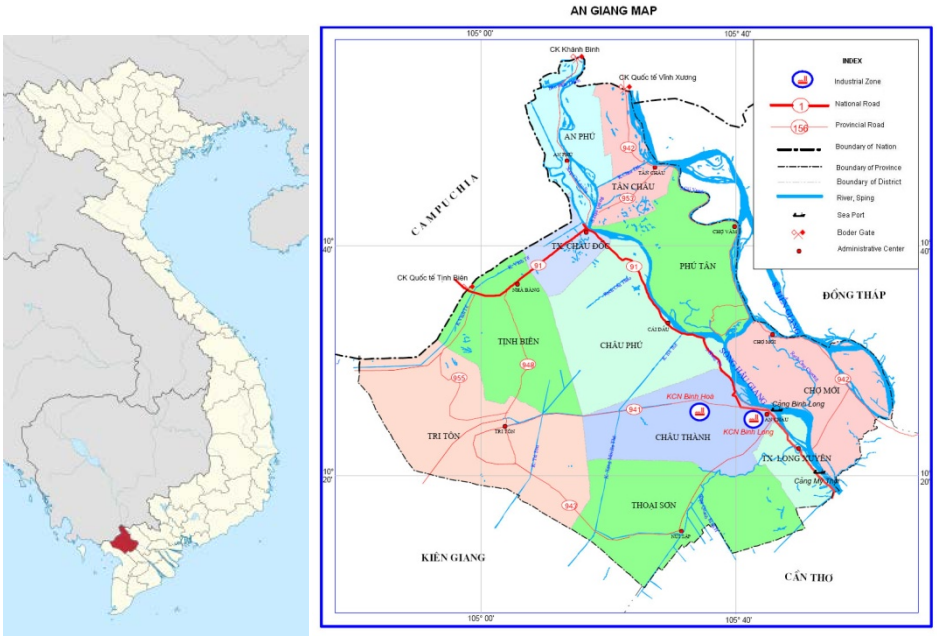
6.1. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Comprehensive Community Development for Poverty Eradication in Ben Tre, Vietnam.

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2010-2011

-Purpose: To contribute to the alleviation of poverty through comprehensive community development and poverty analysis on multiple layer of poverty issues (education, accessibility to healthcare, imbalanced nutrition, low income, lack of means for production).

AN GIANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 55–1: Key facts of An Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°52' Longitude: 105°12'	An Giang is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 241 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Tien Giang South: Tra Vinh East : Dong Thap West: Vinh Long	
Area [3]	3,536.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26.5°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 2 towns, 8 rural districts, 20 wards, 16 town districts, 120 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Long Xuyen **Towns:** Chau Doc and Tan Chau **Districts:** An Phu, Phu Tan, Chau Phu, Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Cho Moi, Chau Thanh, Thoai So

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	2,153,700 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 30% Rural: 70%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.75% Female: 50.25%	2012
Population density [3]	609 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (94.7%), Khmer (4.21%), Cham (0.66%), Hoa (0.37%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.94%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,310,200 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.0%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 30.4 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,572,600	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.75% Rural area: 2.11%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	6.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	9.0%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 119,836,624	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 932,755,600	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 31.0% Industry & Construction: 12.3% Services: 56.7%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry: seafood, stone exploitation, fish sauce, silk, traditional handcrafts Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 122.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.angiang.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[91]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of An Giang consists of plain and low mountainous areas. The plain area is formed from sediment of Mekong river and the low mountainous area lies in Tinh Bien and Tri Ton districts in the north. The Vinh Te tunnel runs along the border in the west connecting Chau Doc district and Ha Tien town in Kien Giang Province.

2.1.2. Climate: The province has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to November while the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is 26.5°C. The annual average rainfall is between 1,400 and 1,500 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The province has three main rivers namely Cai Lon, Cai Be and Giang Thanh, and many canals which provide water for daily life and production.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 78.9 percent is agricultural land, 3.9 percent is forest land, 7.6 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Compared to other provinces in Mekong river delta, An Giang has more minerals. It has granite, sandstone, tile clay, kaolin, peat, feldspars, bentonite, sand, gravel and mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: An Giang does not have much forest. The forest area is 21,060 ha, in which 3,800 ha is cajuput forest.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: An Giang attracts visitors with historical and cultural monuments in Sam mount, Cam mount, Tuc Dup hill, Oc Eo archaeological site, and President Ton Commemorative Area. The province also has tourist sites like Soai So lake, To mount, Giai mount, Tra Su Indigo Forest eco-tourist area and Co To mount.

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




Co To mount (www.dulichhue.com.vn & www.vntimes.com.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system of An Giang is quite convenient with roadway and waterway. It has National Road 91 connecting to Cambodia. People travel by buses from Chau Doc to Long Xuyen, Can Tho and other destinations in the Mekong Delta. For waterway, Cai Lon river connects An Giang to Hau Giang and Kien Giang provinces. An Giang and Kien Giang provinces are connected to each other by Cai Be and Giang Thanh rivers.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. An Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 55–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	17.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	17.3	21.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.8	33.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	15.5	12.3
1.3.3	Services	%	59.7	54.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	700.0	700
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	16,000.0	7,864.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	9.16	8.8
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	%	100.0	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	7.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	4.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.2	6.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	4.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.19	0.60
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	N/A	N/A
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	24.0	23.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	4.0	3.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	75.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	82.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by An Giang

Table 55-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	3,800.0	3,727.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,752.8	1,734.4
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	13,300.0	3,852.5
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	22,491.7	6,515.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	98.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	19.0	18.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	2,168.0	2,148.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	16.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	150,000.0	172,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A

2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	96.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5	6

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 per cent, recorded at the higher rate of 17.9 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita reached VND21.7 million, higher than the plan of VND17.3 million in 2010;
3) Poverty rate achieved the target of 9.16 per cent, recorded at a lower rate of 8.6 per cent in 2010;
4) Population growth rate recorded at 0.6 per cent in 2010, lower than the target of 1.19 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND7,864 billion, lower than the target of VND16,000 billion;
2) Economic structure failed to shift towards the direction as planed as the share of industrial sector remained at a lower level of 12.3 per cent in comparison with 15.5 per cent of the target; meanwhile, the share of agricultural sector maintained at the high level of 33.6 per cent, higher than the plan of 24.8 per cent;
3) The rate of of completion of vocational education recorded at a low level of 7.2 per cent in 2010, failed to achieve the target of 30 per cent;
4) The rate of forest coverage remained at a low level of 3.9 per cent in 2010 and failed to meet the target of 4.0 per cent in 2010;
5) Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area and urban area failed to reach the targets of 85 per cent and 90 per cent respectively, recorded at 75 per cent and 82 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain the high and sustainable economic growth rate in the basis of improving quality of growth together with accelerating the enhancement of social affairs and environmental protection;

2) To focus on economic structure reform towards industrialization and modernization in agricultural development; to improve the quality and efficiency and competitiveness of the economy;
3) To put into the application of technology for actively integrating into international economy and strengthen exportation;
4) To improve the quality of education and training and for a better human resources to meet the needs of social economic development;
5) To actively reduce the poverty rate and improve the quality of life for the people;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. An Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 55-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.5	7.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	46.4	30.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	25.2	31.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	17.6	12.3
1.3.3	Services	%	57.2	56.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,200	865
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	32,400.0	9,009.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<5	6.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	83.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	46.5	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	9.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	2.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.5	3.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	1.4
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.07	1.00
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	N/A	N/A

2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.5	24.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	4.2	3.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	78.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	85.0	87.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by An Giang

Table 55-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	3,890.0	4,017.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,749.4	1,865.1
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	4,090.8	3,941.5
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	79.8	75.8
1.5	Amount of potatoes	1,000 ton	6.9	5.6
1.6	Number of cows	animal	81,400	79,334
1.7	Number of pigs	animal	170,000	170,304
1.8	Number of poultries	animal	4,059,600	4,072,153
1.9	Amount of exploited stone	m^3	1,170,300	1,309,680
1.10	Amount of frozen fillet	ton	156,600	164,600
1.11	Amount of frozen fruit	ton	9,200	6,840
1.12	Amount of dried cashew	ton	1,200	1,200
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,000.0	5,012
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,450.0	7,893.5
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	120.0	110.0
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	19.0	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	2,223.6	2,153.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	16.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	175,000.0	165,000.0

2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	12.0	13.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	25.0	20.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	96.5
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.5	6.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 55-6: 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
An Giang	67.67	63.60	4.07	6.04	5.31	0.73
Ratio of An Giang to whole nation (%)	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.08
Ratio of An Giang to all provinces (%)	0.63	0.61	1.01	0.17	0.16	0.56

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 55-7: ODA amount in An Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	An Giang (AG)	AG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	An Giang (AG)	AG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.76	0.50	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.17	0.46			
1995	338.24	11.6	3.43			
1996	590.28	0	-			
1997	583.58	0.08	0.01			
1998	509.22	11.8	2.32			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	9.78	1.86			

2001	706.86	13.28	1.88			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	8.33	1.52			
2004	606.1	0.82	0.14			
2005	549.28	0.39	0.07			
2006	769.99	5.08	0.66	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	9.78	0.95	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0.42	0.01	527.55	0.84	0.16
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	1.28	0.13
Total	16112.05	73.29	0.45	3122.52	2.11	0.07
Average per year	805.60	3.66		446.07	0.30	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that An Giang is the direct beneficiary*

Table 55-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	3.15	4.65	3.05	96.82
Water supply & Environment	60.95	90.07	2.45	4.03
Education & Training	2.64	3.91	0	–
Health & Social affairs	0.42	0.62	0.41	97.07
Capacity building	0.51	0.75	0.13	25.42
Total	67.67	100.00	6.04	8.92

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 55-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	46.00	67.98	0	–
Norway	9.78	14.45	1.87	19.14
WB	3.65	5.40	3.18	86.92

Australia	3.14	4.64	0.19	6.00
Germany	2.64	3.91	0	–
France	2.03	3.01	0.39	19.34
Global Fund	0.42	0.62	0.41	97.07
Total	67.67	100.00	6.04	8.92

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 55-10: 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
Taking care, supporting and consulting HIV infection basing on Viet Nam community	Global Fund	2011		0.42	–	0.42	0.41	–	0.41
Training program 2008 – TDA An Giang Vocational College	Germany	2011	2013	2.64	2.64	–	–	–	–
The water supply system in An Phu district An Giang	France	2008	2015	2.03	2.03	–	0.39	0.39	–
The drainage and waste water treatment in Chau Doc, An Giang	Norway	2011	2017	9.78	9.78	–	1.87	1.87	–
The drainage and waste water treatment in Long Xuyen, An Giang	Korea	2009	2012	46.00	46.00	–	–	–	–
Capacity building for officials and farmers in small business development in rural of An Giang, period of 2009-2012	WB	2007	2013	0.51	–	0.51	0.13	–	0.13
Development of transport infrastructure in the Mekong River Delta – Component C – An Giang	WB	2012	2017	3.15	3.15	–	3.05	3.05	–
Water management and climate change adaptation in An Giang	Australia			3.14	–	3.14	0.19	–	0.19

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 55-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	General project of setting up the land survey for farming land of An Giang.
2	No 2 Binh Duc water factory
3	The water supply for Can Dang commune (Chau Thanh district).
4	Equipment for An Giang Centre Polyclinic.
5	Supporting medicine technology for An Giang.
6	Chau Phu Hospital, Chau Thanh district.
7	Investment for equipment for Polyclinic, Tan Chau district.
8	Equipment for Tri Ton Polyclinic.
9	Equipment for Thoai Son Polyclinic.
10	Equipment for An Giang University.
11	Occupation Junior college.
12	Chau Doc occupation Centre.
13	Embarking river bank against blow off Tien and Hau River.
14	The drainage and waste water system, Chau Doc town.
15	The drainage and waste water system for Long Xuyen.
16	The drainage and waste water system for Xuan To industrial zone.
17	The collecting system and waste water system for Xuan To industrial zone.
18	Chau Phu dumping ground and waste treatment
19	The waste water treatment system for Tan Chau district.
20	The waste water treatment factory for Tan Chau district.
21	Razing and filling up Vinh An channel.
22	Hoa Binh market residents' quarter treatment system.
23	An Chau market residents' quarter treatment system.
24	Upgrading No 943 Road
25	Upgrading No 957 Road
26	Upgrading No 952 Road
27	Upgrading No 953 Road
28	Upgrading and improving No 957 Road together dykes.
29	Upgrading, improving the Than nong dyke pair.
30	Upgrading, improving the new dyke pair.
31	Building Tan An bridge.
32	Protecting environment, managing strongly and controlling flood of the circled dyke area, Cho Moi district.
33	Investment in building the Long xuyen road.

Source: An Giang's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN AN GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

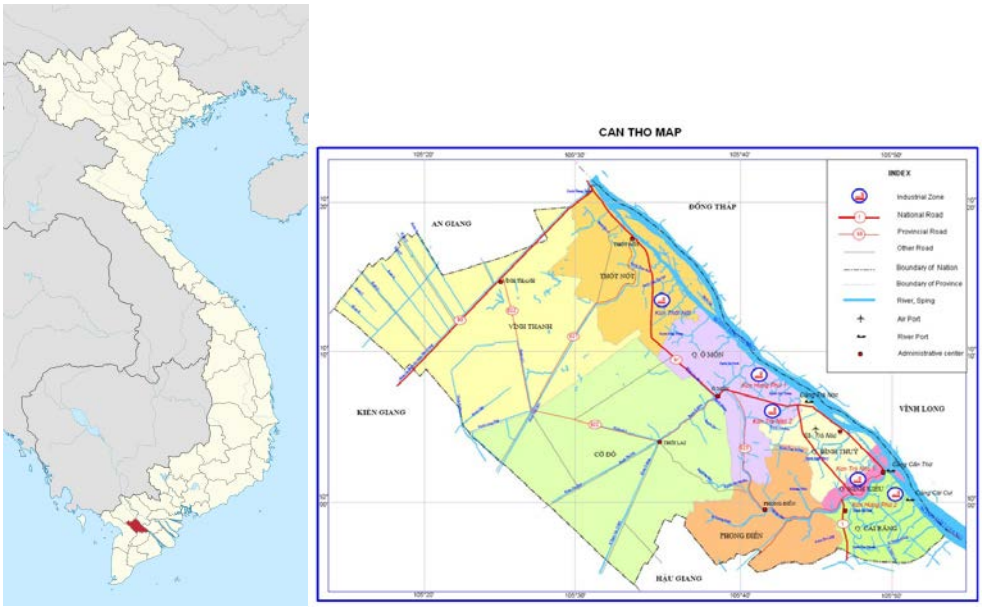
Table 55-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Others	2
Total	3

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

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CAN THO CITY



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 56-1: Key facts of Can Tho

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°03' Longitude: 105°78'	Can Tho city is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 167 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: An Giang and Dong Thap South: Hau Giang East: Vinh Long West: Kien Giang	
Area [3]	1,409 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	5 urban districts, 4 rural districts, 44 wards, 5 town districts, 36 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Urban districts:** Ninh Kieu, Binh Thuy, Cai Rang, Thot Not, O Mon **Rural districts:** Phong Dien, Co Do, Vinh Thanh, Thoi Lai
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,220,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 66.3% Rural: 33.7%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.72% Female: 50.28%	2012
Population density [3]	862 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (96.9%), Khmer (1.8%), Hoa (1.19%), Cham (0.01%), Tay (0.009%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.62%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	702,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	17.4%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 53.6 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,534,400	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.8% Rural area: 3.14%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	8.1%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.7%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 313,610,532	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,049,673,292	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 10.7% Industry & Construction: 39.5% Services: 49.8%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato, perennial plants Industry: food and agricultural industry, textile manufacture, construction materials Services: exportation, tourism, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 801.1 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.cantho.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[92]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Can Tho city consists of three kinds; natural dikes along Ha river, semi-flooded plains and delta plains. The average altitude is from 0.8 to 1 m, getting lower from the northeast to southwest.

2.1.2. Climate: Can Tho has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November, and the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is about 27°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,635 mm and the annual average humidity is 83 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Can Tho has a complex system of rivers and canals including Hau and Can Tho rivers, Thot Not and O Mon canals. It also has underground water source, widely distributed at the depth between 100 m and 300 m. In some places the water can be found at the depth of 20 m or 50 m with rather high quality.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 80.7 percent is agricultural land, 0.1 percent is forest land, 7.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Can Tho has 16.8 million m^3 reserves of clay, 70 million m^3 reserves of plastic clay and peat with deposit of 30,000 to 150,000 ton.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Can Tho is not rich in forest resources.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Tourists attraction sites in Can Tho are Ninh Kieu Wharf, Bang Lang Stock Sanctuary, Can Tho and My Khanh Tourist Gardens, Phong Dien floating market and Can Tho market. There are also many historical monuments and famous cultural works such as the statue of the former President Ho Chi Minh, the City's museum, Military Zone No. 9 museum, Binh Thuy temple and Nam Nhao Duong pagoda.

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



Phong Dien floating market (www.lienbangtravel.com)



Ninh Kieu Wharf (www.yeudulich.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system in Can Tho includes roadway, waterway and airway. It has National Highway No. 1A, 91, 80 linking to An Giang and Kien Giang provinces. Can Tho has Cai Cui international seaport and it is the center of waterway network of Mekong Delta. Can Tho has Tra Noc airport which has flights to Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City, Phu Quoc, Da Nang and Con Dao.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Can Tho's National Development Indicators

Table 56-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.5-16	15.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	36.8	38.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	10.6	10.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	45.2	44.4
1.3.3	Services	%	44.2	45.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	3,610.0	1,094
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	17,030.8	26,461.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3.5	8.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	98.0	81.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	45.0	46.3

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	36.0	11.8
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	4.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	5.0	4.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.30	1.07
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	99.0	98.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	24.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	15.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	94.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	84.0	83.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Can Tho

Table 56-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,430.0	1,201.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,021.4	1,001.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	17,409.0	8,280.6
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	21,443.0	8,412.8
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	500.0	472.9
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,400.0	1,199.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	13.0	15.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	20,000	43,883
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	14.8
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	92.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	N/A	N/A

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	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 38.9 million, slight higher than the target of VND 36.8 million in 2010;
2) Economic structure shifted towards the direction as planned as the share of industrial sector remained at the level of 44.4 per cent in comparison with 45.2 per cent targeted; meanwhile, the share of service sector recorded at the high level of 45.1 per cent, higher than the target of 44.2 per cent;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 26,461 billion, higher than the target of VND 17, 030 billion;
4) The rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old exceeded the target of 20 per cent, recorded at 14.8 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate was most likely to meet the target of 15.5-16 per cent, recorded at the rate of 15.1 per cent for the period;
2) Poverty rate did not achieve the target of 3.5 per cent, recorded at a higher rate of 8.1 per cent in 2010;
3) Population growth rate recorded at 1.07 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 0.3 per cent.
4) The rate of completion of vocational education recorded at a very low level of 11.8 per cent in 2010, failed to achieve the target of 36 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain the high and sustainable economic growth rate in the basis of improving quality of growth together with accelerating the enhancement of social affairs and the improvement of education;
2) To improve the quality vocational training for a better human resources to meet the needs of social economic development;
3) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods;

4) To be a central city for industrial production, services, education and training, science and technology, cultural development, medical service for Mekong Delta Region by 2015.

4.2. Can Tho's National Development Indicators

Table 56-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	16.0	17.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	72.0	53.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	5.9	10.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	47.0	39.5
1.3.3	Services	%	47.1	49.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	7,250.0	1,469
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	44,000.0	34,498.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.0	8.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	88.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	65.0	47.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50.0	14.7
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	4.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.4	3.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.7	5.1
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.30	1.01
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	30.0	25.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	17.0	16.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	96.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	84.5

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Can Tho

Table 56-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,540.0	1,325.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,100.0	1,086.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	15,000.0	10,934.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	24,000.0	22,212.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	600.0	421.8
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,400.0	1,220.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	13.0	14.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	54,000-55,000	41,422.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	12.8	13.1
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	28	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	N/A	N/A
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	11.2	10.3
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 56-6: 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
Can Tho	201.73	195.41	6.32	50.72	49.25	1.47
Ratio of Can Tho to whole nation (%)	0.53	0.54	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.16
Ratio of Can Tho to all provinces (%)	1.88	1.89	1.57	1.47	1.49	1.15

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 56-7: ODA amount in Can Tho from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Can Tho (CT)	CT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Can Tho (CT)	CT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	4.06	2.70	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.3	0.12			
1995	338.24	1.5	0.44			
1996	590.28	6.06	1.03			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	2.99	0.59			
1999	442.78	0.07	0.02			
2000	524.61	16.01	3.05			
2001	706.86	4.22	0.60			
2002	539.75	4.04	0.75			
2003	548.41	12.75	2.32			
2004	606.1	32.26	5.32			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	2.08	0.27	335.01	3.74	1.12
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	5.63	2.24
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	3.50	1.18
2009	1427.46	10.4	0.73	361.66	3.48	0.96
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	2.88	0.73
2011	2847.96	200.00	7.02	527.55	2.00	0.38
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	6.95	0.73
Total	16112.05	341.74	2.12	3122.52	28.18	0.90
Average per year	805.60	17.09		446.07	4.03	

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

Table 56-8: ODA performance by sector from 2003 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	4.20	2.08	1.05	24.96
Water supply & Environment	12.76	6.33	9.31	72.92
Urban development	167.58	83.07	40.30	24.05
Others	17.19	8.52	0.07	0.39
Total	201.73	100.00	50.72	25.14

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 56-9: ODA performance by donor from 2003 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	171.78	85.15	41.35	24.07
France	13.49	6.69	0	–
Germany	12.76	6.33	9.31	72.92
EC	2.55	1.26	0.04	1.76
UNDP	1.15	0.57	0.02	1.85
Total	201.73	100.00	50.72	25.14

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 56-10: List of projects in the period of 2003 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Binh Minh project in Can Tho	EC	2011	2013	2.55	–	2.55	0.04	–	0.04
Vietnam Urban Upgrade Vietnam Urban – Subproject in Can Tho	WB	2004	2014	95.62	95.62	–	40.00	40.00	–
Investment and development Fund of Can Tho City	France	2011	2015	13.49	13.16	0.33	–	–	–
Upgrading Urban of the Mekong Delta –	WB	2012	2018	71.97	71.97	–	0.30	0.30	–

Subproject in Can Tho									
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C – Can Tho	WB	2007	2013	4.20	4.20	–	1.05	1.05	–
Strengthening in the impact of administrative reform in Can Tho city	UNDP	2013	2016	1.15	–	1.15	0.02	–	0.02
The Drainage & waste water treatment for Can Tho City	Germany	2003		12.76	10.47	2.29	9.31	7.90	1.41

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 56-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Investment in construction of provincial road no.921
2	Road and bridges over Tan Loc islet
3	Constructing and upgrading provincial road no 922 Phase I
4	Route linking no 91 with Southern Hau river road
5	Improving capability of production management, organization and product consumption for agricultural cooperatives
6	Cai Khe boarding primary school
7	Construction of technological enterprise nursery in the field of energy saving and environmental remediation for sustainable development
8	Establishment of Korean– Viet Nam Industrial Technology incubator in Can Tho city
9	An Phu boarding primary school
10	Equipment for Can Tho Pediatric Hospital
11	Equipment for Can Tho city General Hospital
12	Improving capacity of foreign language for officials, city officials
13	Censoring and monitoring system for environment warnings and disaster mitigation in Can Tho
14	Supporting for water supply in rural of Can Tho city
15	Supporting for economic development in gardens combine with ecotourism in My Khanh Commune, Phong Dien District Can Tho city

Source: Can Tho's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN CAN THO FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 56-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	8
Education	4
Health	2
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	6
Others	2
Total	23

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

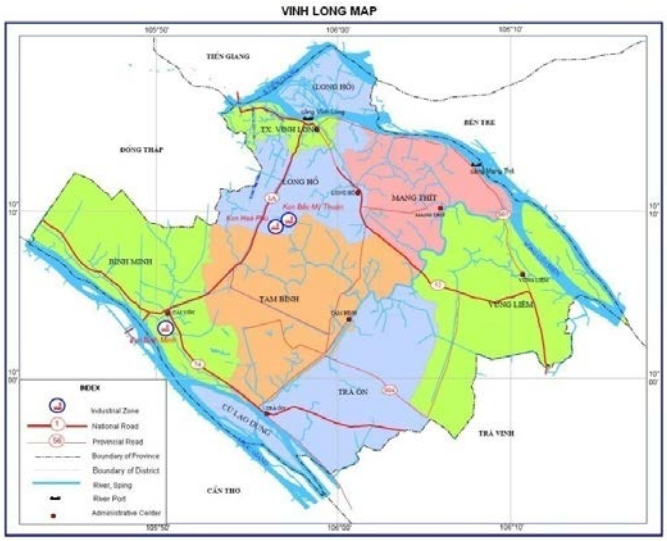
Table 56-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

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

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

VINH LONG PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 57–1: Key facts of Vinh Long

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 10°24' Longitude: 105°95'	Vinh Long is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 133 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Tien Giang and Dong Thap South: Hau Giang and Soc Trang East: Tra Vinh West: Dong Thap and Can Tho City	
Area [3]	1,504.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27.5℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 6 rural districts, 10 wards, 5 town districts, 94 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Vinh Long **Town:** Binh Minh **Districts:** Long Ho, Mang Thit, Tam Binh, Tra On, Vung Liem, Binh Tan
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,033,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15.6% Rural: 84.4%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.28% Female: 50.72%	2012
Population density [3]	687 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (97.3%), Khmer (2.1%), Hoa (0.4%), Cham (0.008%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.74%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	621,800 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	5.25%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 28.0 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,504,100	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.05% Rural area: 2.78%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	5.89%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	10.9%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 106,112,673	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 264,018,720	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 36% Industry & Construction: 21.5% Services: 42.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry : construction materials Services: tourism, exportation, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$113.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.vinhlong.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[93]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Vinh Long is quite flat with a complex network of rivers and canals.

2.1.2. Climate: Vinh Long has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November and the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27.5°C. The annual average rainfall is from 1,300 mm to 1,500 mm. The average humidity is between 74 and 83 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Vinh Long Province has three main rivers, namely Co Chien, Hau and Mang Thit with many small canals and ditches which provide water for production and daily life.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 77.5 percent is agricultural land, 7 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Vinh Long has two major kinds of minerals for construction materials namely sand and clay.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Vinh Long is not rich in forest resources.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Several popular places in Vinh Long are Mr. Sau Giao's Flower Garden, Mr. Muoi Day's Stilt-House, and Mr. Hai Hoang's Ancient House. The province also has many pagodas and communal houses such as Van Thanh temple, Tinh Xa Ngoc Vien, Phuoc Hau, Tien Chau and Saghamangala pagodas and Long Thanh Communal House.

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highways No. 1A and 53 run via the province. There are buses between Vinh Long and Ho Chi Minh city, My Tho, Long Xuyen, Sa Dec, Rach Gia and other destinations in Mekong Delta.

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

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Vinh Long's National Development Indicators

Table 57-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.36	6.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	22.7	19.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	47.0	40.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	18.0	20.3
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	39.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	300.0	254
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,800.0	7,520.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.6	10.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	91.0	90.3
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	68.0	70.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	35.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.5	3.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.8
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.40	1.40
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	98.0	96.3
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	18.5	17.5
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	%	N/A	96.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	85.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Vinh Long

Table 57-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	980.0	931.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	907.4	907.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,000.0	4,509.8
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,700.0	6,045.2
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	130.0	102.9
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	50.9
II	**Social and environmental indicator**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,080.0	1,026.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.5	12.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,470	7,204.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	18.8
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	97.6
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	82	80
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	98

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted higher than expected as the share of industrial sector accounted for 20.3 per cent in comparison with 18 per cent targeted; meanwhile, the share of service sector recorded at the high level of 39.8 per cent, higher than the plan of 35 per cent;
2) Population growth rate achieved the target, recorded at 1.4 per cent in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 11.3 per cent, recorded at the rate of 6.4 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita reached VND 19.6 million, lower than the target of VND 22.7 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 7,520 billion, lower than the target of VND 9,800 billion;
4) Poverty rate did not achieve the target of 5.6 per cent, recorded at a higher rate of 10.2 per cent in 2010;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To take advantages of the land resources and human resources for achieving high and sustainable economic growth rate;
2) To improve the quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the main products, especially agricultural production;
3) To accelerate economic structure reform in the direction of forming industrial zones and service corridors in order to increase the share of industrial and service sector in the provincial GDP;
4) To improve the quality vocational training for a better human resources to meet the needs of social economic development;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. Vinh Long's National Development Indicators

Table 57-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	5.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	34.7	28.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	36.0	36.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	24.6	21.5
1.3.3	Services	%	39.4	42.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	540.0	403
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	15,500.0	8,859.6

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.0	5.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	94.0	91.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	78.0	65.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50.0	36.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.1	4.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.9
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1-1.1	1.40
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	98.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	19.0	18.0
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	%	100.0	97.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	91.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Vinh Long

Table 57-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,200.0	1,082.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,123.5	1,047.7
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	1,163.8	1,079.6
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	3.6	3.3
1.5	Amount of sweet potatoes	1,000 ton	489.7	344.7
1.6	Number of cows	animal	64,600	65,500
1.7	Number of pigs	animal	284,820	306,000
1.8	Number of poultries	animal	6,776,380	6,002,300
1.9	Amount of exploited sand	1,000 m^3	1,109.5	1,110.0

1.10	Amount of frozen seafood	1,000 ton	10.6	12.8
1.11	Amount of fish sauce	million liter	9.4	9.5
1.12	Amount of canned vegies	ton	4,190.4	4,900.0
1.13	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,400.0	4,694.9
1.14	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,200.0	7,797.4
1.15	Import volume	US$ million	150.0	128.2
1.16	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	7.6
II	**Social and environmental indicator**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,068.1	1,033.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.5	15.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,300	2,135.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	16.2
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	93.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	86.7
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	98.4

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 57-6: 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 Long	13.74	13.74	-	5.52	5.52	-
Ratio of Vinh Long to whole nation (%)	0.04	0.04	-	0.04	0.04	-

Ratio of Vinh Long to all provinces (%)	0.12	0.13	–	0.16	0.16	–

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 57-7: ODA amount in Vinh Long from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Vinh Long (VL)	VL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Vinh Long (VL)	VL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–			
1994	252.82	2.3	0.91			
1995	338.24	8.32	2.46			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	3	0.51			
1998	509.22	0	–			
1999	442.78	0	–		N/A	
2000	524.61	2.85	0.54			
2001	706.86	3.34	0.47			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	3.25	0.42	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	1.12	0.08	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	0.75	0.03	527.55	2.12	0.40
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	2.02	0.21
Total	16112.05	24.93	0.15	3122.52	4.14	0.13
Average per year	805.60	1.2465		446.07	0.59	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Vinh Long is the direct beneficiary*

Table 57-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	9.57	69.64	4.28	44.71
Water supply & Environment	1.75	12.74	0.59	33.43
Education & Training	2.42	17.62	0.65	26.95
Total	13.74	100.00	5.52	40.17

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 57-9: ODA performance by donors from 2007 to 2014

Donors	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	11.99	87.26	4.93	41.12
France	1.00	7.28	0.48	47.50
Japan	0.75	5.46	0.11	14.67
Total	13.74	100.00	5.52	40.17

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 57-10: 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
Water supply for Long Ho Town in Vinh Long Province	Japan	2011	2014	0.75	0.75	-	0.11	0.11	-
School Education Quality Assurance Program (SEQAP) - Subproject in Vinh Long	WB	2010	2015	2.42	2.42	-	0.65	0.65	-
The centralized water supply system for Vinh Long	France	2012		1.00	1.00	-	0.48	0.48	-
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta - Component C - Vinh Long - DT909	WB	2007	2013	9.57	9.57	-	4.28	4.28	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 57–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Plant of Vinh Long city wastewater collection and treatment.

Source: Vinh Long's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN VINH LONG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

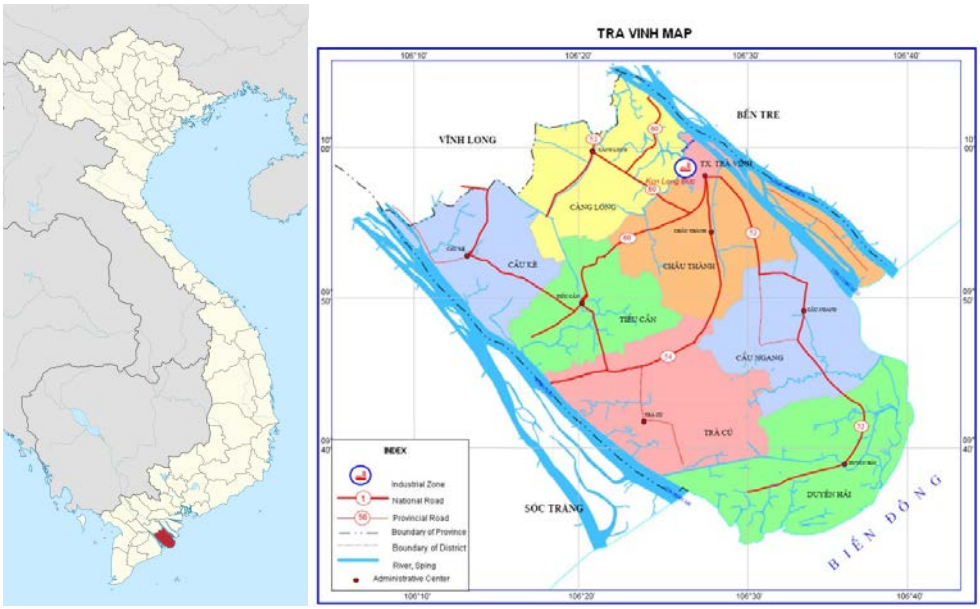
Table 57–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	7
Public Administration	1
Total	8

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

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TRA VINH PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 58-1: Key facts of Tra Vinh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°81' Longitude: 106°29'	Tra Vinh is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 149 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Ben Tre and Vinh Long South: Soc Trang East: East Sea West: Soc Trang	
Area [3]	2,341.2 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 7 rural districts, 9 wards, 11 town districts, 85 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Tra Vinh **Districts:** Cang Long, Cau Ke, Tieu Can, Chau Thanh, Tra Cu, Cau Ngang, Duyen Hai

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,015,300 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 16.2% Rural: 83.8%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.27% Female: 50.73%	2012
Population density [3]	434 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (67.56%), Khmer (31.6%), Hoa (0.76%), Cham (0.01%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.92%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	607,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.6%	2012
GDP per capita[3]	VND 22.8 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,991,600	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.64% Rural area: 3.93%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	16.6%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	34%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 80,754,342	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 231,177,801	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 48.5% Industry & Construction: 16.1% Services: 35.4%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato, vegetable, perennial plants Industry: salt manufacture, maritime and seafood industries Services: tourism, exportation, education and vocational training, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 130.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.travinh.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[94]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Tra Vinh features a complex network of rivers and canals. The province has coastal plain, alluvial deposits and hundreds of mounds and sand caves.

2.1.2. Climate: Tra Vinh has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May till November while the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is about 26°C. The annual average humidity varies from 80 to 85 percent. The annual average rainfall ranges from 1,227 to 1,588 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The two main rivers in the province are Hau river and Co Chien river with a various arroyo system.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 63.4 percent is agricultural land, 2.9 percent is forest land, 5.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has sand, clay for construction materials and mineral water.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Tra Vinh has one of the largest shrimp grounds in the inshore line of the Mekong Delta. Total volume of salt-water shrimp of Tra Vinh is about 4,300 to 11,000 tons per year. There are 11 races of crayfishes including giant river prawn, egg-shrimp, little prawn and freshwater shrimp. Annually, it can be exploited 2,000 to 3,000 tons of cuttle and 168 to 210 tons of oysters in Tra Vinh

2.1.7. Forest resources: Land areas covered with forest mostly spread along the coastline. Out of total forest area, 13,080 ha, cypress forest accounted for 640 ha, mangrove 742 ha, salty-flooded forest 50 ha, eucalyptus forest 100 ha, mangrove palm 4,159 ha, date-palm forest 605 ha and non-fertilized forest 6,784 ha.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Tra Vinh is famous for Ba Om pond surrounded by hillocks. The province also has around 140 pagodas of the Khmer, 50 pagodas of the Kinh and 5 pagodas of the Hoa of which the famous ones include Ang, Sam-rong-ek, Co, and Hang pagodas. Ba Dong Resort is also wonderful destination for tourists to relax and enjoy swimming and seafood.

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



Bo Om pond and Ba Dong resort (www.travinh.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The national highway No. 53, 54 and 60 connect Tra Vinh to neighbor provinces. There are two main estuaries in the province; Cung Hau estuary in Tien river and Dinh An estuary in Hau river, connecting provinces in Mekong River delta to Ho Chi Minh city.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Tra Vinh's National Development Indicators

Table 58-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.6	11.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	11.8	15.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	29.3	60.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	42.0	15.8
1.3.3	Services	%	28.6	23.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	200.0	175
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,291.0	4,478.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3.0	23.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	95.0	73.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	53.0	32.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	35-40	32.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	4.4

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.2	5.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	3.8
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.15	1.11
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	76.0	79.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.0	20.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	3.4	3.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	97.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	94.0	93.4

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Tra Vinh

Table 58-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	900.0	1,183.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	818.2	1,176.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,500.0	1,420.3
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,400.0	5,029.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	50.0	29.0
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	21.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,100.0	1,005.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.0	15.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	8,600	14,460
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	19.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	85.0	86.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	98.4
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	4.5	4.5

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 15.0 million, higher than the target of VND11.8 million in 2010;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 4,478 billion, higher than the target of VND 4,291 billion;
3) Poverty rate achieved the target of 3 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 14.6 per cent, recorded at the rate of 11.6 per cent for the period;
2) Economic structure failed to shift to the direction of the plan as the share of industrial sector accounted for only 15.8 per cent in comparison with 42 per cent targeted; meanwhile, the share of service sector recorded at the level of 23.7 per cent, lower than the target of 28.6 per cent;
3) Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school and high school did not meet the target of 95 per cent and 53 per cent, recorded at 73.2 per cent and 32.8 per cent, respectively in 2010;
4) The rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old did not meet the target of 15 per cent, recorded at 19.3 per cent in 2010.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization in order to achieve a sustainable and high growth rate of development and escape from the under-developed situation in the Mekong Delta region;
2) To improve the quality of life for the people;
3) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. Tra Vinh's National Development Indicators

Table 58-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	8.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	34.3	22.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100

1.3.1	Agriculture	%	38.1	48.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	28.0	16.1
1.3.3	Services	%	33.9	35.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	300.0	260
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	15,320.0	6,698.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3.0	16.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	98.5	76.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	80.0	31.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	2.5
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.5	3.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	2.4
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.06
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	82.0	80.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	24.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	5.0	2.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	97.0	97.7

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Tra Vinh

Table 58-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,300.0	1,284.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,242	1,265
1.3	Number of cows	animal	109,000	122,200
1.4	Number of pigs	animal	446,700	438,280

1.5	Number of poultries	animal	5,727,200	5,560,000
1.6	Amount of salt	ton	3,500	6,096
1.7	Amount of fresh water seafood	ton	4,900	3,685
1.8	Amount of frozen seafood	ton	25,500	21,310
1.9	Amount of canned seafood	ton	6,490	6,561
1.10	Amount of raw sugar	ton	48,900	40,488
1.11	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,500.0	3,460.9
1.12	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,600.0	8,955.4
1.13	Import volume	US$ million	120.0	85.8
1.14	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	20.0	28.9
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,046.4	1,015.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	4,000.0	4,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	12.0	16.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	87.0	85.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	100.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	4.6

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 58-6: 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
Tra Vinh***	36.43	33.33	3.09	19.28	17.61	1.67
Ratio of Tra Vinh to whole nation (%)	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.18

Ratio of Tra Vinh to all provinces (%)	0.33	0.32	0.77	0.56	0.53	1.30

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*
**** 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 58-7: ODA amount in Tra Vinh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Tra Vinh (TV)	TV/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Tra Vinh (TV)	TV/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–			
1994	252.82	2.27	0.90			
1995	338.24	9.03	2.67			
1996	590.28	0.51	0.09			
1997	583.58	5.89	1.01			
1998	509.22	5.62	1.10			
1999	442.78	0.5	0.11	N/A		
2000	524.61	3.98	0.76			
2001	706.86	5.15	0.73			
2002	539.75	0.47	0.09			
2003	548.41	2.66	0.49			
2004	606.1	14.95	2.47			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	3.75	0.49	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	15.45	1.15	250.83	1.25	0.50
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.09	0.03
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	2.02	0.56
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.90	0.23
2011	2847.96	33.04	1.16	527.55	2.00	0.38
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	6.89	0.72
Total	16112.05	148.27	0.92	3122.52	13.15	0.42
Average per year	805.60	7.4135		446.07	1.88	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Tra Vinh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 58-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	1.43	3.93	0	–
Transportation	7.00	19.22	3.30	47.14
Water supply & Environment	11.90	32.67	2.53	21.23
Poverty reduction	16.09	44.18	13.45	83.59
Total	36.43	100.00	19.28	52.92

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 58-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	13.20	36.24	11.78	89.27
Germany	10.13	27.81	4.20	41.42
France	4.66	12.80	0	–
Japan	4.37	12.01	1.78	40.62
WB	4.06	11.14	1.52	37.55
Total	36.43	100.00	19.28	52.92

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 58-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2015

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving market participation for the poor people in Tra Vinh	IFAD	2007	2012	13.20	13.00	0.20	11.78	11.78	–
Phong Thanh- Chau Dien- Thong Hoa inter-commune Road, Tra Vinh	Japan	2008		1.43	1.43	–	0.44	0.44	–
Roads in central of Huyen Hoi commune, Cang Long district, Tra Vinh province	Japan	2007		0.94	0.94	–	0.94	0.94	–

Roads in central of Tan Hoa commune, Tieu Can district, Tra Vinh Province	Japan	2008		0.57	0.57	–	0.40	0.40	–
Poverty reduction in rural areas of Tra Vinh	Germany	2007	2013	2.89	–	2.89	1.67	–	1.67
Infield Irrigation systems in C zone of Lang The, Tra Vinh	Japan	2011	2013	1.43	1.43	–	–	–	–
Water supply Plant Coastal town, Tra Vinh	France	2011	2015	4.66	4.66	–	–	–	–
Transport infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C, no 915 and Tra Noc Road – Tra Vinh	WB	2007	2013	4.06	4.06	–	1.52	1.52	–
The drainage of Tra Vinh city	Germany	2005	2011	7.24	7.24	–	2.53	2.53	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 58–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Construction of infrastructure of Cang Quan Industrial Zone.
2	Construction of infrastructure of Co Chien Industrial Zone.
3	Construction of infrastructure of Ngu Lac Industrial Zone.
4	Building road no. 2, in Dinh An Economic Zone.
5	Building urban area in the East of Tra Vinh city.

Source: Tra Vinh's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN TRA VINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1.Training Program

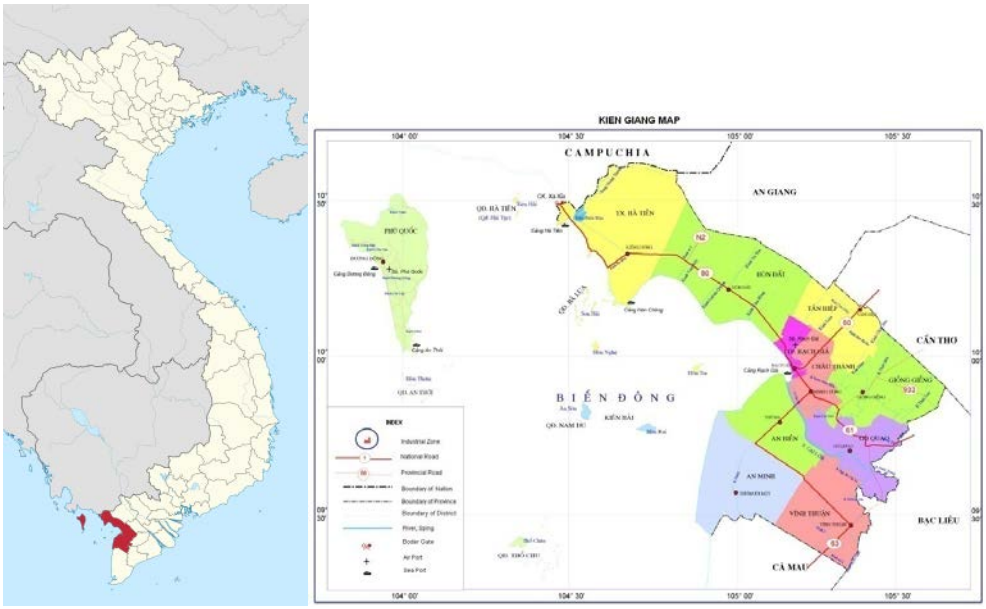
Table 58–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	6
Health	2
Public Administration	1
Others	2
Total	11

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

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KIEN GIANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 59–1: Key facts of Kien Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°82' Longitude: 105°12'	Kien Giang is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 266 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Cambodia South: Ca Mau East: An Giang, Hau Giang and Can Tho City West: Gulf of Thailand	
Area [3]	6,348.5 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is between 26.4°C and 28°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 13 rural districts, 15 wards, 12 town districts, 118 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Rach Gia **Town:** Ha Tien **Districts:** Kien Luong, Hon Dat, Tan Hiep, Chau Thanh, Giong Rieng, Go Quao, An Bien, An Minh, Vinh Thuan,

		Phu Quoc, Kien Hai, U Minh Thuong, Giang Thanh
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,736,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 27.3% Rural: 72.7%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.28% Female: 49.72%	2012
Population density [3]	609 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (85.67%), Khmer (12.49%), Hoa (1.76%), Cham (0.02%), Muong (0.009%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.56%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,041,400 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.8%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 42.6 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,708,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.66% Rural area: 2.99%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	5.7%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	10%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 29,235,708	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 512,847,674	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 43.3% Industry & Construction: 22.9% Services: 33.8%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry : stone exploitation, frozen seafood, cement, fish source Services: exportation, tourism, vocational training	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 3,059.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2013

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.kiengiang.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[95]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Kien Giang is made up of many rivers, streams, mountains, and islands. It has more than 200 km long of coastline, and its mainland is rather even and flat, getting lower from the northeast to the southeast.

2.1.2. Climate: Kien Giang has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to October while the dry lasts from November till April. It is hot around the year, and the annual average temperature ranges between 26.4°C to 28°C. The annual average rainfall is 2,146.8 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The surface water in Kien Giang is plentiful with three rivers namely Cai Lon, Cai Be and Giang Thanh running through the province. However, during the rainy season, a great part of its surface water is contaminated with salt water due to the fact that Kien Giang is located between the end of Hau river and the head of Rach Gia bay. Besides, the province has 13 waterworks with designed capacity of 60,700 m^3 per day, of which those in Rach Gia city contribute for 34,000 m^3 per day.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 72.2 percent is agricultural land, 14.1 percent is forest land, 3.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Kien Giang is one of the provinces which have the most plentiful mineral resources. It has peat, lime stone, building stone, clay, iron, laterite, marble and opal.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Kien Giang has 200 km of coastline and 63,290 km^2 of fishing ground. Rich natural food source from many river mouths, canals and channels flowing to the sea attract aquatic species and therefore make Kien Giang sea one of the most important fishing grounds of the country. The province has a fish reserve of about 500,000 tons, 56 percent of which can be exploited within the inshore area of the depth from 20 to 50 m. In addition, Kien Giang has been carrying out offshore catching project in the Southeast territorial waters where the fish reserve reaches over 611,000 tons and the allowed exploiting amount is 243,660 tons.

2.1.7. Forest resources: Kien Giang is the one of the provinces that has the largest forest area in Mekong delta region. Total forestry land area in 2011 was 91,289 ha, of which production forest was 22,675 ha, protection forest was 28,887 ha and special-use forests was 39,727 ha.

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

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Kien Giang has many famous landscapes and historical monuments such as Hon Chong, Hon Trem, Hon Phu Tu and Mo So mounts, Mui Nai beach, Thach cave, Mac Cuu tomb, Dong Ho, Hon Dat and U Minh forests and Phu Quoc island. Particularly, surrounded by 26 small and big islands, Phu Quoc island has a unique topography with a range of mountains crossing from the north to the south and a primeval forest.



Hon Re Nho (taken by Nguyen Cong Thuong – www.vnexpress.net)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transport system of the province includes roadway, waterway and airway. The main National Highways running via the province include No. 80, 61 and 63. The river system of Cai Lon, Cai Be and Giang Thanh connects Kien Giang to An Giang and Hau Giang provinces. For airway, it has two airports; Phu Quoc and Rach Gia providing domestic flights.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Kien Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 59–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.5	11.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.8	25.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	42.7	42.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	23.9	23.6
1.3.3	Services	%	33.4	33.7

1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	500.0	466
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	11,582.8	17,083.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.5	8.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	83.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	25.0	14.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	27.0	8.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.6	3.5
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	3.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	0.89
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	92.0	87.6
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.0	23.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	13.6	14.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	87.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	91.0	66.5

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Kien Giang

Table 59-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	3,600.0	3,497
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	2,105.3	2,048.6
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,500.0	3,058.1
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,390.0	5,583.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	55.0	53.1
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			

2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,710.0	1,707.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	16.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,400.0	7,401.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.6	17.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	64.0	58.9
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.8
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.0	4.9

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 11.5 per cent, recorded at the rate of 11.9 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita reached the target of VND 25.8 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND17,083 billion, much higher than the target of VND11,582 billion;
4) The rate of forest coverage remained at the level of 14.4 per cent, exceeded the target of 13.6 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) Poverty rate did not achieve the target of 4.5 per cent, recorded at a higher rate of 8.8 per cent in 2010;
2) Population growth rate recorded at 0.89 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 0.8 per cent.
3) The rate of completion of vocational education recorded at a very low level of 8 per cent in 2010, failed to achieve the target of 27 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all the resources for investing in infrastructure development;
2) To improve the quality of human resources by strengthening the capacity of education and vocational training;
3) To accelerate administrative reform, and improve the governance capacity;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order for a sustainable development for the next coming periods.

4.2. Kien Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 59-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	11.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	54.6	42.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30.0	43.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.0	22.9
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	33.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	900.0	596
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	34,000.0	24,406.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.5	5.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	96.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	38.0	33.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43.0	10.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	2.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.8	3.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.3
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.14	0.84
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	87.6
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	%	14.0	14.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	92.0	92.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	96.0	72.5

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Kien Giang

Table 59-5: Inherent indicators for the period of 2011-2015

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	4,300.0	4,288.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	2,448.7	2,469.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,400.0	4,406.1
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,800.0	8,327.2
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	30.5
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	10.0	10.7
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,756.0	1,736.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	16.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	7,000.0	8,510.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	15.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	25.0	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	60.0	51.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	100.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.5	5.2
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 59-6: 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

Kien Giang	63.00	63.00	–	6.16	6.16	–
Ratio of Kien Giang to whole nation (%)	0.17	0.17	–	0.04	0.04	–
Ratio of Kien Giang to all provinces (%)	0.58	0.61	–	0.17	0.18	–

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 59-7: ODA amount in Kien Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Kien Giang (KG)	KG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Kien Giang (GL)	KG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.27	0.50			
1995	338.24	0.99	0.29			
1996	590.28	4.88	0.83			
1997	583.58	5.83	1.00			
1998	509.22	0	–			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	3.7	0.71			
2001	706.86	6.65	0.94			
2002	539.75	20.02	3.71			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	4	0.52	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	2.33	0.23	296.91	1.56	0.53
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	1.57	0.43
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	19.29	4.91
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	8.17	1.55
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	2.99	0.31
Total	16112.05	94.67	0.59	3122.52	33.58	1.08
Average per year	805.60	4.73		446.07	4.80	

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

Table 59-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	15.83	25.13	0.07	0.43
Transportation	5.48	8.70	5.56	101.39
Urban development	41.68	66.16	0.53	1.28
Total	63.00	100.00	6.16	9.77

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 59-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	51.16	81.20	6.10	11.92
Germany	11.84	18.80	0.07	0.57
Total	63.00	100.00	6.16	9.77

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 59-10: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Protecting coastal land combining recovery mangrove forests in Kien Giang	Germany	2012	2018	11.84	11.84	-	0.07	0.07	-
Upgrading Urban Mekong Delta – Subproject in. Rach Gia, Kien Giang Province.	WB	2012	2018	41.68	41.68	-	0.53	0.53	-
Transport infrastructure development in the Mekong River Delta – Component C – Giong Rieng Road – Thanh Phuoc, Kien Giang	WB	2007	2013	5.48	5.48	-	5.56	5.56	-

Irrigation management for the development of the rural Mekong Delta – Subproject in Kien Giang	WB	2012	2014	3.99	3.99	–	–	–	–

Source: MPI

Table 59-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building water supply system for the South of Rach Gia, Kien Giang.

Source: Kien Giang's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN KIEN GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Water Supply and Sanitation for Kien Giang Province

-Sector: Health

-Period: 2007-2010

-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of people's living condition, poverty reduction and development of local economy through the provision of clean potable water

6.2. Training Program

Table 59-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	7
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Total	9

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

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

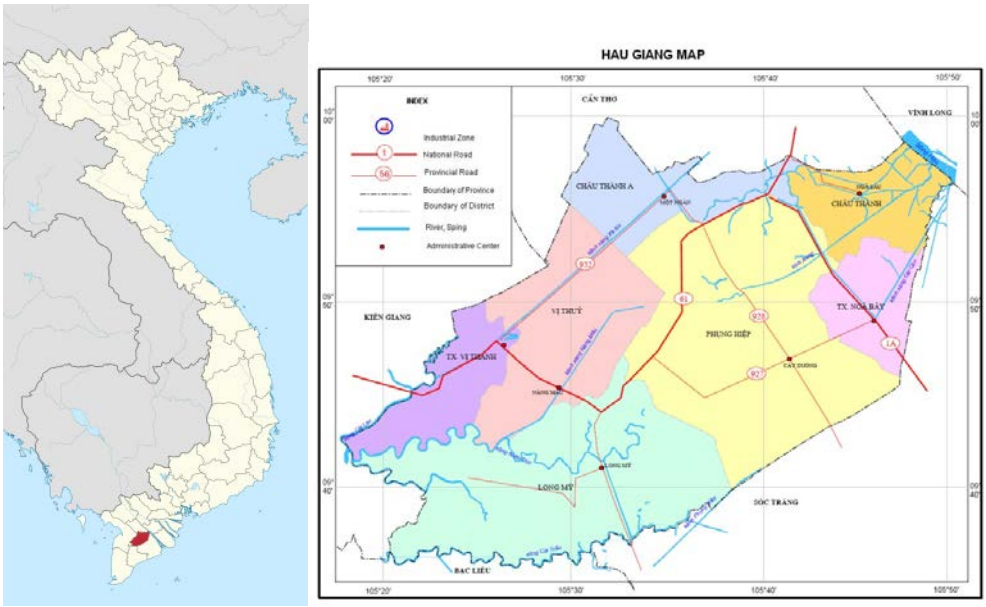
Table 59-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Health	1	0
Industry & Energy	3	0
Total	4	0

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

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HAU GIANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 60–1: Key facts of Hau Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°75' Longitude: 105°64'	Hau Giang is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 208 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Can Tho City and Vinh Long South: Bac Lieu East: Soc Trang West: Kien Giang	
Area [3]	1,602.5 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 5 rural districts, 8 wards, 12 town districts, 54 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Vi Thanh **Town:** Nga Bay **Districts:** Phung Hiep, Vi Thuy, Long My, Chau Thanh and Chau Thanh A
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	773,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 26.3% Rural: 73.7%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.44% Female: 49.56%	2012
Population density [3]	480 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (96.3%), Khmer (2.79%), Hoa (0.84%), Cham (0.01%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.88%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	458,400 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	14.1%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 23.6 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,038,500	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.65% Rural area: 2.16%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	9.7%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	24%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 42,534,443	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 139,928,069	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 30.1% Industry & Construction:32.2% Services: 37.7%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, sugarcane, pineapple Industry : agricultural and seafood industry, building materials, textile industry Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 680.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.haugiang.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[96]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Hau Giang province is made up of a complex network of rivers, springs and canals such as Hau and Cai Tu rivers and Quan Lo, Phung Hiep, Xa No, Xang Nang Mau canals.

2.1.2. Climate: The province has tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season is from May to November while the dry one lasts from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: The water sources of the province depend on a network of rivers and canals crisscrossed with about 2,300 km long.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 83.6 percent is agricultural land, 3.2 percent is forest land, 6.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2.3 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Hau Giang has a few kinds of minerals such as sand in Hau river, clay in places associated with farmland, peat scattered in Long My and Phung Hiep districts and Vi Thanh city.

2.1.6. Forest resources: There is 5,003.58 ha of a forest area and forestry area in Hau Giang which consists of the forest area of 2,911 ha and Lung Ngoc Hoang nature reserve with 2,805.37 ha in Phung Hiep district.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Hau Giang is famous for the floating market in Nga Bay town and snake market where tourists can taste snake liquor and see snake dance. It also has other beautiful places such as the King areca tree road, Xa No park, Tram Chim VI Thuy forest ecosystem, Tay Do eco-tourist area, Lung Ngoc Hoang natural reserve, Tam Vu historical relic and the Temple to the Former President Ho Chi Minh.

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



King Areca tree road and Tay Do eco-tourism area (www.haugiang.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highways No 1 and 61 link Vi Thanh city to Can Tho city, Kien Giang and Bac Lieu provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Hau Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 60-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.44	12.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	17.9	15.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	34.1	33.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	30.5	30.7
1.3.3	Services	%	35.4	35.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	183.0	120
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	5,440.0	8,105.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	10.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	87.0	86.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	55.0	55.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	20.6	16.9
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	3.5

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	4.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	3.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.17
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	19.0	18.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	3.3	3.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	81.0	82.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	90.0

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Hau Giang

Table 60-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,100.0	1,098.4
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,432.3	1,441.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,800.0	3,526.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	3,524.0	4,873.2
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	60.0	49.5
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	14-16	62.3
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	768.0	762.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	3.0	16.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	21,643.0	21,643.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	18.0
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	97.0
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	4.2	3.9

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 12.4 per cent, recorded at 12.8 per cent for the period;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND8,105 billion, higher than the target of VND5,440 billion;
3) Poverty rate achieved the target of 10 per cent in 2010;
4) Economic structure shifted towards the targeted direction as the share of industrial and services sectors achieved mostly the target, 30.7 per cent and 35.7 per cent, respectively;
5) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 met the target of 18 per cent in 2010.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The rate of completion of vocational education failed to reach the target of 20.6 per cent, recorded at 16.9 per cent in 2010;
2) GDP per capita recorded VND15.6 million, lower than the plan of VND17.9 million in 2010;
3) Population growth rate recorded at 1.17 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 1.0 per cent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To keep maintaining the socio-economic development with the high and sustainable rate;
2) To harmonize the economic development with environment protection;
3) To focus on transferring the economic structure and rural labor, accelerate economic- social infrastructure's development;
4) To invest in expanding Vi Thanh city as a type II urban area that plays as the central city for economy, politics, culture;
5) To strike to become an average province in income level in the area which is regarded as the foundation of national average province by 2020.
6) To pay more attention to environmental protection in the development and actively respond to the climate change;
7) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Hau Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 60-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14-15	14.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	39.9	23.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	23.0	30.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	35.0	32.2
1.3.3	Services	%	42.0	37.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	420.0	150
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	16,000.0	11,650.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2-3%/year	9.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	99.0	88.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	67.0	59.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25.0	24.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	3.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.09
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	25.0	21.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	3.3	3.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	84.3
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	94.0	93.2

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Hau Giang

Table 60-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,320.0	1,190.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,651.3	1,538.6
1.3	Number of pigs	animal	108,900	115,459
1.4	Number of poultries	animal	4,101,900	3,917,480
1.5	Amount of shrimp	ton	22,750	17,680
1.6	Amount of frozen seafood	ton	8,640	10,563
1.7	Amount of frozen squid	ton	700	560
1.8	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	3,218.6	3,043
1.9	Amount of processed rice	ton	1,455,900	1,430,569
1.10	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,000.0	5,328.3
1.11	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,997.0	5,326.0
1.12	Import volume	US$ million	400-420	150
1.13	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	19-20	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	799.4	773.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	13.0	15.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	2,500.0	N/A
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	17.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	12.0	9.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	99.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.5
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	4.0
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	80	N/A
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	N/A

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 60-6: 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	3,305.755	127.94
Hau Giang***	10.31	7.02	3.29	9.60	6.75	2.84
Ratio of Hau Giang to whole nation (%)	0.03	0.02	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.31
Ratio of Hau Giang to all provinces (%)	0.09	0.06	0.81	0.27	0.20	2.22

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*
**** 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 60-7: ODA amount in Hau Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Hau Giang (HG)	HG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Hau Giang (HG)	HG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	0.4	0.07			
1997	583.58	0	-			
1998	509.22	6.73	1.32			
1999	442.78	2.65	0.60			
2000	524.61	2.28	0.43			
2001	706.86	4.56	0.65			
2002	539.75	2.13	0.39			
2003	548.41	0	-			
2004	606.1	0	-			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	5.28	0.69	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	3	0.22	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	0	–	527.55	2.86	0.54
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	3.27	0.34
Total	16112.05	27.03	0.17	3122.52	6.13	0.20
Average per year	805.60	1.35		446.07	0.88	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Hau Giang is the direct beneficiary*

Table 60-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2013

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	5.60	54.27	5.33	95.24
Water supply & Environment	1.43	13.83	1.43	100.00
Poverty reduction	3.29	31.90	2.84	86.34
Total	10.31	100.00	9.60	93.11

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 60-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2013

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	4.06	39.38	3.79	93.44
Belgium	3.29	31.90	2.84	86.34
Japan	2.96	28.71	2.96	100.00
Total	10.31	100.00	9.60	93.11

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 60-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2013

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Reforming Administration and implementing the overall strategy for growth and poverty reduction in Hau Giang	Belgium	2007	2012	3.29	–	3.29	2.84	–	2.84

Kinh Cung– Phuong Phu Road in Hau Giang Province	Japan	2008	2011	1.54	1.54	–	1.54	1.54	–
Expanding the water supply system in Nga Bay – Tan Phu Thanh, Hau Giang Province	Japan	2009	2011	1.43	1.43	–	1.43	1.43	–
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta – Component C	WB	2007	2013	4.06	4.06	–	3.79	3.79	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 60–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Investment in upgrading and developing the infrastructure for Vi Thanh city
2	Investment in upgrading and developing the infrastructure for Nga Bay town
3	Investment in upgrading and developing the infrastructure for Long My town
4	Luong Tam– Vinh Thuan Dong Road
5	Hau Giang 3– Hiep Hung commune Road
6	Ba Thuoc waterway Road
7	Electrification for communes: Tan Thanh, Dai Thanh, Nga Bay– Hiep Hung, Tan Phuoc, Phung Hiep district
8	Irrigation for the high quality rice production area of Tan Binh commune and one part of Binh Thanh commune
9	Irrigation for the 20000 ha high quality rice production area
10	Developing the rural area of Vinh Vien commune
11	The drainage system and water waste treatment for the Song Hau Industrial urban zone
12	Hau Giang Technology Economics college
13	Hau Giang Medicine and Pharmacy higher school
14	Equipment for Hau Giang Policlinic
15	Upgrading infrastructure for Nga Bay urban, Hau Giang province

Source: Hau Giang's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HAU GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 60-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	2

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

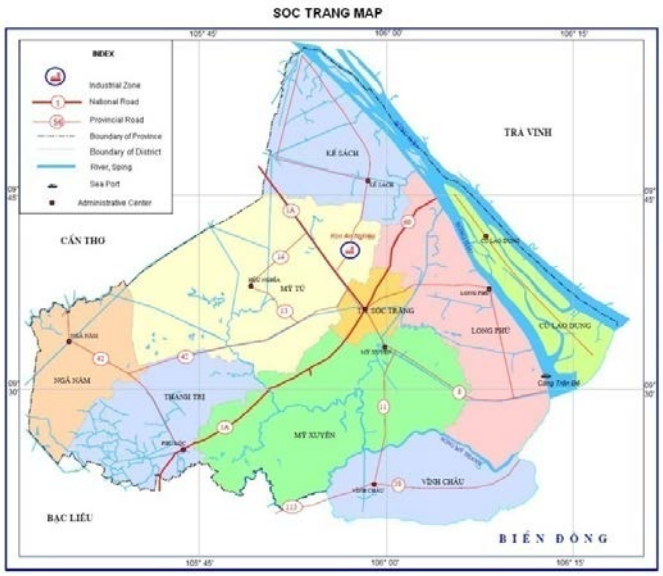
Table 60-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	1	1
Total	1	1

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

SOC TRANG PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 61-1: Key facts of Soc Trang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°60' Longitude: 105°97'	Soc Trang is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 225 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Hau Giang, Can Tho City and Tra Vinh South: East Sea East: East Sea West: Bac Lieu	
Area [3]	3,311.6 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 27°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 9 rural districts, 14 wards, 12 town districts, 83 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Soc Trang **Town:** Vinh Chau **Districts:** Ke Sach, My Tu, My Xuyen, Thanh Tri, Long Phu, Cu Lao Dung, Chau Thanh, Nga Nam and Tran De

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,305,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 34.0% Rural: 66.0%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.7% Female: 50.3%	2012
Population density [3]	393 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (64.23%), Khmer (30.73%), Hoa (5.02%), Cham (0.008%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.9%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	752,800 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.1%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 27.1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,253,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.27% Rural area: 3.87%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	20.5%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	8.7%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 47,860,263	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 418,517,752	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 43.9% Industry & Construction: 14.5% Services: 41.6%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry : maritime products Services: exportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 30 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.soctrang.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[97]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The province has flat terrain with the altitude from 0.4 to 1.5 m. In general, the topography of Soc Trang is like a basin, higher in Hau river and East Sea and lower toward the inner land. The lowest area is in the west and northwest.

2.1.2. Climate: Soc Trang Province is influenced by the oceanic climate with two seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry one is between December and April. The annual average temperature is about 27°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,840 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Soc Trang has a crisscrossed system of canals affected by the tidal regime with the tide levels ranging from 0.4 to 1 m. The tidal not only provides water for production and resident life but also brings a lot of excitement for travelers to visit and explore the natural forest ecosystem.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 62.8 percent is agricultural land, 3.3 percent is forest land, 7.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.8 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Soc Trang has a few minerals including sand and clay.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The province has forest resources with an area of 11,356 ha with the main species such as acacia, mangroves, water coconut distributed in the four districts of Vinh Chau, Long Phu, My Tu and Cu Lao Dung.

2.1.7. Marine resources: The province has 72 km long of coastline with two major river estuaries of Hau and Thanh rivers. There is a significant source of seafood including ground-fish, pelagic fish and shrimp. Soc Trang has many advantages in economic development in aquatic products, seafood, seaports, maritime transport and sea tourism.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province has 89 pagodas of the Khmer group and 47 pagodas of Hoa people. Besides, tourists can enjoy Chol Chnam Thmay and Oc Om Boc festivals and Ngo boat race.

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



Bat pagoda and Kh'leand pagoda (www.dulichsoctrang.org)

2.2.2. Transportation: The province has four National Highways running through, 14 provincial roads and a system of district roads. National Highways include No. 1A which runs from North to South. No. 60 connects Soc Trang city to Tra Vinh, Ben Tre and My Tho city in Tien Giang. Nam Song Hau National Highway links Soc Trang to Hau Giang, Can Tho city and Bac Lieu. Quan Lo – Phung Hiep National Highway from Bac Lieu runs through Soc Trang and continues to Hau Giang. The province has eight bus routes serving travellers from Soc Trang to centers of Nga Bay town and other districts of the province.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Soc Trang's National Development Indicators

Table 61-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	11.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	22.3	18.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	61.9	49.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	0.4	15.5
1.3.3	Services	%	37.7	34.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	432.4	432
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,000.0	5,063.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	9.2	22.1

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	88.0	97.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	49.0	93.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	5.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.2	4.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.9
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	0.95
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	89.0	63.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	15.5	15.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	3.2	3.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	96.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	89.3

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Soc Trang

Table 61-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,900.0	1,980.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,450.4	1,526.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	8,000.0	6,899.7
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	8,300.0	6,663.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	34.4
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,310.0	1,297.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	20,800.0	22,013.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.0	17.0

2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	75.0	75.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 5,063 billion, higher than the target of VND 4,000 billion;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 13 to 14 per cent, recorded only at 11.4 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita recorded VND 18.2 million, lower than the target of VND 22.3 million in 2010;
3) The poverty rate failed to achieve the target of 9.2 per cent;
4) The rate of completion of vocational education failed to reach the target of 30 per cent, recorded at 5.5 per cent in 2010;
5) Population growth rate recorded at 0.95 per cent in 2010, higher than the target of 0.9 per cent;
6) Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village) failed to meet the target of 89 per cent, only recorded at 63.4 per cent;
7) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 years old did not meet the target of 16 per cent in 2010, recorded at 17.0 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources for socio- economic development with a high growth rate
2) To bring into play democracy, power of a close-knit nation and all resources to promote the sustainable economy;
3) To reinforce to invest socio-economic infrastructure and pay attention to industrialization and rural modernization;
4) To keep training human resources as well as enhancing the ability of using technological achievements in real life and in production;
5) To properly address pressing social issues, actively carry out poverty reduction;
6) Effectively implement administrative reform and to stabilize politics and public security.

7) To strike to become a fairly average province of the Mekong Delta region with the level of per capita income equals to the average level of the nation by 2015;
8) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Soc Trang's National Development Indicators

Table 61-4: Targets in SEDP 2011-2015

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12-13	9.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	37.8	27.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	39.6	43.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	25.1	14.5
1.3.3	Services	%	35.3	41.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	500-600	410
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,300.0	5,960.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2 - 3%/year	20.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	95.0	98.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	65.0	95.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	8.7
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.5	2.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	3.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	5.0	2.6
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	0.90
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	64.2
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	18.0	17.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	3.2	3.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	97.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	94.4

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Soc Trang

Table 61-5: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	2,460.0	2,265.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,800	1,736
1.3	Number of cows	animal	20,400	23,616
1.4	Number of pigs	animal	345,700	317,202
1.5	Number of poultries	animal	5,767,000	5,307,000
1.6	Amount of processed rice	ton	1,485,700	1,142,066
1.7	Amount of frozen shrimp	ton	37,900	41,737
1.8	Amount of raw sugar	ton	40,700	39,270
1.9	Amount of salt	ton	5,100	6,829
1.10	Amount of fish sauce	1,000 liter	582	424
1.11	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,000.0	8,600.0
1.12	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,700.0	8,253.8
1.13	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	14.1
1.14	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,340.5	1,305.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	10.8	15.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	N/A	9,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.5	16.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	80.0	78.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	96.3
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	95	93
2.10	Rate of medical waste collected	%	100	94

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 61-6: 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	3,305.755	127.94
Soc Trang	74.46	62.10	12.36	24.38	18.03	6.36
Ratio of Soc Trang to whole nation (%)	0.20	0.17	0.59	0.16	0.12	0.70
Ratio of Soc Trang to all provinces (%)	0.69	0.60	3.07	0.71	0.54	4.97

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 61-7: ODA amount in Soc Trang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Soc Trang (ST)	ST/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Soc Trang (ST)	ST/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.2	0.47			
1995	338.24	3.53	1.04			
1996	590.28	1.97	0.33			
1997	583.58	8	1.37			
1998	509.22	6.48	1.27			
1999	442.78	55.39	12.51			
2000	524.61	23.04	4.39			
2001	706.86	3.26	0.46			
2002	539.75	3.68	0.68			
2003	548.41	6.63	1.21			
2004	606.1	0.38	0.06			
2005	549.28	3.31	0.60			
2006	769.99	14.44	1.88	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	0.00	-
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	4.04	1.36
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	0.00	-
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	0.00	-

2011	2847.96	12.36	0.43	527.55	3.52	0.67
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	5.59	0.58
Total	16112.05	143.67	0.89	3122.52	13.16	0.42
Average per year	805.60	7.18		446.07	1.88	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Soc Trang is the direct beneficiary*

Table 61-8: ODA performance by donor from 2003 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	11.35	15.25	0	–
Energy & Industry	1.01	1.35	1.01	99.99
Transportation	7.59	10.20	6.93	91.30
Water supply & Environment	30.30	40.69	10.07	33.23
Others	24.21	32.51	6.38	26.35
Total	74.46	100.00	24.38	32.74

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 61-9: ODA performance by donor from 2003 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	32.67	43.87	7.45	22.81
Germany	21.58	28.99	11.25	52.15
Canada	9.20	12.36	3.92	42.65
Norway	8.85	11.89	0	–
Japan	2.15	2.89	1.76	81.48
Total	74.46	100.00	24.38	32.74

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

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Table 61-10: List of projects in the period of 2003 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Necessary bridges in Ke Sach commune, Soc Trang	Japan	2012	2013	0.50	0.50	-	0.13	0.13	-
Investment in constructing the Electrification of residential area in Thanh Tri district , Soc Trang province	Japan			1.01	1.01	-	1.01	1.01	-
Inter- commune Road Thiep My, An Hiep of Soc Trang province	Japan	2010	2012	0.65	0.65	-	0.62	0.62	-
Solid waste treatment factory for Soc Trang and its neighbor provinces	Norway	2009	2013	8.85	8.85	-	-	-	-
Coastal Resources for sustainable development - Subproject in Soc Tran	WB	2012	2017	11.84	11.84	-	0.02	0.02	-
Transport infrastructure development in the Mekong River Delta - Component C - DT04 , Soc Trang	WB	2007	2013	6.45	6.45	-	6.18	6.18	-
Small and medium enterprises Development in Soc Trang	Canada	2011	2016	9.20	-	9.20	3.92	-	3.92
Irrigation management for production in rural of Mekong Delta - Subproject of sanitation and water supply in Soc Trang	WB	2012	2014	3.02	3.02	-	1.25	1.25	-
Irrigation management for production in rural Mekong Delta - Subproject of preventing salt at Saintard river left bank in Soc Trang	WB	2012	2015	11.35	11.35	-	-	-	-

Natural resources Management in Soc Trang Province, phase 2	Germany	2011	2013	3.16	–	3.16	2.43	–	2.43
The Drainage and Waste water Treatment of Soc Trang	Germany	2003	2013	18.42	18.42	–	8.82	8.82	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 61–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Constructing Phu Loc Industrial Cluster.
2	Constructing My Thanh Industrial Park.
3	Constructing Vinh Chau Industrial Park.

Source: Soc Trang's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN SOC TRANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 61–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5
Public Administration	2
Total	7

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

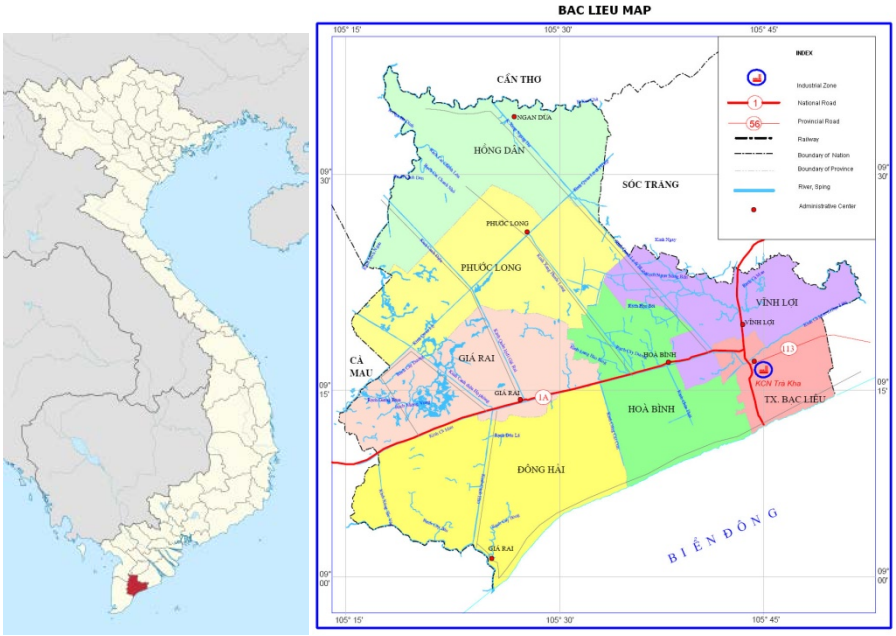
6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 61–13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	2	0
Education	8	0
Total	10	0

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

BAC LIEU PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 62-1: Key facts of Bac Lieu

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°26' Longitude: 107°75'	Bac Lieu is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 282 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Can Tho city and SocTrang South: East Sea East: East Sea West: Ca Mau and Kien Giang	
Area [3]	2,468.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 28.5℃.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 6 rural districts, 7 wards, 7 town districts, 50 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Bac Lieu **Districts:** Hong Dan, Vinh Loi, Gia Rai, Dong Hai, Phuoc Long, Hoa Binh
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	876,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 27.3% Rural: 72.7%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.75% Female: 50.25%	2012
Population density [3]	354 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (89.38%), Khmer (8.25%), Hoa (2.34%), Cham (0.008%), Tay (0.007%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.44%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	518,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.6%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 29.9 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,881,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.08% Rural area: 2.66%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	12.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	36%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 7,039,988	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 398,409,832	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 51.4% Industry & Construction: 24.6% Services: 24.0%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn Industry: maritime and seafood products, salt manufacture Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 89.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.baclieu.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[98]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Bac Lieu province in general is made up of plains with vast fields, rivers and canals. It slightly slopes from northeast to southwest and from the sea to the mainland.

2.1.2. Climate: The province has the tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to November while the dry one is from December to April. The annual average temperature is about 28.5°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: The province has a complex system of rivers and canals which can be divided into two groups. The first group flows toward the south including Ganh Hao river with branches of Giong Ke, Lo, Nha Tho, Cai Keo and Goc arroyos, and My Thanh river with branches of Le, Bac Lieu, Tro Nho, Tra Nieu and Tra Teo arroyos. The second group flows toward Ba Thac river with Ba Xuyen arroyo.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 41.7 percent is agricultural land, 1.9 percent is forest land, 4.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Bac Lieu has a lot of clay to be exploited for construction materials.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Bac Lieu Province has 56 km long of coastline, accounting for 1.27 percent of the total national coastal length. The province has many kinds of marine products like shrimps, fish, oysters, shell-fish and etc. Every year, the exploitation of fish and shrimp reaches about 100 thousand tons, of which nearly 10 thousand tons is shrimp. The coast in Bac Lieu is quite low and flat which is suitable for professional development of salt or shrimp farming.

2.1.7. Forest resources: Forest coverage in Bac Lieu is 5,572 ha and of the total forest area, protected forests account for 4,633 ha, special-use forests comprise 254.7 ha and plantations cultivated by households make up 684 ha.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Bac Lieu has a lot of landmarks for tourists such as Solar clock, Ancient House, Villa complex in Occidental architecture, Bac Lieu Dandy'manors, Nha Mat tourist area, Buddhist Goddess Statue, Wott Seray Phothi MenKol, Giac Hoa, Vinh Duc, Minh and Gentleman pagodas, Nguyen Trung Truc, An Trach and Tan Hung Communal Houses and Worship House of Cao Trieu family. Besides, the Bac Lieu Bird Reserve and Bac Lieu Longan Garden are interesting places for visitors.

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




Bac Lieu Bird Reserve (www.travelzizi.com) Bac Lieu Longan Garden (www.yeutretho.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Bac Lieu is 280 km from Ho Chi Minh city, 67 km from Ca Mau, 50 km from Soc Trang, and 113 km from Can Tho city. National Highway No. 1A crosses the province and links to Soc Trang and Ca Mau provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Bac Lieu's National Development Indicators

Table 62-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	11.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	21.0	20.2
3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	51.1	52.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	24.2	24.1
1.3.3	Services	%	24.7	23.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	200.0	219
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	3,400.0	4,733.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	8.5	18.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	70.2
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	68.0	67.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	34.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	3.1

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	3.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.08
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	95.0	84.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	16.0	17.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	1.6	1.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	97.8
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	55.0	92.3

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Lieu

Table 62-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	820.0	810.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	942.5	935.4
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,000.0	2,122.4
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,500.0	3,201.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	10.0	3.2
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	11.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	870.0	866.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	16.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	3,000.0	2,305.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.0	17.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	90.0	91.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	96.0	91.9

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 4,733 billion, higher than the target of VND 3,400 billion;
2) The rate of completion of vocational education reached the target of 34 per cent in 2010;
3) Population growth rate exceeded the target of 1.1 per cent, recorded at 1.08 per cent;
4) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 met the target of 17 per cent in 2010.
5) The rate of forest coverage met the target but remained at the low level of 1.6 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 12 per cent, recorded only at 11.6 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita recorded VND 20.2 million, lower than the target of VND 21 million;
3) Poverty rate failed to reach the target of 8.5 per cent, recorded at 18.6 per cent in 2010;
4) Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school and high school failed to achieve the targets.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To strike for the high and sustainable growth rate for ensuring an enormous change in quality, efficiency and the competitiveness of the economy;
2) To harmonize between economic development and social one and to protect natural resources and environment;
3) To focus on supporting Bac Lieu to escape from a poor province;
4) To give priority to human resources as well as pay more attention to investing in the technical infrastructure, gradually meet the requirement of industrialization and modernization;
5) To concentrate on promoting the urban infrastructure and accelerating the urbanization, making a contribution to shift economic structure;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Bac Lieu's National Development Indicators

Table 62-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	12.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	38.9	29.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	36.4	51.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	31.7	24.6
1.3.3	Services	%	31.9	24.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	380.0	341
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	13,450.0	6,557.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2%/year	12.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	85.0	79.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	74.0	70.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	36.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	2.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	3.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.7
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.12	0.32
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	93.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	19.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	1.6	1.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	99.9
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	98.6

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Lieu

Table 62-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,020.0	987.4
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	1,126.6	1,127.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,500.0	3,131.7
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,200.0	4,163.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	5.0	4.2
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	12.0	0.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	905.4	876.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	16.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	13,500.0	5,744.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.0	14.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	15.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	98.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 62-6: 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 Lieu	15.77	11.17	4.61	9.27	6.07	3.20
Ratio of Bac Lieu to whole nation(%)	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.04	0.35

Ratio of Bac Lieu to all provinces(%)	0.14	0.10	1.14	0.27	0.18	2.49

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 62-7: ODA amount in Bac Lieu from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Bac Lieu (BL)	BL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Bac Lieu (BL)	BL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–			
1994	252.82	0.57	0.23			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	1.97	0.34			
1998	509.22	0.5	0.10			
1999	442.78	0	–	N/A		
2000	524.61	6.24	1.19			
2001	706.86	5.82	0.82			
2002	539.75	8.13	1.51			
2003	548.41	0.68	0.12			
2004	606.1	0.13	0.02			
2005	549.28	2.23	0.41			
2006	769.99	3.22	0.42	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	2.1	0.15	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.68	0.13
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	2.53	0.26
Total	16112.05	31.59	0.20	3122.52	3.21	0.10
Average per year	805.60	1.57		446.07	0.46	

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

Table 62-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	0.88	5.58	0.38	43.59
Transportation	7.18	45.54	5.39	75.04
Water supply & Environment	7.71	48.87	3.50	45.34
Total	15.77	100.00	9.27	58.78

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 62-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	8.84	56.03	5.36	60.67
Germany	4.61	29.20	3.20	69.38
Japan	2.33	14.78	0.71	30.57
Total	15.77	100.00	9.27	58.78

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 62-10: 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
The irrigation system in Vinh Phong	Japan	2009		0.88	0.88	-	0.38	0.38	-
Transportation Infrastructure Development in Mekong Delta - Component C - Bac Lieu	WB	2007	2013	5.73	5.73	-	5.06	5.06	-
Building bridges and 30-4 Dyke in Hoa Binh district, Bac Lieu	Japan	2013		1.45	1.45	-	0.33	0.33	-
The rural water supply subprojects of Bac Lieu province	WB	2010	2013	3.10	3.10	-	0.30	0.30	-
Adapting to climate change by promoting Biodiversity in Bac Lieu	Germany	2012	2014	4.61	-	4.61	3.20	-	3.20

Source: MPI

Table 62-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Vinh Phong Irrigation system
2	Ninh Thanh Irrigation system
3	Hoa Binh Irrigation system
4	Vinh Loc Irrigation system
5	Phuoc Long water supply system
6	Water supply system for Hoa Binh commune
7	Water supply system for Chau Hung commune, Vinh Loi district
8	Road from Phuoc Long to Pho Sinh (in the South)
9	Vinh Long Road
10	Hoa Binh Road, Bac Lieu district
11	Construction of the Biological Chemical Psychology Laboratory
12	Constructing the waste treatment factory in district scale of Bac Lieu
13	Project for anchored ships and storm shelter of Nha Mat Hiep Thanh
14	Building anchoring area for Cai Cung in Dong Hai district
15	Ninh Quat Industry Zone
16	Lang Tram Industry Zone
17	Vinh Loi Industry Zone
18	Phuoc Long Industrial cluster
19	Bac Lieu coastal Ecotourism zone
20	Infrastructure for Nha Mat tourism zone

Source: Bac Lieu's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BAC LIEU FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Dispatch of Volunteers

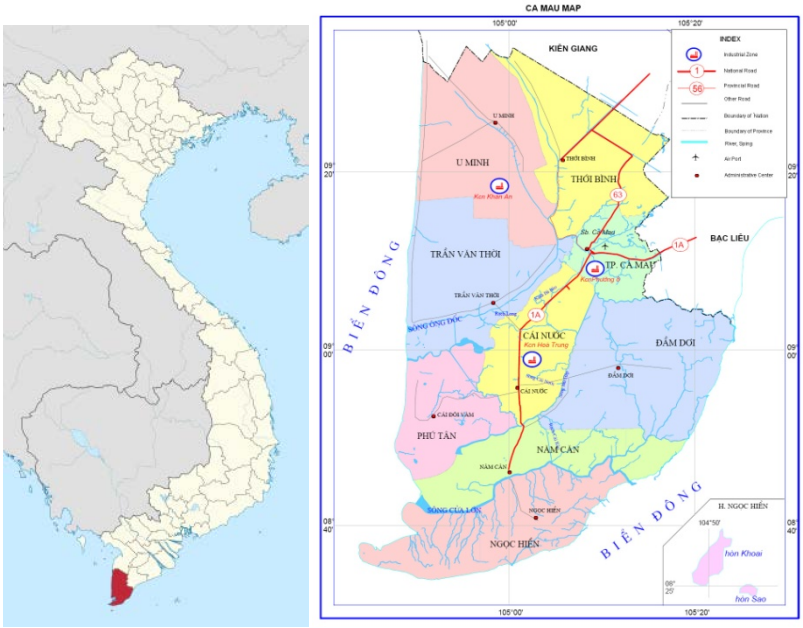
Table 62-12: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

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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CA MAU PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 63-1: Key facts of Ca Mau

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 9°18' Longitude: 105°10'	Ca Mau is located in the Mekong river delta of Vietnam, 297 km from Ho Chi Minh city.
Borders [2]	North: Kien Giang and Bac Lieu South: East Sea East: East Sea West: Gulf of Thailand	
Area [3]	5,294.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 26.5°C.
Administrative districts [3]	1 city under province, 8 rural districts, 10 wards, 9 town districts, 82 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Ca Mau **Districts:** Dam Doi, Ngoc Hien, Tran Van Thoi, Cai Nuoc, U Minh, Thoi Binh, Nam Can, Phu Tan
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,219,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 21.6% Rural: 78.4%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 50.23% Female: 49.77%	2012
Population density [3]	230 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (96.7%), Khmer (2.47%), Hoa (0.73%), Cham (0.008%), Tay (0.008%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.45%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	700,800 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 26.0 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,338,100	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.38% Rural area: 4.05%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	8.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	54.0%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 39,596,577	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 880,600,210	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 38% Industry & Construction: 36.4% Services: 25.6%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, sweet potato Industry : maritime products, forestry industry, gas Services: eco-tourism, port service	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 780.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.camau.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[99]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ca Mau is quite flat and low. The average altitude of the terrain ranges from 0.5 to 1 m. Those areas of fluvial sediment or fluvial-marine mixed sediment and marsh sediment or marine-marsh mixed sediment account for 89 percent of the province's area.

2.1.2. Climate: Ca Mau has a subequatorial tropical climate with a high temperature. It has two seasons; the rainy season from May to November and the dry one from December to April. The annual average temperature is 26.5°C. The annual average humidity is 85.6 percent. The annual average rainfall is 2,500 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: The surface water resource of Ca Mau is from rain and intermingled river and canal system. The main rivers of the province include Cua Lon, Ganh Hao, Bay Hap, Doc, Dam Chim and Trem. The underground water resource is also of high reserves and good quality, enough for everyday life and production.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 28 percent is agricultural land, 20.6 percent is forest land, 5.3 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Ca Mau has gas and oil in Malay – Tho Chu basin, coastal sand along 36 km long from Bo De estuary to Ca Mau Cape and peat in U Minh forest.

2.1.6. Marine resources: The province has 254 km long of coastline and an area of about 70,000 km^2 fisheries which is advantageous for marine products exploitation. Its sea has many species with high economic value such as sea crayfish, cuttle-fish, mackerel, grouper and butterfish. The province also has the largest area for breeding brackish and salt aquatic products.

2.1.7. Forest resources: Ca Mau is rich in forest resources. The forest eco-system with an area of nearly 100,000 ha is divided into two regions; the brackish water forest in the mainland of Lower U Minh area and the halophytic forest in Ca Mau Cape and along the seashore.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ca Mau has eco-tourism areas like mangrove and indigo forests and Ca Mau Cape, Lower U Minh and natural bird park. The province also has beautiful beaches of Gia Long, Den and Khai Long, alluvial islets and coastal island clusters of Hon Khoai, Hon Chuoi amd Hon Da. It has historical monuments such as Hong Anh Thu Quan, Hung

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

Communal House, Lung La Nha The Base, Xeo Duoc Base and Hai Yen-Binh Hung American-Puppet Regime War Crime Exhibits Displaying Hall.



Ca Mau Cape eco-tourism area (www.goldtravel.vn)



Hon Da Bac (Silver Stone- www.dulichvtv.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The main transport system of Ca Mau includes roadway and waterway. National Highways No. 1A and 63 connect Ca Mau to Bac Lieu and Kien Giang provinces. The river system provides convenient waterway to all provinces in the Mekong River delta and Ho Chi Minh city. Nam Can seaport connects the province to Singapore, Indonesia and, Malaysia. For airway, Ca Mau airport has a flight to Ho Chi Minh city.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ca Mau's National Development Indicators

Table 63-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.8	12.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	21.5	20.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	39.0	39.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	37.0	36.6
1.3.3	Services	%	24.0	24.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	660.0	863
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	12,000.0	10,687.1

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<10	12.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	N/A	N/A
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	%	36.0	35.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.2	3.5
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	3.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	4.0	3.4
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.50	1.41
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	95.0	93.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.0	25.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	19.5	19.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	98.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	91.1

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ca Mau

Table 63-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	510.0	499.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	419.8	412.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,000.0	3,470.5
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	2,791.2	3,185.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	50.0	16.7
1.6	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,215.0	1,212.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	14.7

2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	26,000.0	29,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.0	17.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	90.0	99.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.4
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.8	6.2
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	91
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	94	93

Source: GSO

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

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure mostly met the targets, recorded at 39.2 per cent, 36.6 per cent and 24.2 per cent for agriculture, industry and service respectively in 2010;
2) Average annual export volume exceeded the target of US$ 660 million, recorded at US$ 863 million in 2010;
3) Population growth rate exceeded the target of 1.5 per cent, recorded at 1.41 per cent;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 13.8 per cent, recorded only at 12.5 per cent for the period;
2) GDP per capita recorded VND 20.2 million, lower than the target of VND 21.5 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 10,687 billion, failed to meet the target of VND 12,000 billion;
4) Poverty rate failed to reach the target of below 10 per cent, recorded at 12.1 per cent in 2010;
5) The rate of completion of vocational education approached the target of 36 per cent, recorded at 35 per cent in 2010;
6) The rate of forest coverage failed to meet the target of 19.5 per cent, recorded at 19 per cent;
7) The rate of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 experienced a higher level of 17.2 per cent, higher than the plan's figure of 16 per cent in 2010.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To keep maintaining the high economic growth rate;
2) To promote the efficiency and sustainability of the development;
3) To mobilize all social sources to encourage the socio economic growth and build up new rural areas
4) To strive for developing Ca Mau as a fair average province with the economic structure of agriculture- industry – service;
5) To give priority to human resources as well as pay more attention to investing in the technical infrastructure, gradually meet the requirement of industrialization and modernization;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order.

4.2. Ca Mau's National Development Indicators

Table 63-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	9.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	46.8	26.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	42.0	38.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	30.0	36.4
1.3.3	Services	%	28.0	25.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,000.0	893
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	22,766.0	9,004.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2% /year	8.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	N/A	N/A
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	54.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	2.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	3.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	3.0	2.7

2.8	Population growth rate	%	<1.2	1.31
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	97.4
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	%	24.0	19.6
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	%	90.0	100.0

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ca Mau

Table 63-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	600.0	557.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	474.9	457.5
1.3	Amount of paddy	1,000 ton	587.4	556.0
1.4	Amount of corn	1,000 ton	2.2	1.7
1.5	Amount of sweet potatoes	1,000 ton	1.0	1.0
1.6	Number of pigs	animal	211,000	213,587
1.7	Number of poultries	animal	1,706,900	1,622,286
1.8	Amount of frozen shrimp	ton	89,100	84,142
1.9	Amount of feedstuffs	ton	10,400	10,006
1.10	Amount of raw sugar	ton	6,900	6,409
1.11	Amount of fertilizer	ton	459,300	426,886
1.12	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,400.0	5,358.9
1.13	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,000.0	5,358.8
1.14	Import volume	US$ million	80.0	48.2
1.15	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	N/A	1.8
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,263.5	1,219.1

2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	14.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	33,200.0	7,978.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.0	15.1
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	%	99.0	99.9
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.5	6.9
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	99	93.5
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	98.2

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 63-6: 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
Ca Mau***	31.89	31.89	-	16.39	16.39	-
Ratio of Ca Mau to whole nation (%)	0.08	0.09	-	0.10	0.11	-
Ratio of Ca Mau to all Provinces (%)	0.29	0.30	-	0.47	0.49	-

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*
**** 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 63-7: ODA amount in Ca Mau from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ca Mau (CM)	CM/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ca Mau (CM)	CM/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	4.24	1.68			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	1.65	0.28			
1997	583.58	1.78	0.31			
1998	509.22	8.01	1.57			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	13.1	2.50			
2001	706.86	0.2	0.03			
2002	539.75	3.23	0.60			
2003	548.41	1.49	0.27			
2004	606.1	8.13	1.34			
2005	549.28	1.83	0.33			
2006	769.99	5.13	0.67	335.01	0.64	0.19
2007	1346.53	12.09	0.90	250.83	2.02	0.81
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.70	0.24
2009	1427.46	17.89	1.25	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	3.00	1.06	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	3.87	0.73
2012	2069.17	45	2.17	957.76	5.28	0.55
Total	16112.05	126.77	0.79	3122.52	12.51	0.40
Average per year	805.60	6.33		446.07	1.79	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ca Mau is the direct beneficiary*

Table 63-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	9.06	28.42	7.78	85.84
Water supply & Environment	7.99	25.04	5.61	70.26
Health & Social affairs	3.00	9.41	3.00	100.00
Others	11.84	37.13	0	–
Total	31.89	100.00	16.39	51.39

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 63-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Germany	11.84	37.13	0	–
WB	7.52	23.58	7.08	94.12
Japan	5.25	16.45	3.48	66.29
Italy	4.28	13.43	2.83	66.18
Korea	3.00	9.41	3.00	100.00
Total	31.89	100.00	16.39	51.39

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 63-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2018

Program & Projects	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Protecting coastal area combined recovering mangrove forests in Ca Mau province	Germany	2012	2018	11.84	11.84	–	–	–	–
Investment in supplying medical equipment for Polyclinic hospital in Ca Mau	Korea	2009	2012	3.00	3.00	–	3.00	3.00	–
Expanding and upgrading the water supply systems in Ca Mau	Italy	2006	2009	4.28	4.28	–	2.83	2.83	–
Upgrade and expand Tac Thu-U Minh Road	Japan	2008		1.54	1.54	–	0.70	0.70	–
Transport infrastructure Development in the Mekong River Delta – Component C – Road No 986 – Ca Mau	WB	2007	2013	7.52	7.52	–	7.08	7.08	–
Constructing Huong Mai drain	Japan	2010	2012	1.25	1.25	–	0.45	0.45	–
Constructing the water supply system for Cai Doi Vam	Japan	2010	2011	1.05	1.05	–	1.02	1.02	–

town, Phu Tan District, Ca Mau Province									
Construction the water supply system for Song Doc town, Tran Van Thoi district, Ca Mau province	Japan	2006	2009	1.40	1.40	–	1.31	1.31	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 63-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Rau Dua – Rach Rang – Phong Dien – Doc river Road.
2	Ca Mau – Dam Doi Road
3	Investment in building the Community Junior College.
4	Investment in building the Technology Economics Intermediate College.
5	Upgrading Nam Can urban.

Source: Ca Mau's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN CA MAU FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 63-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	4
Health	1
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	1
Total	7

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

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 63-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	1	0
Total	1	0

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

Chapter 5 Conclusion

5.1. Overall summary

Every cities and provinces have targets for the indicators which measure the performance of provincial SEDP for the period of 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 and their actual results so far even though the level of detail and reliability of the data is not satisfying enough. Despite the fact that local administrations still have to input more effort to increase statistical capacity it is impressive to see that each city and province try to monitor their implementation and achievement of their SEDP. This explains that local governments are taking ownership and responsibility on provincial development.

On the other hand, it is regretful to notice that many of the cities and provinces targeted several indicators at the level which they cannot easily achieve and therefore the result of the implementation at the end of the period is not close to the target. Those indicators are GDP growth rate, average annual export volume, average annual job creation and etc. It is important to set appropriate level of targets because larger the possibility to achieve it is more motivated local people are. Therefore it is suggested that they clearly analyze their current socio-economic conditions and carefully set the achievable target based on this analysis when they set the targets for the next period.

Nevertheless, this overview research can provide us a big picture of current socio-economic condition of Vietnam by compiling socio-economic indicators of 63 cities and provinces of Vietnam as well as information about ODA activities of bilateral and multilateral agencies operating in each area. In that, the research might better serve aid agencies in the aspect of providing necessary background information in order to identify and form new projects likely to be feasible and efficient.

Lastly, there are some general findings derived from several meaningful socio-economic indicators.

1. In Vietnam about 16.7 percent of total populations, 88.8 millions, reside in Ha Noi city and Ho Chi Minh city respectively. On the other hand, there are 22 small cities or provinces of which population does not reach to one million. They account for 35 percent of total 63 cities or provinces.

2. Among total 63 cities or provinces, most of those having ethnic minorities at the largest proportion or having the rate of Kinh ethnic group be less than 50 per cent are located in the northern part of Vietnam. Especially, five out of seven provinces bordering with China belong to this group with high ethnic minority population rate.

3. In 2012, there are 30 cities or provinces that excel the economic growth rate of 10 percent, 19 provinces with the rate of 9 to 8 percent, 10 provinces with the rate of 7 to 6 percent and 4 provinces with the rate of 5 percent. It shows that Vietnam is experiencing rapid economic growth in general.

4. It is interesting that the province with the highest GDP per capita is not Ho Chi Minh city but Ba Ria-Vung Tau province due to its natural gas and oil production. Overall, there is a trend that major cities and provinces neighboring those cities have high GDP per capital. The same trend appears in case of ODA and FDI allocation and amount of trade. In case of FDI allocation, majority of investment is occurred in the regions near Ho Chi Minh city.

5. However, if we look at the provincial poverty rate, 7 out of top 10 cities or provinces with the high poverty rate are located in the northern region of Vietnam. The rest, 3 provinces are in central highland. It has to take an attention that 8 out of top 10 cities or provinces with the high poverty rate are the same region with ethnic minority being the major population or proportion of Kinh ethnic group being less than 50 percent.

5.2. Population

Vietnam's total population in 2013 is about 88.8 million. Among them about 7.7 million live in Ho Chi Minh city and about 7.1 million live in Ha Noi city. The third is Thanh How province with 3.4 million. The rest, 60 cities or provinces have population less than 3 million. Furthermore, there are 22 cities or provinces with the population less than one million. Following to Thanh Hoa province, Nghe An, Dong Nai, An Giang, Hai Phong, Nam Dinh, Dak Lak and Binh Duong provinces have large population. It is interesting that most of them are the provinces near major cities but Dak Lak is located in the central highland.

Table 64-1: Provincial population in 2013

City/Province	Population	City/Province	Population	City/Province	Population
Ho Chi Minh city	7,750,000	Soc Trang	1,305,000	Ninh Binh	915,900
Ha Noi city	7,100,000	Ben Tre	1,258,500	Binh Phuoc	912,000
Thanh Hoa	3,426,600	Lam Dong	1,234,600	Phu Yen	877,200
Nghe An	2,952,000	Ha Tinh	1,230,500	Bac Lieu	876,200
Dong Nai	2,720,800	Quang Ngai	1,227,900	Quang Binh	857,900
An Giang	2,153,700	Can Tho city	1,220,200	Ha Nam	790,000
Hai Phong city	1,904,100	Ca Mau	1,219,100	Hau Giang	773,600
Nam Dinh	1,836,900	Binh Thuan	1,193,500	Yen Bai	764,400

Dak Lak	1,796,700	Khanh Hoa	1,183,000	Ha Giang	758,000
Thai Binh	1,787,300	Quang Ninh	1,177,200	Lang Son	744,100
Binh Duong	1,748,000	Thai Nguyen	1,150,200	Tuyen Quang	738,900
Kien Giang	1,736,000	Hung Yen	1,145,600	Lao Cai	646,800
Hai Duong	1,735,100	Son La	1,134,300	Quang Tri	608,100
Tien Giang	1,692,500	Thua Thien Hue	1,114,500	Ninh Thuan	576,700
Dong Thap	1,676,000	Tay Ninh	1,089,900	Hoa Binh	542,000
Bac Giang	1,588,500	Bac Ninh	1,079,900	Dak Nong	538,034
Binh Dinh	1,501,800	Ba ria-Vung Tau	1,039,200	Dien Bien	519,300
Long An	1,458,200	Vinh Long	1,033,600	Cao Bang	515,200
Quang Nam	1,450,100	Vinh Phuc	1,020,600	Kon Tum	462,400
Gia Lai	1,342,700	Tra Vinh	1,015,300	Lai Chau	397,500
Phu Tho	1,335,900	Da Nang city	973,800	Bac Kan	301,000

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.3. Ethnic minority

Major ethnic group in Vietnam is Kinh and as of 2009, they accounts for 86 percent of total population. Tay, Thai, Muong, Khmer, Mong, Nung and Hoa groups follow Kinh, occupying around 2 to 1 percent.

Table 64-2: Population of ethnic groups in 2009

Ethnic group	Population	Proportion (%)
Entire country	85,846,997	100
Kinh	73,594,427	85.73
Tay	1,626,392	1.89
Thai	1,550,423	1.81
Muong	1,268,963	1.48
Khmer	1,260,640	1.47
Hoa	823,071	0.96
Nung	968,800	1.13
Mong	1,068,189	1.24
Dao	751,067	0.87
Gia Rai	411,275	0.48

Source: Table 5, page 134, The 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census: Completed Results

The province with highest rate of ethnic minority group is Hoa Binh province. It has a Muong group occupying 63.9 percent of total provincial population. Next provinces are Son La, Bac Kan, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Lai Chau and Ha Giang. Tuyen Quang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai and Kon Tum provinces have Kinh ethnic group as the majority of

population but it proportion does not reach to 50 percent. It should be highlighted that these two groups, provinces with ethnic minority being the major population and provinces with Kinh group being less than 50 percent, are located in the northern region of Vietnam, except Kon Tum province. Particularly, 5 out of total 7 provinces on the border of China belong to the first group.

Table 64–3: The majority ethnic group in each city or province in 2009

Region	City/Province	Region	City/Province	Region	City/Province
South	Ho Chi Minh city	Kinh (93.52%)	North	Hung Yen	Kinh (99.8%)
North	Ha Noi city	Kinh (98.7%)	North	Son La	Thai (53.1%)
Central	Thanh Hoa	Kinh (82.37%)	Central	Thua Thien Hue	Kinh (95.64%)
Central	Nghe An	Kinh (85.5%)	South	Tay Ninh	Kinh (98.4%)
South	Dong Nai	Kinh (92.96%)	North	Bac Ninh	Kinh (99.66%)
South	An Giang	Kinh (94.7%)	South	Ba ria–Vung Tau	Kinh (97.53%)
North	Hai Phong city	Kinh (99.8%)	South	Vinh Long	Kinh (97.3%)
North	Nam Dinh	Kinh (99.76%)	North	Vinh Phuc	Kinh (95.7%)
Central	Dak Lak	Kinh (67%)	South	Tra Vinh	Kinh (67.56%)
North	Thai Binh	Kinh (99.8%)	Central	Da Nang city	Kinh (99.5%)
South	Binh Duong	Kinh (95.9%)	North	Ninh Binh	Kinh (97.3%)
South	Kien Giang	Kinh (85.67%)	South	Binh Phuoc	Kinh (80.28%)
North	Hai Duong	Kinh (99.74%)	Central	Phu Yen	Kinh (94.05%)
South	Tien Giang	Kinh (99.7%)	South	Bac Lieu	Kinh (89.38%)
South	Dong Thap	Kinh (99.8%)	Central	Quang Binh	Kinh (97.58%)
North	Bac Giang	Kinh (87.25%)	North	Ha Nam	Kinh (99.79%)
Central	Binh Dinh	Kinh (97.6%)	South	Hau Giang	Kinh (96.3%)
South	Long An	Kinh (99%)	North	Yen Bai	Kinh (46.31%)
Central	Quang Nam	Kinh (91.88%)	North	Ha Giang	H'Mong (31.9 %)
Central	Gia Lai	Kinh (52%)	North	Lang Son	Nung (42.97%)
North	Phu Tho	Kinh (84.24%)	North	Tuyen Quang	Kinh (46.21%)
South	Soc Trang	Kinh (64.23%)	North	Lao Cai	Kinh (34.58%)
South	Ben Tre	Kinh (99.63%)	Central	Quang Tri	Kinh (88.39%)
Central	Lam Dong	Kinh (75.89%)	Central	Ninh Thuan	Kinh (76.5%)
Central	Ha Tinh	Kinh (99.82%)	North	Hoa Binh	Muong (63.9%)
Central	Quang Ngai	Kinh (86.7%)	Central	Dak Nong	Kinh (67.9%)
South	Can Tho city	Kinh (96.9%)	North	Dien Bien	Thai (37.99%)
South	Ca Mau	Kinh (96.7%)	North	Cao Bang	Tay (40.9%)
Central	Binh Thuan	Kinh (92.6%)	Central	Kon Tum	Kinh (46.7%)

Central	Khanh Hoa	Kinh (94.67%)	North	Lai Chau	Thai (32.3%)
North	Quang Ninh	Kinh (88.36%)	North	Bac Kan	Tay (52.9 %)
North	Thai Nguyen	Kinh (73.1%)			

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.4. Economic growth rate

As of 2012, it is Can Tho city that recorded the highest economic growth rate, 17.4 percent. It is followed by Bac Ninh, Vinh Phuc, Hau Giang and Kon Tum provinces with 15.56, 15.2, 14.1 and 13.7 percent respectively. There are 30 cities or provinces whose economic growth rate is over 10 percent, 19 provinces with 8 to 9 percent, 10 provinces with 6 to 7 percent and 4 provinces with about 5 percent. Overall, Vietnam is experiencing rapid economic growth.

Table 64-4: Economic growth rate of each city or province in 2012

City/Province	Economic growth rate	City/Province	Economic growth rate	City/Province	Economic growth rate
Can Tho city	17.40%	Tuyen Quang	11.37%	Dien Bien	8.72%
Bac Ninh	15.56%	Tay Ninh	11.20%	Tra Vinh	8.60%
Vinh Phuc	15.20%	Nam Dinh	11%	Ba ria-Vung Tau	8.44%
Hau Giang	14.10%	Ninh Thuan	10.90%	Binh Dinh	8.40%
Kon Tum	13.70%	Ha Noi city	10.80%	Hai Phong city	8.12%
Ninh Binh	13.50%	Ha Giang	10.60%	Khanh Hoa	8.10%
Lai Chau	13.49%	Hai Duong	10.50%	Hoa Binh	8.09%
Lam Dong	13.30%	Thanh Hoa	10.20%	Quang Ninh	7.52%
Ha Tinh	12.74%	Hung Yen	10%	Lao Cai	7.42%
Binh Duong	12.60%	Dong Nai	9.91%	Quang Tri	7.40%
Bac Lieu	12.60%	Tien Giang	9.80%	Quang Ngai	7.36%
Bac Kan	12.31%	Dong Thap	9.80%	Dak Lak	7.30%
Dak Nong	12.20%	Phu Yen	9.60%	Lang Son	7.07%
Gia Lai	12.18%	Thua Thien Hue	9.56%	An Giang	7.00%
Yen Bai	12.01%	Ho Chi Minh city	9.20%	Thai Nguyen	7%
Kien Giang	11.80%	Bac Giang	9.20%	Nghe An	6.63%
Binh Phuoc	11.60%	Long An	9.10%	Ben Tre	6.20%
Quang Nam	11.53%	Soc Trang	9.10%	Quang Binh	5.79%
Thai Binh	11.50%	Da Nang city	9.03%	Phu Tho	5.70%

Ha Nam	11.50%	Ca Mau	9%	Cao Bang	5.64%
Son La	11.40%	Binh Thuan	8.81%	Vinh Long	5.25%

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.5. GDP per capita

In Vietnam, as of 2012, Ba Ria-Vung Tau province has the largest GDP per capital which is VND 221 million, equivalent to US$ 10,538 approximately. It is because the province uniquely produces natural gas and oil. Ho Chi Minh city follows Ba Ria-Vung Tau with the GDP per capital of about US$ 4,024 and subsequently, Quang Ninh, Ha Noi city, Can Tho city, Da Nang city, Binh Duong and Ha Phong city. On the other hand, there are 15 provinces whose GDP per capita do not reach to US$1,000, accounting for 24 percent of total 63 cities or provinces. Most of these provinces are located in the northern region of Vietnam.

Table 64–5: GDP per capita of each city or province in 2012

Region	City/Province	GDP per capita (VND million)	GDP per capita (US$ thousand)	Region	City/Province	GDP per capita (VND million)	GDP per capita (US$ thousand)
South	Ba ria-Vung Tau	221.3	10.538	South	Ca Mau	26.0	1.238
South	Ho Chi Minh city	84.5	4.024	North	Thai Nguyen	25.6	1.219
North	Quang Ninh	55.2	2.631	North	Ninh Binh	25.0	1.190
North	Ha Noi city	54.0	2.571	South	Dong Thap	25.0	1.190
South	Can Tho city	53.6	2.552	Central	Dak Lak	24.9	1.186
Central	Da Nang city	45.7	2.175	North	Yen Bai	24.9	1.185
South	Binh Duong	44.3	2.110	North	Hoa Binh	24.9	1.185
North	Hai Phong city	43.2	2.057	Central	Quang Tri	23.7	1.129
South	Tay Ninh	42.8	2.038	South	Hau Giang	23.6	1.124
South	Kien Giang	42.6	2.029	Central	Phu Yen	23.1	1.102
South	Dong Nai	42.2	2.010	South	Tra Vinh	22.8	1.086
North	Bac Ninh	39.1	1.864	Central	Kon Tum	22.2	1.057
Central	Khanh Hoa	39.0	1.857	North	Tuyen Quang	22.0	1.048
South	Long An	36.1	1.719	North	Hai Duong	22.0	1.048
Central	Quang Ngai	36.0	1.715	North	Lang Son	21.8	1.037
North	Vinh Phuc	35.0	1.667	Central	Thanh Hoa	21.2	1.007
South	Tien Giang	32.8	1.562	North	Phu Tho	20.5	0.977

Central	Lam Dong	32.1	1.529	Central	Nghe An	20.3	0.965
South	An Giang	30.4	1.448	Central	Quang Binh	20.2	0.963
South	Bac Lieu	29.9	1.424	Central	Ha Tinh	20.0	0.954
Central	Binh Thuan	29.3	1.395	North	Son La	20.0	0.953
South	Binh Phuoc	28.0	1.333	Central	Ninh Thuan	19.1	0.910
South	Vinh Long	28.0	1.333	North	Bac Giang	19.1	0.910
Central	Dak Nong	27.4	1.305	North	Ha Nam	18.0	0.857
Central	Binh Dinh	27.3	1.301	North	Dien Bien	17.2	0.820
South	Soc Trang	27.1	1.290	North	Bac Kan	17.2	0.820
South	Ben Tre	27.1	1.290	North	Cao Bang	15.4	0.734
North	Hung Yen	27.0	1.286	North	Thai Binh	13.2	0.629
Central	Thua Thien Hue	27.0	1.284	North	Ha Giang	13.0	0.618
North	Lao Cai	26.4	1.255	North	Lai Chau	12.2	0.581
Central	Quang Nam	26.2	1.248	North	Nam Dinh	11.5	0.548
Central	Gia Lai	26.2	1.248				

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.6. Poverty rate

As of 2012, it is Lai Chau province that has the highest poverty rate, 41.37 percent. It is followed by Dien Bien with 38.23 percent, Son La with 31.9 percent, Ha Giang with 30.13 percent and Yen Bai with 29.2 percent. Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Gia Lai, Dak Nong and Kon Tum are also ranked in top 10 provinces with high poverty rate. It can easily notice that 7 out of top 10 provinces are located in the northern region and 3 in central highland. Except Gia Lai and Dak Nong, top 8 provinces are accordant with those having high rate of ethnic minority or Kinh group being less than 50 percent. Therefore it can be assumed that there is a correlation between poverty rate and rate of ethnic minority.

Table 64–6: Poverty rate of each city or province in 2012

Region	City/province	Poverty rate	Region	City/province	Poverty rate
North	Lai Chau	41.37%	South	Hau Giang	9.70%
North	Dien Bien	38.24%	South	Binh Phuoc	8.20%
North	Son La	31.90%	South	Ca Mau	8.20%
North	Ha Giang	30.13%	South	Can Tho city	8.10%
North	Yen Bai	29.20%	South	Tien Giang	8.00%
North	Cao Bang	28.22%	Central	Thua Thien Hue	8%

North	Lao Cai	27.69%	North	Thai Binh	7.80%
Central	Gia Lai	24.50%	North	Bac Ninh	7.30%
Central	Dak Nong	23.25%	Central	Lam Dong	7.26%
Central	Kon Tum	22.80%	North	Ha Nam	7.20%
North	Tuyen Quang	22.63%	North	Hai Duong	7.00%
North	Hoa Binh	21.73%	Central	Binh Thuan	6.30%
North	Lang Son	21.02%	North	Ninh Binh	6.20%
South	Soc Trang	20.50%	South	An Giang	6.20%
North	Bac Kan	20.39%	North	Vinh Phuc	6%
Central	Nghe An	19.35%	North	Nam Dinh	6%
Central	Quang Nam	17.93%	South	Vinh Long	5.89%
Central	Dak Lak	17.80%	South	Kien Giang	5.70%
Central	Quang Ngai	17.64%	North	Quang Ninh	5.08%
South	Tra Vinh	16.60%	North	Hung Yen	5%
Central	Thanh Hoa	16.56%	South	Tay Ninh	4.90%
Central	Ninh Thuan	16.30%	South	Long An	4.58%
Central	Phu Yen	15.70%	North	Hai Phong city	4.50%
Central	Binh Dinh	15%	South	Dong Nai	3.50%
Central	Ha Tinh	14.20%	Central	Quang Binh	3.50%
North	Phu Tho	14.10%	South	Ho Chi Minh city	3.40%
North	Thai Nguyen	13.76%	South	Ba ria-Vung Tau	3.40%
South	Ben Tre	12.60%	Central	Khanh Hoa	3.00%
South	Bac Lieu	12.20%	Central	Da Nang city	2%
North	Bac Giang	12.10%	North	Ha Noi city	1.52%
Central	Quang Tri	11%	South	Binh Duong	0.20%
South	Dong Thap	10.00%			

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.7. Trade

According to the data of first 10 months of 2013, Ho Chi Minh city has the highest amount of import, US$ 23.4 billion. Ha Noi city is the second with US$ 19.1 billion which is followed by Bac Ninh, Binh Duong and Dong Nai. Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Hai Phong city, Hung Yen, Long An and Quang Ninh are also ranked in top 10 provinces. It implies that provinces near the major cities like Ho Chi Minh and Ha Noi city are importing more goods compared to other provinces.

Table 64-7: Import of each city or province in first 10 month of 2013

City/Province	Import (US$ million)	City/Province	Import (US$ million)	City/Province	Import (US$ million)
Ho Chi Minh city	23,438.1	Thai Nguyen	437.1	Quang Binh	69.1
Ha Noi city	19,143.5	Khanh Hoa	403.2	Lam Dong	53.8
Bac Ninh	18,687.9	Nam Dinh	378.7	Hoa Binh	52.6
Binh Duong	9,453.4	Lao Cai	340.1	Gia Lai	51.3
Dong Nai	9,114.8	Ninh Binh	338.4	Soc Trang	47.9
Ba ria-Vung Tau	4,048.1	Thanh Hoa	336.9	Phu Yen	45.7
Hai Phong city	2,641.4	Can Tho city	313.6	Hau Giang	42.5
Hung Yen	2,167.7	Binh Phuoc	258.6	Ca Mau	39.6
Long An	1,784.6	Quang Ngai	257.4	Cao Bang	35.5
Quang Ninh	1,608.8	Ha Tinh	233.9	Ninh Thuan	32.0
Bac Giang	1,608.0	Nghe An	217.2	Kien Giang	29.2
Tay Ninh	944.8	Thua Thien Hue	216.6	Yen Bai	29.1
Da Nang city	884.9	Ben Tre	201.4	Tuyen Quang	20.0
Vinh Phuc	718.7	Lang Son	174.7	Ha Giang	16.3
Thai Binh	667.5	Quang Tri	155.7	Kon Tum	11.7
Dong Thap	555.4	Binh Dinh	144.9	Son La	9.6
Tien Giang	522.7	Dak Lak	131.6	Bac Lieu	7.0
Quang Nam	515.7	An Giang	119.8	Dien Bien	5.7
Phu Tho	485.0	Vinh Long	106.1	Dak Nong	2.7
Ha Nam	483.7	Binh Thuan	101.5	Bac Kan	0.9
Hai Duong	483.7	Tra Vinh	80.8	Lai Chau	0.1

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

In export, Ho Chi Minh is again ranked at the 1st place with US$ 24.8 billion, followed by Bac Ninh with US$ 20.9 billion and Binh Duong with US$ 11.9 billion. Dong Nai, Ha Noi city, Hai Phong city, Long An, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Vinh Phuc and Hung Yen are also in the top 10. It shows that, except Vinh Phuc, the provinces with large export recorded are the same with the provinces with large import even though the order is different.

Table 64-8: Export of each city or province in first 10 month of 2013

City/Province	Export (US$ million)	City/Province	Export (US$ million)	City/Province	Export (US$ million)
Ho Chi Minh city	24,845.5	Thai Binh	707.4	Quang Tri	207.3

Bac Ninh	20,875.6	Dong Thap	634.7	Binh Thuan	197.7
Binh Duong	11,915.8	Thanh Hoa	617.3	Thai Nguyen	197.2
Dong Nai	9,004.4	Phu Tho	615.9	Gia Lai	190.7
Ha Noi city	8,198.6	Kien Giang	512.8	Hau Giang	139.9
Hai Phong city	2,487.5	Ninh Binh	487.8	Lang Son	101.5
Long An	2,314.7	Nam Dinh	485.2	Quang Binh	94.6
Ba ria-Vung Tau	1,771.2	Binh Dinh	482.2	Ha Tinh	87.0
Vinh Phuc	1,733.0	Quang Ngai	478.1	Phu Yen	87.0
Hung Yen	1,514.3	Quang Nam	463.7	Dak Nong	78.5
Quang Ninh	1,497.4	Ha Nam	462.2	Hoa Binh	63.9
Tay Ninh	1,429.1	Hai Duong	462.2	Kon Tum	50.0
Bac Giang	1,341.6	Ben Tre	419.6	Yen Bai	47.2
Can Tho city	1,049.7	Soc Trang	418.5	Tuyen Quang	46.3
Khanh Hoa	966.0	Bac Lieu	398.4	Ninh Thuan	29.7
Tien Giang	963.6	Nghe An	326.5	Ha Giang	16.4
An Giang	932.8	Lao Cai	313.9	Dien Bien	7.9
Da Nang city	907.5	Thua Thien Hue	293.2	Cao Bang	7.9
Ca Mau	880.6	Vinh Long	264.0	Son La	2.5
Dak Lak	856.3	Lam Dong	244.1	Lai Chau	1.0
Binh Phuoc	715.9	Tra Vinh	231.2	Bac Kan	0.8

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.8. ODA allocation

It is Ho Chi Minh city that the largest ODA has been signed from 1993 and 2012, followed by Ha Noi city. Almost 20 percent of accumulated ODA was signed in these two cities respectively, which shows that among 63cites and provinces, these two cities have been greatly focused by the development partners. Following to them, Ha Phong city, Thanh Hoa and Binh Duong provinces have been signed with the largest ODA. These three places are located near Ha Noi city and Ho Chi Minh city, which implies city-neighboring regions are also benefited with ODA allocation.

On average, US$ 256 million was signed per city or province for two decades but there are 52 provinces whose ODA amount signed did not reach to this average. It accounts for 82.5 percent of total 63 cities or provinces. Only top 11 cities or provinces have been signed with more than the average and their total is US$ 9,986 million, 62 percent of the total. Top 11 are mostly the major cities or provinces located near these cities except Lai

Cai province in northern region. It is interesting the Lao Cai belongs to top 11 of ODA allocation and at the same time is included in top 10 with the highest poverty rate.

Table 64-9: Accumulated ODA signed in each city or province from 1993 to 2012

City/Province	Signed ODA (US$ million)	Proportion (%)	City/Province	Signed ODA (US$ million)	Proportion (%)
Ho Chi Minh city	2,958.67	18.4	Binh Thuan	116.64	0.7
Ha Noi city	2,805.84	17.4	Hoa Binh	112.81	0.7
Hai Phong city	**903.82**	**5.6**	Phu Yen	110.49	0.7
Thanh Hoa	**760.08**	**4.7**	Hai Duong	107.25	0.7
Binh Duong	**521.6**	**3.2**	Dak Lak	98.87	0.6
Thua Thien Hue	**451.98**	**2.8**	Ba ria-Vung Tau	97.84	0.6
Nghe An	**430.57**	**2.7**	Kien Giang	94.67	0.6
Can Tho city	**341.74**	**2.1**	Lai Chau	91.92	0.6
Thai Binh	**293.55**	**1.8**	Khanh Hoa	87.61	0.5
Lao Cai	**262.06**	**1.6**	Bac Giang	83.59	0.5
Da Nang city	**256.55**	**1.6**	Tien Giang	83.39	0.5
Sub total of top 11	9,986.46	62.0	Thai Nguyen	81.7	0.5
Ha Nam	241.06	1.5	Lam Dong	81.39	0.5
Quang Ngai	227.63	1.4	Ben Tre	77.56	0.5
Quang Tri	207.92	1.3	Nam Dinh	74.91	0.5
Ha Tinh	206.94	1.3	Lang Son	73.61	0.5
Quang Binh	202.13	1.3	An Giang	73.29	0.5
Quang Nam	197.71	1.2	Gia Lai	69.37	0.4
Binh Dinh	187.11	1.2	Tay Ninh	66.93	0.4
Quang Ninh	183.62	1.1	Binh Phuoc	64.02	0.4
Son La	182.02	1.1	Kon Tum	62.99	0.4
Vinh Phuc	169.58	1.1	Cao Bang	60.18	0.4
Ninh Binh	163.03	1.0	Ha Giang	60.18	0.4
Dong Thap	150.85	0.9	Long An	58.11	0.4
Tra Vinh	148.27	0.9	Bac Ninh	49.93	0.3
Soc Trang	143.67	0.9	Dak Nong	46.8	0.3
Ninh Thuan	128.76	0.8	Hung Yen	45.41	0.3
Bac Kan	127.79	0.8	Dien Bien	43.3	0.3
Ca Mau	126.77	0.8	Bac Lieu	31.59	0.2

Yen Bai	126.03	0.8	Hau Giang	27.03	0.2
Dong Nai	122.38	0.8	Vinh Long	24.93	0.2
Tuyen Quang	121.54	0.8	Unspecified	385.48	2.4
Phu Tho	116.99	0.7	Total	16,112.05	100

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

5.9. FDI

Ho Chi Minh city is the region with the largest FDI licensed from 1988 to 2012 accumulatively, followed by Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ha Noi city, Dong Nai and Binh Duong. Except Ha Noi city, the rest of these provinces are located near Ho Chi Minh city. It explains that FDI is largely allocated focusing on the Ho Chi Minh and its neighboring provinces. Excluding Dien Bien province that does not have FDI data in the same period, total FDI licensed from 1988 to 2012 accumulatively is about US$ 208 billion and on average, US$ 3,351 million of FDI was licensed per city or province. However only top 16 cities or provinces were allocated with more than the average and their total is US$ 179 billion, accounting for 86 percent of the total. The rest, 14 percent was split to 46 provinces.

Table 64-10: Accumulated FDI licensed in each city or province from 1988 to 2012

City/Province	FDI (US$ million)	Proportion (%)	City/Province	FDI (US$ million)	Proportion (%)
Ho Chi Minh city	32,403.2	15.6	Binh Phuoc	759.3	0.4
Ba ria-Vung Tau	26,298.0	12.7	Binh Dinh	714.9	0.3
Ha Noi city	21,205.6	10.2	Hau Giang	680.3	0.3
Dong Nai	19,945.4	9.6	Ha Nam	508.5	0.2
Binh Duong	17,969.3	8.6	Lam Dong	487.5	0.2
Ha Tinh	**10,564.4**	**5.1**	Phu Tho	454.9	0.2
Hai Phong city	**7,247.8**	**3.5**	Hoa Binh	397.2	0.2
Thanh Hoa	**7,150.2**	**3.4**	Ben Tre	261.5	0.1
Phu Yen	**6,531.2**	**3.1**	Nam Dinh	260.1	0.1
Hai Duong	**5,379.5**	**2.6**	Thai Binh	251.3	0.1
Quang Nam	**4,984.2**	**2.4**	Lang Son	192.5	0.1
Quang Ninh	**4,200.3**	**2.0**	Thai Nguyen	148.4	0.1
Bac Ninh	**4,158.2**	**2.0**	Dak Lak	146.4	0.1

Quang Ngai	**3,911.6**	**1.9**	Tra Vinh	130.3	0.1
Da Nang city	**3,684.0**	**1.8**	An Giang	122.2	0.1
Long An	**3,520.3**	**1.7**	Tuyen Quang	120.6	0.1
Sub total of top 16	179,153.2	86.2	Son La	116.4	0.1
Kien Giang	3,059.4	1.5	Vinh Long	113.5	0.1
Vinh Phuc	2,466.9	1.2	Yen Bai	100.0	0.0
Hung Yen	2,119.4	1.0	Bac Lieu	89.2	0.0
Thua Thien Hue	1,948.3	0.9	Gia Lai	85.7	0.0
Bac Giang	1,668.8	0.8	Kon Tum	72.0	0.0
Tay Ninh	1,627.5	0.8	Quang Tri	67.7	0.0
Nghe An	1,546.4	0.7	Dong Thap	46.8	0.0
Binh Thuan	1,439.5	0.7	Quang Binh	34.8	0.0
Tien Giang	1,072.7	0.5	Cao Bang	34.6	0.0
Khanh Hoa	1,033.3	0.5	Soc Trang	30.0	0.0
Ninh Binh	956.2	0.5	Dak Nong	19.7	0.0
Lao Cai	837.8	0.4	Bac Kan	17.9	0.0
Can Tho city	801.1	0.4	Ha Giang	13.3	0.0
Ca Mau	780.6	0.4	Lai Chau	4.0	0.0
Ninh Thuan	775.6	0.4	Total	207,768.2	100

Source: Tables of Key facts, SEDP of 63 provinces and analysis of development cooperation activities

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Appendix

Appendix I Main achievements for the SEDP 2006-2010 and some main indicators for implementing of SEDP 2011-2015

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Appendix III Vietnam's SEDP for the 2006-2010 periods

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Appendix I-Table 1: Main achievements for the SEDP 2006-2010

No	Indicator	Unit	Planned 2006-2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Actual 2006-2010	Comparison with the five-year plan targets
I	**ECONOMIC INDICATORS**									
1	Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth rate	%	7,5-8%/year, aiming at >8%	8.23	8.46	6.31	5.32	6.78	7.0	Not achieved
2	GDP in compared prices (against 273,666 billion in 2000)	VND trillion	2.1 times of that in 2000	425.4	461.3	490.5	516.6	511.6	551.6	Not achieved
3	GDP per capita	USD	1,050-1,100	730	843	1,052	1,064	1,168	1,168	Overachieved
	GDP by economic sector structure									
4	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	15-16	20.4	20.3	22.2	20.91	20.58	20.58	Not achieved
5	Industry and construction	%	43-44	41.5	41.5	39.8	40.24	41.1	41.10	Not achieved
6	Service	%	40-41	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.85	38.82	38.32	Not achieved
7	Export turnover growth rate	%	16	22.7	21.9	29.1	-8.9	26.4	17.3	Overachieved
8	Ratio of total investment capital to GDP	%	40.0	41.5	46.5	41.5	42.7	41.9	42.9	Overachieved
9	Ratio of State budget revenue to GDP	%	21-22	28.7	28.7	29.0	27.4	28.2	28.4	Overachieved
II	**SOCIAL INDICATORS**									
10	Number of sub-national governments achieving lower-secondary education universal standards	provinces	64 (63 at present)							Achieved
11	Percentage of trained labor	%	40							Achieved
12	Number of jobs created	million people	8.0 (5 years)							Overachieved
13	Urban unemployment rate	%	<5%							Overachieved
14	Share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishery in the total workforce (55.1% in 2000)	%	<50							Achieved
15	Population growth rate (ending year)	%	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	Overachieved
16	Percentage of malnutrition children under 5 years old	%	<20	23.4	21.2	19.9	18.80	18.00	18.00	Overachieved
17	Poverty rate	%	10-11	15.5	14.8	13.4	11.3	9.5	9.45	Achieved
18	Number of hospital beds per 10,000 people	bed	26.3	23.8	25.0	25.8	27.1	27.5	27.5	Overachieved
19	Number of doctors per 10,000 people	doctor	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	Overachieved
20	Percentage of commune clinics	%	100	97.5	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.7	Not achieved
21	Percentage of communes having doctors	%	80	65.1	67.4	68	73	70	70	Not achieved
III	**ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**									
21	Forest coverage	%	42-43	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.5	Not achieved
22	Percentage of rural population having access to hygienic water	%	75	66.0	70	75	79	83	83	Overachieved

23	Percentage of urban population having access to clean water	%	95	68.0	70	70	73	76	76	Not achieved
24	Percentage of urban solid waste collection	%	80-90	76	77	80	81	82	82	Achieved
25	Percentage of standardized solid medical waste treatment	%	100	72	78	70	75	80	80	Not achieved
26	Percentage of industrial zones, processing zones in operation having concentrated liquid waste treatment systems meeting environmental standards	%	100	41	45	50	55	55	55	Not achieved
27	Percentage of cities of grade 3 having concentrated liquid waste treatment systems	%	100		24	26	25	25	25	Not achieved

(In accordance with Resolution No.56/2006/QH11 dated on 29 June 2006 of the XI National Assembly)

Appendix I-Table 2: Some main indicators for implementing of SEDP 2011-2015

	Unit	2011		2012		2013		Plan 2014	Forecast 2015	Est. 2011-2013	Plan 2014-2015	Plan 2011-2015	Est.2011-2015
		Plan	Imp	Plan	Imp	Plan	Est.						
1. GDP growth rate	%	7.0-7.5	6.24	6.0-6.5	5.25	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.5-7.0	5.8
- Agriculture	%	2.6-2.7	4.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4-2.6	2.9
- Industry	%	7.5-8.3	6.7	7.0-7.5	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.5	7.2-7.7	6.2
- Service	%	8.2-8.5	6.8	6.5-7.1	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.4-8.0	6.6
2. Investment mobilization to GDP	%	40.0	33.3	33.5	30.5	30.0	29.1	29.4	32.0	NA	NA	33.5	31.5
3. Trade balance to export volume	%	-20.0	-10.2	-11.0	0.7	-8.0	-0.4	-4.2	-8.0	NA	NA	-10.0	NA
4. Budget deficit to GDP	%	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.3	<5.3	NA	NA	4.5	NA
5. CPI	%	7.0	18.1	10.0	6.8	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	NA	NA	5.0-7.0	
6. New jobs	million	1.6	1.54	1.6	1.52	1.6	1.54	1.6	1.6	NA	NA	8.0	7.8
7. Urban unemployment	%	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.0	NA	NA	4.0	NA
8. Educated labor force	%	NA	43.0	46	46	49	52	55	55	NA	NA	55	NA
9. Reduced poverty rate	%	2.0	2.44	2.0	2.16	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	NA
10. Population growth rate	%	1.02	1.04	NA	1.06	NA	1.02	1.05	1.0	1.04	1.0	1.0	NA
11. Doctors/10,000 people	doctors	NA	7.14	NA	7.4	NA	7.6	7.8	8.0	NA	NA	8.0	NA
12. Sick beds/10,000 people	beds	21	21	21.5	21.5	22	22.3	22.5	23	NA	NA	23	23
13. Forest Coverage	%	40	40.2	41	40.7	40.7	41.1	41.5	42.0	NA	NA	42	NA

Source: GSO, MPI, processed.

Appendix II

Definition of indicators

1. National Development Indicators

No.	Indicator	Unit	Definition
I	Economic indicator		
1	GDP growth rate	%	Average annual growth rate of GDP for the period
2	GDP per capita	VND million	GDP per capita at the end of the period
3	Economic structure	%	Economic structure at the end of the period
3	Agriculture	%	The share of agricultural sector value added in the provincial GDP at the end of the period
3	Industry	%	The share of industrial sector value added in the provincial GDP at the end of the period. Whereas in the international national account system industrial sector is not included constructional sector, Vietnamese national account system aggregates the constructional sector into industrial sector rather than put it in service sector as international system does.
3	Services	%	The share of service sector value added in the provincial GDP at the end of the period. This does not include the value added amount by constructional sector.
4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	Average annual export volume that the province achieve for the period
5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	Average annual investment amount that the province can mobilize for the period. This figure comprises the investment from three different sources: (1) state investment (including central state investment, local state investment, and ODA), (2) FDI, (3) domestic private investment.
II	Social indicator		

1	Poverty rate	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The percentage of the number of people or the number of households have the income level (or gross expenditure) per capita lower than poverty line out of the total number of the research sample. For the period of 2006-2010, the poverty line was 2.4 million VND/person/year in rural area and 3.12 million VND/person/year in urban area. In the period of 2011-2015, the poverty line is 4.8 million/person/year in rural area and 6 million/person/year in urban area. But for Hanoi, the poverty line was 4.2 million VND/person/year and 3.24 million VND/person/year for urban and rural area respectively from 2006 to 2010; and 9 million/person/year and 6.6 million/person/year for urban and rural area respectively from 2011 to 2015. For Hochiminh city, the figure is 12 million VND/person/year for the period of 2009-2013 and 16 million VND/person/year for both rural and urban area for the period of 2014-2015. For more information, please refer to the Decision No. 09/2011/QĐ-TTg dated on January 1st, 2011 by the Vietnamese Prime Minister.
2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	This figure is end-of-period data. This percentage is defined as number of total communes divided by number of the communes that satisfy all following standards; 1) over 90% of children aged 6 and above attend grade one, 2) over 80% of children aged 11 to 14 complete the primary school level, 3) the rate of completion of primary school and admission to middle school should be over 95%, 4) over 80% of adolescents aged 15 to 18 should graduate middle school.
3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of national universal program in high school	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of the high school that has the graduation rate of 90% or above. This figure is derived from the division of the number of high schools having graduation rate of 90% or above over the number of high schools of the province.

4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of labor force has attended vocational colleges, primary vocational training or short time training (under 3 months training).
5	Rate of unemployment	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of the labor force that want to acquire a job and have tried to find a job but still without any job.
6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of the labor force that want to acquire a job and have tried to find a job but still without any job in urban area.
7	Rate of unemployment in rural area	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of the labor force that want to acquire a job and have tried to find a job but still without any job in rural area.
8	Population growth rate	%	This figure is end-of-period data. General population growth rate including the rate of net migration (NM) and natural growth in population (NG). NM equals to inward-migration minus outward-migration. NG equals to core birth rate minus core death rate.
9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	This figure is end-of-period data indicating the rate of town/villages that meet the national health and medical standards over the total number of towns/villages at the survey point of time. Any clinic within the villages should satisfy all the following criteria of the national health and medical standards: (1) assured sanitation for the patient's rooms, (2) Children health care, (3) obstetrician care, (4) Medical facilities, (5) Medical staff, (6) Safe pharmacy, (7) Pharmacy inventory, etc. For more information about this figure, please refer to the decision No. 370/2002/QĐ-BYT by the Minister of Health, dated on February 7th, 2002.
10	Number of sick beds per 10,000 patients	bed	This figure is end-of-period data. The number of sick beds per 10,000 patients.
III	Environmental indicator		
1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The rate of forest land covered by forest (natural and planting forest).

2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The number of population using clean water in rural area over rural population time 100%
3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	This figure is end-of-period data. The number of population using fresh supply water in urban area over urban population time 100%

2. Other Development Indicators specified by cities or provinces

No.	Indicator	Unit	Definition
I	Economic indicator		
1	Gross grain production	1000 ton	Total equivalent grain production at the end of the period
2	Grain production per capita	kg	Total equivalent grain production at the end of the period over the population
3	(Local) revenue budget	VND million	This is average annual data. Revenue budget in the province, excluding the budget subsidized from the central government.
4	Annual growth rate of (local) revenue budget		This is average annual data. This indicator refers to how much the provincial revenue budget of current year is increased compared to that of previous year (in constant price)
5	(Local) expenditure budget	VND million	This is average annual data. Expenditure budget in the province, excluding the budget subsidized from the central government.
6	Annual growth rate of (local) expenditure budget	%	This is average annual data. This indicator refers to how much the provincial expenditure budget of current year is increased compared to that of previous year (in constant price)
7	Import volume	US$ million	Average annual volume of import in the province
8	Expenditure rate of revenue budget	%	This is average annual data. This indicator is derived from the division of the expenditure excluding investment over revenue budget
II	Social and environmental indicator		
1	Population	1000 people	This is end-of-period data. The number of the people appearing on the area at the time of surveying (July 1st every year).
2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	This indicator refers to the annual reduction of birth rate. Birth rate indicator means the average number of alive children over one woman in her birth life (woman aged from 15 to 49).

3	Annual average jobs creation	people	It indicates the number of new jobs created in the province. This is annual average data. For up-to-2012 result, it is end-of-year data.
4	Rate of labor force work in agricultural sector	%	This is end-of-period data. It indicates the percentage of employees who work for agricultural sector over the total number of employment in the province.
5	Rate of labor force work in industrial sector	%	This is end-of-period data. The indicator indicates the percentage of employees who work for industrial sector over the total number of employment in the province.
6	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the number of villages/communes meet the standards for new rural area over total number of rural villages/communes in the province. According to the Decision No. 491/QĐ-TTg dated on April 16th, 2009, there are 19 criteria for achieving the national standards of new rural areas. Those are (1) having master plan and implementing the master plan; (2) Transportation infrastructure; (3) Irrigation; (4) Electricity supply system; (5) Schools; (6) Cultural facilities; (7) Rural market; (8) Post office; (9) Housing; (10) income level; (11) Poverty rate; (12) Employment structure; (13) Forms of production; (14) Education; (15) Health care; (16) Culture; (17) Environment; (18) Social organizations; and (19) Social security. The criteria are particular to different regions based on the social economic condition of the regions. For more information refer to the Decision.
7	Rate of village with community clubs	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the number of villages have community clubs to total number of villages in the provinces
8	Rate of villages with community library	%	This is end-of-period data.. This is derived from the division of number of villages have community library to total number of villages in the province

9	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	This is end-of-period data. It indicates the rate of the children under five years old who have the status of malnutrition based on three criteria; weight to age, height to age and weight to height on the basis of World Health Organization. For more information about this indicator, please refer to the website of http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/95584/1/9789241506328_eng.pdf
10	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	This is end-of-period data. It indicates the rate of village clinics have at least one doctor at the reported time. This figure is derived from the division of the number of village clinics having at least one doctor at the reported time to total number of the village clinics.
11	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	This is end-of-period data. It indicates the rate of village clinics have at least one doctor/nurse/midwife. This figure is derived from the division of the number of clinics having at least one medical staff to total number of village clinics in the province.
12	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	This is end-of-period data. The universal vaccination program of Vietnam is taking 7 types of vaccinations for dangerous epidemics for children. Those are tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and hepatitis B. This indicator is derived from the division of number of children aged under 1 year old having vaccinated with these 7 types of vaccinations to total number of children under 1 year old age in the province.
13	Number of doctors per 10,000 people	doctor	This is end-of-period data. The indicator refers to the number of doctors to every 10,000 people in the provincial population.
14	Number of telephones per 100 people	telephone	This is end-of-period data. This indicator refers to the number of any kind of phones (landline phones or cell phones) to every 100 people of the provincial population.
15	Rate of villages have television coverage	%	This is end-of-period data. It is derived from the division of the villages/town/communes have television signal coverage to total number of villages/town/communes in the province
16	Rate of annual reduction in poverty	%	This is average annual data. It refers to the annual pace of reduction in poverty rate of the province without any changes in poverty lines.

17	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the number of teachers meet the national standard for teachers at primary school to total number of teachers for primary schools in the province. For more information, refer to Circular No. 67/2011/TT-BGDĐT dated December 30, 2011 and the Circular No. 59/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated on December 28, 2012 by the Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam (MOET)
18	Rate of primary school meet the national standard	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator refers to the percentage of primary school meet the national standard for primary school. For more information, refer to Circular No. 67/2011/TT-BGDĐT dated December 30, 2011 and the Circular No. 59/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated on December 28, 2012 by MOET
19	Rate of middle school meet the national standard	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator refers to the percentage of middle school meet the national standards for middle school. For more information, refer to Circular No 13/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated on April 6th, 2012 by MOET
20	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the number of teachers meeting the national standard for teachers at high school to total number of teachers at high schools in the province. For more information, refer to the Circular No. 30/2009/TT- BGDĐT dated on October 22nd, 2009 by MOET
21	Rate of high school meet the national standard	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator refers to the percentage of high school meet the national standard for high school. For more information, refer to Circular No 13/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated on April 6th, 2012 by MOET
22	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the number of schools meet the national standard for facility in high school to total number of high schools in the province. For more information, refer to Circular 13/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated on April 6th, 2012 by MOET.

23	Literacy rate of population over 15 years old	%	This is end-of-period data. It indicates the percentage of population aged over 15 who are able to read, write and understand at least one simple sentence in national language, ethnic group language or foreign language (L). For a province, this indicator is derived from the division of (L) of the province to the number of provincial population aged over 15.
24	Rate of industrial zones have waste treatment system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of industrial zones have waste treatment system within the zones to total number of industrial zones in the province
25	Rate of industrial zones have solid waste collecting system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of industrial zones have solid waste collecting system within the zones to total number of industrial zones in the province
26	Rate of industrial zones have waste water collecting system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of industrial zones have waste water collecting system within the zones to total number of industrial zones in the province
27	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste water treatment plants	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial zones have converged waste water treatment plants within the zones to the total number of industrial zones in the province
28	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated solid waste treatment plants	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial zones have converged solid waste water treatment plants within the zones to the total number of industrial zones in the province.
29	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated toxic solid waste collecting system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial zones have converged toxic solid waste collection within the zones to the total number of industrial zones in the province.
30	Rate of industrial villages have waste water treatment system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial villages have waste water treating system within the villages to total number of industrial villages in the province.
31	Rate of industrial, export zones have concentrated waste water treating system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial, export zones have converged waste water treating system within the zones to the total number of industrial, export zones in the province.

32	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste treating system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial zones have converged waste treating system to the total number of industrial zones in the province.
33	Rate of businesses meet the environmental standard	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of businesses meet the environmental standard to total number of businesses in the province. For more information, refer to Circular No. 16/2009/TT-BTNMT dated on October 7th, 2009.
34	Rate of city, industrial zones and service complexes using proper eco-friendly technology and equipment	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of city, industrial zones and service complexes using eco-friendly technology and equipment to total number of city, industrial zones and service complexes in the province. For more information refer to Circular No. 16/2009/TT-BTNMT dated on October 7th, 2009.
35	Rate of new businesses have clean technology	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of new businesses have clean technology to total number of new businesses in the province. For more information refer to Circular No. 16/2009/TT-BTNMT dated on October 7th, 2009.
36	Rate of businesses equipped with clean technology	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of businesses equipped with clean technology to total number of businesses in the province. For more information refer to Circular No. 16/2009/TT-BTNMT dated on October 7th, 2009.
37	Rate of businesses have waste treating system	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of number of businesses have waste treating system to total number of businesses in the province.
38	Rate of newly established businesses have waste treating system	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of number of newly established businesses have waste treating system to total number of businesses in the province.
39	Rate of industrial zones have waste water treating system	%	This is end-of-period data. This is derived from the division of the number of industrial zones have waste water treating system to total number of industrial zones in the province.

40	Rate of districts have waste treatment plants	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of number of districts have waste treatment plants to total number of districts in the province.
41	Rate of residential areas have waste treated system	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the residential areas have waste treated system to total number of residential areas in the province.
42	Rate of garbage collected in urban area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator indicates the percentage of garbage collected over total garbage in urban areas
43	Rate of garbage collected in rural area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator indicates the percentage of garbage collected over total garbage in rural areas.
44	Rate of waste treated in villages	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of waste treated over total amount of waste in the villages.
45	Rate of solid waste collected in rural and industrial villages	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of solid waste collected in rural and industrial villages over total amount of solid waste in rural and industrial villages.
46	Rate of solid waste collected	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of solid waste collected over total amount of solid waste in the province.
47	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of solid waste collected in urban area over total amount of solid waste in urban area.
48	Rate of solid waste collected in rural area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of solid waste collected in rural area over total amount of solid waste in rural area.
49	Rate of garbage treated in urban area	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of garbage treated in urban area over total amount of garbage in urban area.
50	Rate of garbage treated	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of garbage treated over total amount of garbage in the province.
51	Rate of toxic solid waste collected	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of toxic solid waste collected over total amount of toxic solid waste in the province.

52	Rate of toxic waste collected	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of toxic waste collected over total amount of toxic waste in the province.
53	Rate of toxic waste treated	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of toxic waste treated over total amount of toxic waste in the province.
54	Rate of waste water collected and treated	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of waste water collected and treated over total amount of waste water in the province.
55	Rate of garbage collected	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of garbage collected over total amount of garbage in the province.
56	Rate of medical waste treated	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of medical waste treated over total amount of medical waste in the province.
57	Rate of medical waste collected	%	This is end-of-period data. This indicator is derived from the division of the amount of medical waste collected over total amount of medical waste in the province.
58	Other inherent indicators regarding the provincial production (ie: number of pig, amount of pork, amount of sugar, amount of sugar cane, etc.)		They are average annual data.

Appendix III

VIETNAM'S FIVE YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2006-2010

The following article gives overall objectives, main targets, major tasks and resolutions set out in Viet Nam's five-year socio-economic development plan for 2006-2010 adopted by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Resolution No. 56/2006/QH11 dated June 29, 2006.

I. Overall objectives and main targets

1. **Overall objectives**

- Economic growth shall accelerate, with increased efficiency and sustainability of development, so as to soon take the country out of the current under-development state;
- The people's material, cultural and spiritual life will be remarkably improved;
- To speed up industrialization and modernization and develop a knowledge-based economy, forming the basis for making Viet Nam a fundamentally industrialized country in the direction of modernization by 2020.
- To maintain political stability, social order and safety.
- To firmly defend national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security.
- To continue strengthening and broadening foreign relations, enhancing Viet Nam's position in regional and international arenas.

2. Main yearly targets for the next five years by 2010

a. **Economic targets**

- GDP at comparative prices shall increase by more than 2.1 folds in 2010 over 2000. The GDP growth rate is projected at 7.5 - 8% a year, with a goal to achieve over 8% a year. The average per-capita GDP at current prices shall be US$ 1,050-1,100.

- Of the GDP, the agricultural sector is seen to control 15-16%; the industrial and construction sector to account for 43-44%; and the service sector to represent 40-41%.

- Export turnover shall increase by 16% a year.

- The share of GDP contribution to the state budget shall reach 21-22%.

- The whole society's investment capital shall make up around 40% of GDP a year.

b. **Social targets**

- Population growth rate shall be around 1.14%.

- Agricultural labor shall account for less than 50% of the workforce.

- 8 million jobs shall be generated; urban unemployment rate shall be less than 5%.

- The rate of poor households shall drop to 10-11%.

- To complete the general secondary education; trained laborers are expected to account for 40% of the workforce.

- The rate of malnourished under-five children shall reduce to below 20%.

c. **Environment targets**

- The rate of forest coverage is to be 42-43%.

- The rate of population having access to fresh water in urban and rural areas shall be 95% and 75%, respectively.

- 100% of newly-built production establishments shall apply clean technologies or be equipped with pollution-reducing and waste treatment facilities; the rate of production and business establishments meeting environmental standards is to be over 50%; wastewater treatment systems will be built in 100% of cities of third- grade or more, in 50% of fourth-grade cities and all industrial parks and export processing zones; 80-90% of the solid wastes and 100% of medical wastes shall be gathered and treated to environmental standards.

II. Major tasks & solutions in the five-year socio-economic development plan, 2006-2010

1. To bring into full play all potentials and resources to accelerate the economic growth rate, creating a breakthrough in construction of infrastructure, restructuring the economy in a comprehensive manner and raising competitiveness of the economy.

To perfect the mechanism and policies on administration of development investment, to eliminate the ask-and-give mechanism, to remedy widespread investment situation, to combat loss, squander and outstanding debts, and to step up control over quality of investment projects on capital construction.

To intensify in-depth investment, making qualitative changes in agricultural production and comprehensive development of the rural economy. To restructure agriculture and the rural economy along the direction of industrialization and modernization. To raise the level of research and application of scientific and technological advances to

production, preservation and processing. To develop hi-tech agricultural production regions on a large sale.

To maintain high growth rates while raising the quality of products and efficiency in industrial production; to improve the competitiveness of the industrial sector in order to maintain and expand domestic and overseas markets. To concentrate on the selective development of some potential industries and high-tech products. To step up development of the energy industry and industries of producing major capital goods, with importance being attached to the development of labor-intensive industries; to boost development of economic infrastructure for industrialization and modernization.

To create a leap in the development of the service sector. To raise the quality of traditional services. To develop new services. To develop and raise the competitiveness of potential services. To radically renew the administrative mechanism and modes of public service provision-a breakthrough to take the process of socialization of cultural and social domains to a new stage of development.

2. To take initiative in integrating into the regional and world economies more intensively and extensively. To efficiently realize Viet Nam's commitments regarding trade, investment, services and so on with foreign countries and international organizations. To prepare itself to carry out commitments upon Viet Nam's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO). To make the best of favorable conditions, bringing into full play the advantages and limiting the negative impacts resulted from the integration process, with a view to further attracting capital, state-of-art technologies and managerial experience.

3. To create a favorable environment for development of enterprises, with the focus being made on raising the quality and efficiency of their production and business operations; to rapidly increase exports, attract capital and technology, especially high technology, in order to reduce production costs and improve competitiveness of enterprises. To accomplish the restructuring, renewal and equitization of state enterprises under the provisions of the Enterprise Law. To strongly develop without any restriction on the scale of enterprises of various economic sectors, bringing the number of enterprises operating in Viet Nam to around 500,000 by 2010.

4. To further renew and perfect institutions and regard the objective requirements of the market economy in economic activities. To concentrate on perfecting the institutions on development of markets for goods, services, real estate, labor, finance and science and technology. To renew planning on socio-economic development along the direction of bringing the positive impacts of markets to the fullest.

5. To enhance the nation's financial potential. To bring into full play and efficiently use financial resources of the state and society, at home and abroad, for development investment.

To renew the mechanisms of administration of state finances and management of the state budget, ensuring the leading role of the central budget, stepping up decentralization and increasing powers and heightening the responsibility of different budget levels and budget-using units. To raise efficiency, publicity and transparency in the use and management of state budget funds, creating a marked improvement in the control of budget funds and intensifying the work of state audit in order to prevent waste, loss and corruption of state money and property.

To formulate and administer monetary policies in a flexible manner, ensuring macro-economic stability, reining in inflation and ensuring the safety of the banking system, raising the quality of credit. To mobilize capital sources, while renewing and enhancing the capability to supply capital for development investment. To adopt a flexible exchange rate policy; to renew the mode of payment in the direction of increasing non-cash payment means and increasing the convertibility of Vietnamese currency.

To improve the quality and efficiency of analysis and forecasts; to promote measures to manage and control the situation of market and price fluctuations, actively dealing with negative impacts of upheavals in world prices as well as prices of capital goods and essential consumer goods, meeting the requirements of integration while controlling inflation, and creating a stable environment for the development of production and the improvement of people's lives.

To continue wage reform. To study and uniformly apply the minimum wage level to domestic enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises. To address irrationalities in wages and incomes of cadres and civil servants in the apparatus of state bodies, political institutions and socio-political organizations and the incomes of pensioners and state policy beneficiaries.

6. Socio-economic development in regions and territories must be along the direction of bringing into full play their respective advantages and competitiveness concerning natural resources, geographical position, and human resources, linking together branches and regions. To introduce open policies to develop key economic regions into the driving force of the national economy. Focus shall be made on the development of mountainous and border regions, ethnic minority areas and other difficulty-hit regions through various mechanisms and the state’s direct support, with a view to narrowing down gaps and differences in development levels, incomes and living standards among regions and among ethnic groups.

7. To arrange cost and time effective execution of projects and major national works, for which the National Assembly has adopted investment undertakings, and approved projects and national target programs. The execution of major projects, works and programs must aim to achieve the socio-economic development targets set forth in the 2006-2010 five-year plan; to concentrate on the objectives of economic growth and restructuring, poverty reduction, job generation, education, training and vocational development; to intensify control over diseases and caring for people's health.

8. To carry on innovation for education and training in a comprehensive manner. To develop appropriate scales and promote socialization, standardization and modernization in a bid to improve the quality of education and training. To ensure the quality of innovation in general education curricula at all levels; to renew university education; priority shall be given to the development of education and vocational training and ensure a rational human resource structure, meeting the requirements of the country's industrialization and modernization as well as labor export. To concentrate investment on priority objectives, national programs for education and job-training development; and to provide support for social policy beneficiaries, ethnic minority people, handicapped children, and people in regions with exceptional socio-economic difficulties and in mountainous, island and border regions. Focus shall be made on fostering gifted pupils and scientific talents.

To continue building the Vietnamese culture into an advanced one imbued with national identity- the objective and spiritual foundation of society. To conserve and promote the values of the nation's traditional culture.

To encourage, mobilize and create conditions for the entire society to get involved in physical education and sports activities and develop the cause of physical training and sports. To ensure conditions for stepping up physical education in schools and the armed forces; to develop various forms of mass sports, attaching importance to improving the health of the elderly, disabled and children. To continue realizing and expanding the process of professionalization of high-achievement sports.

9. To raise the capacity and renew the mechanisms of management and organization of scientific and technological research. To speed up technological renewal in various economic sectors, develop high technologies and modernize traditional technologies. To incrementally develop information technology and biotechnology into economic branches with high growth rates, meeting domestic and export demands. To harmonize socio-economic development with a rational and efficient use of natural resources, environmental protection and improvement; to concentrate on redressing environmental pollution in industrial parks, residential areas, craft villages, and large cities; to raise the effectiveness of state administration of environmental protection. The sustainable development strategy in Viet Nam is to be carried out. To organize the implementation of Agenda 21 on sustainable development at all levels and in all branches.

10. To take measures to control population growth. To improve the quality of population and rationally distribute population among regions. To elaborate appropriate planning and policies for the purpose of meeting the trend of restructuring population in rural and urban areas.

To prioritize state capital and mobilize social capital for job creation. To raise the quality and efficiency of the use of labor resources. To continue restructuring labor along the direction of reducing the proportion of workers in agriculture- forestry-aquaculture while raising the percentage of industrial and construction labor, particularly labor in the services sector, in the total labor force. Focus shall be made on vocational training and

job creation for peasants. To efficiently implement the program on labor export, increasing the percentage of skilled labor. To correctly and adequately collect compulsory social insurance, to well prepare and realize voluntary social insurance as well as unemployment insurance.

To diversify resources and modes, to well implement the national program on hunger elimination, poverty reduction, and job creation; to encourage people to enrich themselves lawfully. To concentrate on investment in construction of economic and social infrastructure and support for poor people to improve their own lives. To promote introduction of special policy on investment support for production development, particularly supports for land for production, and for residential use, clean water, job training and job creation for ethnic minority people, people in remote and difficulty-hit regions; to prevent a relapse into poverty; and to promote socialization of hunger elimination and poverty reduction.

To upgrade and develop the network of grassroots medical establishments, preventive medicine, general hospitals of provincial and district levels, regional medical centers, intensive-care medical establishments by promoting socialization of medical activities. To raise the capability to oversee, detect and control epidemics, particularly HIV/AIDS and newly arising epidemics. To implement the policy of free-of-charge medical examination and treatment for under-six children, free health insurance for the poor, elderly and policy beneficiaries. To reduce through medical insurance the hospital fees for above-six children of poor families. To develop and raise the quality of medical insurance, to well implement voluntary medical insurance, and incrementally proceed toward universal medical insurance for the entire population.

To well implement the policies of preferential treatment towards people with merit, families of war invalids and martyrs and policies towards the elderly, the disabled, and social policy beneficiaries. To develop the social welfare network. To prevent and proceed to repel social evils of drug addiction, prostitution, and trafficking of children and women.

11. To raise the standard, material and spiritual life of women. To provide training and fostering to women in a bid to get them involved more in social activities and in governance and administrative agencies at all levels; to create conditions for women advancement in all the domains of political, economic, cultural and social life. To prevent and fight against domestic violence. To respect and guarantee for children the exercise of their rights towards their families and society in accordance with the international Convention on Children's Rights and the Viet Nam's Law on Protection, Care and Education of Children.

To effectively carry out the Law on Youth and the national strategy on youth development, facilitating youth to play their role as the shock force, voluntarily accomplishing their tasks. To implement policies and legislation on assurance of the rights to freedom of belief and religion. To create conditions for religious organizations to take part in social activities, making a contribution to national construction and development.

12. To enhance defense and security potentials and take the initiative in coping with all contingencies, firmly defending national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security, helping firmly maintain political stability, social order and safety.

To promote development of the defense industry, linking defense requirements with public welfare demands.

To combine strength in external relations activities for the purpose of practically serving the objectives of firmly maintaining political stability and security, developing the national economy, raising competitive capacity at home and abroad, and promptly and efficiently addressing emerging international issues.

13. To expeditiously perfect and ensure the consistency of the legal system in order to meet the requirements of building the socialist state ruled by law.

To continually renew and raise the quality of legislative work, ensuring that legal provisions be specific, clear and transparent in order to gradually reduce the promulgation of regulations detailing and guiding the implementation thereof. To organize regular and efficient examination, inspection and supervision of the promulgation of regulations detailing and guiding the implementation of laws, decrees, and resolutions, as well as the observance of law in all aspects of social life.

14. To accelerate administrative reform and promote democracy in all aspects. To review and timely eliminate administrative procedures causing troublesome for organizations and individuals and hindering national development. To consolidate the apparatus of state agencies towards streamlining and more effective and efficient operation in line with new requirements; to clearly define the functions, duties and responsibilities of each agency and unit. To firmly maintain order, discipline and conduct of official duties. To raise ethical quality, capacity, responsibility and the sense of service of the contingent of civil servants and officials, especially heads of agencies and units. To detect in a timely manner and strictly handle officials and civil servants who break the law, or are degenerate, bureaucratic, or authoritarian.

To further carry out the strategy on judicial reform, consolidating the organization and operation of investigating authorities, procuracies, courts, judgment-executing bodies, and legal support organizations and agencies, to efficiently struggle against crime of all kinds, particularly organized crime, creating a healthy environment for socio-economic development.

To rationally promote the empowerment of district-level courts combined with the organization of regional courts under the judicial reform strategy.

15. To efficiently implement the Anti-Corruption Law and the Law on Practicing Thrift and Combating Waste. To ensure publicity and transparency in decisions on finance and the state budget. To resolutely handle persons who commit acts of corruption regardless of their positions, to apply measures to resolutely recover property

belonging to the state, and to limit damage in corruption cases. To promptly commend, reward and apply measures to protect denouncers and people with merit in the struggle to prevent and combat corruption. To raise the responsibility of the heads of agencies, organizations and units in preventing and handling persons who commit acts of corruption, cover up, obstruct the fight against corruption or abuse the denunciation of corruption to slander and harm others, and, cause internal disunity and difficulties for managerial officials.

Appendix IV

VIETNAM'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE 2011-2015 PERIOD

In formulating and implementing of the five-year 2011-2015 socio-economic development plan, Viet Nam has enjoyed such elemental advantages as the achievements it had recorded during the past 25 years of pursuing Doi Moi (renovation) as well as from the implementation of the 10-year socio-economic development strategy and the five-year 2006-2010 plan. Though coping with the same difficulties and unpredictable, complicated movements in the world as other countries did, socio-political stability has enabled the country to bring into full play potentials and advantages of its agriculture and farm product export during the course of industrialization and make it easier to attract foreign investment and develop domestic market in a fast manner. Forecast for 2012 and the following years have warned that the increasing public debt crisis and inflation in many countries would not only slow down global economic recovery but potentially drag global economy in a new recession. Therefore, the implementation of the five-year plan should closely follow the objectives, targets, tasks, and solutions as determined in the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; leadership and directions should be centralized in a more drastic manner with appropriate steps being taken to create a strength that can help realize the overall objectives, targets, three breakthroughs and 12 orientations of the socio-economic development strategy for the 2011 – 2020 period.

1. Overall objectives

Economy will be developed in a rapid, sustainable manner coupling with innovating growth model and restructuring the economy towards better quality and higher competitiveness efficiency. Social welfare and social security will be ensured while material and spiritual life of the people continue to be improved. Diplomatic activities will be enhanced to promote the efficiency of international integration. Independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity will be firmly defended and political security and social order and safety be maintained, thus creating a foundation for the country to basically become a modernity-oriented industrial nation by 2020. During the first two or three years, the plan focuses on realizing the objectives of stabilizing the macro-economy, ensuring social security, achieving a proper growth rate and strongly expediting economic restructuring and growth model shifting. In the next two or three years, it aims for the basic accomplishment of the economic restructure to serve rapid and sustainable development and make growth, macro-economic stabilization and social security goals harmonize.

2. Main targets

a) Economic targets

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averages approximately 6.5%-7% a year in the five-year time.

Social investment in 2011-2015 accounts for around 33.5%-35% of GDP.

Trade deficit was slashed since 2012 and will be maintained at below 10% of export turnover by 2015.

Budget overspending will be kept at below 4.5% of GDP in 2015 (including Government bonds).

Energy use and real GDP will be narrowed by 2.5%-3% a year.

The proportion of high-tech products will account for around 30% of total industrial production value and the rate of technological innovation will be 13% per year.

Social labor productivity by 2015 will be 29% -32% higher than that of 2010.

Collected tax and fee contributions to the State budget will not exceed 22% -23% of GDP a year.

Public debt by 2015 will not exceed 65% of GDP, Government debt will not surpass 50% of GDP, and national debt will not go beyond 50% of GDP.

The consumer price index will rise by 5% -7% by 2015.

b) Social targets

Eight million people will get jobs in five years.

Unemployment rate of urban people at the working age will stand below 4% by 2015.

The rate of trained laborers in the workforce will reach 55% by 2015.

People's actual income by 2015 will see a 2-2.5 fold rise from 2010.

Poor households will be reduced in a fast and sustainable manner, by 2% a year on average and by 4% a year in poverty and extreme difficulties-striken districts and communes.

Housing floor space by 2015 will be 22sq.m per capita on average and it is 26sq.m per capita in urban areas on average.

Population will grow by 1 % by 2015.

By 2015, eight doctors will take care for over 10,000 people and 23 patient beds (excluding beds of commune health station) will be provided for 10,000 people.

c) Environmental targets

Forest coverage rate by 2015 will be around 42%-43%.

By 2015, 85 percent of heavily environment polluters will be handled.

3. Other targets

The Government is assigned to consider and decide on other economic, social and environmental targets and submit to the National Assembly an annual report on implementation results.

ORIENTATIONS ON TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

FOR 2011-2015 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Focus on addressing rapidly and efficiently the shortcomings and weaknesses subjectively arisen during the leadership, direction, management and execution of branches and sectors that were mentioned in the Reports submitted by the Government, the People's Supreme Court, and the People's Supreme Procuracy and the examination reports prepared by the National Assembly's organs.

2. Restructure the economy together with renovating growth model towards higher quality, efficiency and competitiveness, which will be implemented comprehensively in all sectors and every field nationwide and each locality, each local establishment and each key product, with a long-term vision and specific roadmap. Focus on restructuring the economy in three important fields: investment, especially public investment; financial market, especially commercial banking system and financial institutions; and enterprises, in particular economic groups and state-owned corporations, right from 2012, in a bid to prepare conditions to create strong, basic, vibrant, clear and efficient changes between 2013 and 2015.

Restructure public investment, firstly investment sourced from the State budget and Government bonds, by modifying the regulation on management decentralization but still maintaining the principle that investment will only go to projects that go through the required procedures and only when capital source, capital level and capital

balancing capacity are clear. Urgently determine the criteria and priority order as the basis for approving or reducing investment projects. Tightly monitor decisions on approving the projects funded by the State budget through the national target programs, target programs, and target aids with capital source and capital balance being appraised by a competent authority at the central level. Ensure requirements on progress, technology, quality and safety of major national projects and works are met.

Restructure the financial market, focusing on commercial banking system and financial institutions, renovate and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management over the securities market, the real estate market, and the monetary market, especially the gold and foreign currency market, to prevent dollarization; closely monitor public debt as well as bad debts owed by state-owned enterprises, foreign loans, and foreign invested capital, especially investments in real estate and securities market, and sources of call loan.

Restructure economic groups and state-owned corporations and enhance business governance capacity, publicity and transparency while adopting policies to enable enterprises of various economic sectors to fully tap their internal strength, restructure, reduce production cost, and increase enterprises' operation efficiency, production and competitiveness. Focus on developing state-owned enterprises in the key sectors and fields of significant importance to the national economy, mostly in economics and techniques relating to socio-economic infrastructure and public service to ensure macro-economic stabilization. Study and complete mechanisms and policies applicable to Vietnamese enterprises investing abroad. Distinguish clearly the tasks of ensuring social security and business lines of state-owned groups and corporations.

Restructure the sectors and fields, revise and adjust properly economic and industrial zones, along with implementing structure shifting and establishing regional economic connectivity. Rapidly develop the support industry and service sectors that generate added value. Increase investments in agricultural production and rural economy; and create a vibrant movement in building new style rural areas. Focus on consolidating the system of sea dykes, river dykes, pumping stations, salinity prevention works, flood-gates, natural disaster shelters, and storm shelters for ships and boats to mitigate natural disaster consequences. Continue to improve mechanisms and policies to renovate the operation of collective economy, farm-based economy, and craft villages towards achieving sustainable development. Strongly promote forestry-based economy in a bid to protect and develop forests at the same time in combination with reforming the management of farms and plantations. Maintain rice cultivation areas at 3.812 million ha while issuing specialized mechanisms and policies to support localities and rice growers to ensure national food security, especially in the context of climate change and sea level rise impacting the delta provinces, especially those in the Mekong River Delta. Realize orientations, policies and measures to ensure food security along

with ecological environment protection and energy security, and control energy use needs efficiently. Exploit and use natural resources in a proper way.

3. Continue constraining inflation, stabilizing the macro-economy and stabilizing the purchase value of local currency. Implement the monetary policy holding on the prime goal of stabilizing the value of currency and take control measures to ensure increases in total payment means and credit balance, economic growth rate and consumer price index control are comparative. Gradually reduce the mobilization of investment capital from bank loans while accelerating the mobilization of capital from the securities market and other financial institutions.

For the fiscal policy, efficiently restructure budget collection and expenditure and renovate and enhance the quality of state budget estimate planning. Revise and adjust the decentralization of management over investment sourced from the State budget and government bonds. Study options to decrease step by step corporate income tax; renovate the policy to collect budgets from land and real estate, and increase natural resource tax.

For the policy on import, export and narrowing trade gap: During 2012-2013 continue to encourage exports and take proper measures in accordance with the World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations to control import and significantly narrow trade gap. Continue to invest in agricultural products and locally advantageous products and products that can substitute imported ones and rapidly develop the support industry, the mechanical engineering and manufacturing industry and the electronic industry. Apply the market-ruled pricing mechanism to electricity, coal and public services by 2013 at the latest. Issue regulations on the favor of locally-made goods, equipment and machinery in public expenditure and investment and efficiently implement the campaign "Vietnamese people prioritize using Vietnamese commodities".

4. Focus on realizing three breakthroughs and 12 strategic orientations on socio-economic development designed for 2011-2020. Basically complete the building of a legal system along with renovating and improving the socialist-oriented market economy institutions, building the law-governed socialist State, spotlighting the amendment and supplementation of the 1992 Constitution, the amendment, supplementation or issuance of new laws under the eighth National Assembly's law and ordinance-making program.

Continuously strengthen the Government's apparatus and local governments at all levels and pilot an urban government model without any delay. Check and amend the regulations on decentralization between the central and local levels; simplify administrative procedures, especially those relating to the issuance of operation licenses, business registration and tax payment. Strongly restructure the labor force, make the best use of a time when the country enters "golden population structure",

and promote new training and re-training of human resources to improve labor productivity in the whole economy. Launch and keep alive a movement to encourage thrift practice in both production and consumption, thus creating a common social awareness and a sense of exemplariness among the State office staff. Tighten social orders and rules, speed up the struggle against corruption, waste and losses, particularly in major construction projects using State investment capital. Continuously renovate social insurance policy and salary regime applied to civil servant staff, employees, retired people and contributors to national revolutions.

Check and evaluate traffic infrastructure development projects, particularly in key economic zones, giving them a priority in investment capital distributions to early put them into efficient use. Rapidly develop an urban transport system, especially public transport services. Step by step comprehensively develop and modernize infrastructure systems in big cities along with rearranging and re-structuring production and residential density; improve general service capacity of the three big seaports located at three regions.

5. Comprehensively execute policies and measures to spur economic development in regard to executing social advancement and justice; focus on ensuring social security, providing health care services for people, creating jobs, increasing income, eliminating hunger and reducing poverty and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor; focus on addressing urgent matters lodged by people, particularly in land clearance, reclamation and compensation and negatives in the health, education and training sectors. Mobilize social resources for poverty reduction work; take solutions to improving the material and spiritual life of people, especially those living in remote, mountainous areas, islands, areas striken by extreme difficulties and ethnic minority-inhabited areas. Well execute the planning work to ensure secure residence for people in mountainous, ethnic minority and border areas and islands and balance residential and production land sources for residents in the areas regularly affected by natural calamities.

Make an overall examination of social security policies, focusing on consolidating and completing the social security network regarding the three aspects of employment security, social and health insurance policies and social protection policies. Develop a diverse social insurance system open to various subjects to use social and health insurance services.

Improve working conditions, decrease labor accidents, occupational diseases and labor disputes and build harmonious, stable and modern labor relations. Increase expenses for health care, focusing on supporting disadvantaged people to secure health insurance and increase support level for poor and near-poor households and those working in the agricultural, forestry, fishery and salt making sectors to afford health

insurance. Pay due attention to preventive health to minimize people's risks of contracting infectious diseases, malnutrition and chronic diseases. Consolidate and develop local healthcare and preventive health networks. Reorganize and improve healthcare services. Renovate comprehensively the policy on hospital fees and the mechanism on public health services.

6. Basically and overall renovate education and training, improve the quality of human resources and pay attention to leadership, management, business governance, science and technology and arts-culture; improve the quality of education, particularly tertiary level; focus on the quality rather than expansion of training, attaching importance to vocational training aimed at training 1 million rural laborers a year; adjust the policies on pre-school education and education in mountainous areas; socialize education for ensuring study demands of various people, particularly in pre-schoolers are met.

Strengthen and develop a healthy, rich and diverse cultural environment, enhance the operation efficiency of cultural institution systems at all levels, and improve, upgrade and invest in constructing some new, modern culture, art and sport facilities.

Continue to renovate the existing mechanisms and policies, mobilize various resources, pump more investment into scientific and technological activities, basically renew the scientific - technological management mechanism and develop knowledge-based economy. Give attention to strongly develop research, application and technological transfer, making science - technology part of production in all sectors and fields and spur the development of the science - technology market.

7. Improve and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of policies and law on natural resources and environment protection to ensure sustainable development. Strictly follow the process of constructing, appraising, approving, testing and supervising the evaluation of environmental impacts to socio-economic development strategies, plans, policies, programs and projects. Resolutely handle the establishments that cause environmental pollution, especially those located in economic and industrial zones and craft villages. Encourage larger social involvement in protecting the environment.

8. The Government, the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procuracy will concentrate on building and implementing judicial reform-targeted projects, ensuring their quality and progress; well perform professional training and re-training for judicial staff, judges, jurors, investigators, prosecutors, bailiffs, and enforcement officers. From now to 2013, a lack of judicial officials is required to basically be eliminated. Judicial officials must be upright and truly exemplary. All violations committed by judicial officials must be promptly detected and dealt with severely. The State pays attention and offers specific policies to judicial officials and holders of judicial titles.

Increase investment in facilities, equipment, means and operation cost for the public security, procuracy, court and law enforcement forces.

Continue to complete legal regulations on organization and operation of judicial agencies, and criminal, civil, litigation and legal support laws, as well as anti-corruption, administrative violation sanction, anti-terrorism and criminal extradition laws.

Expand international cooperation and improve legal regulations to better expedite requirements for judicial assistance in civil and criminal cases and in preventing and fighting crimes.

Continue effectively implementing the National program on crime prevention and fighting and strictly deal with behaviors against on-duty public officers. Determinedly prevent and combat and strictly and efficiently deal with corruption and speed up the settlement of key corruption cases. Concurrently launch communication activities to mobilize and educate those living in the country's seas and islands on law observance (check). Reinforce national defense and security strength, potential and position and ensure gradual modernization of material and technical facilities for the armed forces. Build strong provincial and municipal defensive areas. Build the people's army and the people's public security into revolutionary, regular, competent and modern forces with a reasonable quantity, comprehensive quality and high combat and develop strong reserve troops and militia nationwide. Proactively uncover and prevent any plot and act attempting to sabotage and instigate riots carried out by hostile forces and be prepared to respond to non-traditional security threats to maintain political and social stability and ensure national security and social order and safety; Focus investment on developing infrastructure in border areas in combination with arranging residential locations as planned. Facilitate socio-economic development with regard to fortifying national defense and security in key, important areas. Strengthen dissemination and education on national defense and security among people.

Proactively and enthusiastically integrate into the world community. Boost traditional, friendly relationship and strategic cooperation with border-sharing neighboring countries. Step up the settlement of the existing outstanding issues relating to border and territory, giving due, even attention to the East Sea issue based on the principle of peace, respecting international law and international and regional code of conduct. Promote the role and mobilize all resources from overseas Vietnamese for the country's development.

ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Government, the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procuracy follow their assigned functions and duties to organize the implementation of National

Assembly resolutions efficiently. They are to report the outcomes to the National Assembly annually.

The Standing Committee, Ethnic Council and other Committees of the National Assembly, the National Assembly Deputy Delegations and National Assembly deputies monitor the implementation of this resolution.

The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front and its members and social organizations established in line with legal regulations supervise and encourage people of all walks of life to fully implement the National Assembly Resolution.

The National Assembly calls upon compatriots and soldiers nationwide and overseas patriots to raise high the spirit of patriotism to unite in striving and seizing advantages and opportunities to overcome difficulties and challenges for successfully implementing the five-year 2011-2015 socio-economic development plan.

Appendix V

THE GOVERNMENT	**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**
-------	**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

No: 38/2013/ND-CP	*Hanoi, April 23, 2013*

DECREE

ON MANAGEMENT AND USE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) AND CONCESSIONAL LOANS OF DONORS

Pursuant to the Law on Government organization, of December 25, 2001;

Pursuant to the Law on State budget, of December 16, 2002;

Pursuant to the Law on Construction, of November 26, 2003;

Pursuant to the Law on Conclusion, Accession to and Implementation of Treaties, of June 14, 2005;

Pursuant to the Law on investment, of November 29, 2005;

Pursuant to the Law on tendering, of November 29, 2005;

Pursuant to the Law on Public Debt Management, of June 17, 2009;

Pursuant to the Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the laws concerning capital construction investment, of June 19, 2009;

At the proposal of the Minister of Planning and Investment;

The Government promulgates the Decree on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors,

Chapter 1.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of regulation

This Decree provides on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of foreign governments, international organizations and inter-state or inter-governmental organizations (below collectively referred to as donors) provided for State or Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Article 2. Subjects of application

Subjects of application include agencies, organizations, individuals participating in or involving activities in scope of regulation of this Decree.

Article 3. Forms of ODA and concessional loan provision

1. ODA includes non-refundable ODA and ODA loans:

a. Non-refundable ODA is form of ODA provision which is not refundable to the donor;

b. ODA loans is form of ODA provision which must refund to the donor under concessional conditions on interest rates, grace periods and repayment durations with the non-refundable element accounting for at least 35% of the value of binding loans or for at least 25% of the value of non-binding loans. Method to count the non-refundable element is stated in the Annex 1 of this Decree.

2. Concessional loan is form of loan provision with more concessional conditions, in comparison with commercial loan, but the non-refundable element has not yet reached standard of ODA loan specified in point b clause 1 of this Article.

Article 4. Interpretation of terms

In this Decree, the following terms are construed as follows:

1. "ODA program or project-managing agencies" (hereinafter abbreviated to "the managing agencies") mean central agencies of the Party, the Supreme People's Procuracy, the Supreme People's Court, National Assembly attached agencies, the State Audit, Office of State President, ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies, People's Committees of provinces or centrally run cities (hereinafter referred to as "provincial-level People's Committees" for short), central agencies of socio-political organizations, socio-political-professional organizations, socio-professional organizations having ODA programs, projects and concessional loans (hereinafter abbreviated to "programs or projects").

2. "ODA program or project owners" (hereinafter abbreviated to "project owners") mean units assigned by the managing agencies the responsibility to manage and use the sources of ODA capital, concessional loans and domestic contributed capital for implementing programs or projects.

3. "Project management board" means unit assigned the responsibility to assist the project owner in managing and implementing programs or projects.

4. "The Steeing board of programs or projects" (hereinafter abbreviated to "The Steering board") means a board established and included competent representatives of the managing agencies and relevant agencies with the task of directing, coordinating in

supervision and regulation for implementation of programs or projects. In some neccessary cases, on the basis of agreement with the donor, a Steering board may include representative of donor.

5. “ODA calling list" means a list of programs, projects and non-project financing amounts calling for ODA financing and concessional loans which is approved by competent authorities of Vietnam, has the consent with donors for financing, and serves as a basis for the managing agency to coordinate with donors in formulation of program or project dossil and non-project financing.

6. "Project" means a combination of interrelated proposals aiming to achieve one or several specified objectives and carried out in a given geographical area and within a given period on the basis of certain resources. Projects include investment projects and technical support projects.

7. "Investment project" means a combination of interrelated proposals for medium-or-long-term capital provision in order to carry out investment activities in a given geographical area and within a given period of time. Investment projects are of two types below:

a. “Construction investment project” means a combination of proposals related to the capital provision for new construction, expansion or renovation of construction works in order to develop, preserve, and improve the quality of works or products or services in a certain period.Construction investment projects are classified under important national projects and projects of group A, B, C as prescribed by law on investment in construction;

b. “Other investment projects”, which are other than construction investment projects specified in point a of this clause.

8. "Technical assistance project" means a project targeting at supporting institutional and capacity development or supplying technical input factors to prepare and implement investment programs or projects through activities of supplying experts, providing training, supporting equipment, data and records and organizing field visits and seminars.

9. "Program" means a combination of interrelated activities or projects which may relate to one or many different branches or fields, different geographical areas and different subjects, aim to achieve one or several specified objectives, which is performed through one or many stages.

10. "Important national program or project" means a program or project of which investment policy is decided by the National Assembly.

11. "Program associated with a policy framework" means a program associated with conditions on policies and solutions to reform the macro economy, a branch or domain which the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam commits to implement according to a given roadmap.

12. "Center program or project" means program or project including one managing agency keeping the general regulating role and the managing agencies of sub-projects.

13. "Global or regional program or project" (hereinafter abbreviated to "regional program or project") means a program or project financed by ODA and concessional loans to a group of countries in one or many geographical areas, in which has participation of Vietnam, in order to perform coordination activities aiming to achieve the certain targets for benefit of parties and general benefit of the region or world.

14. "Program or project dossil" means documents showing the conditions, necessity, target, content, result, essential activities, total capital, capital sources and structure, other sources, domestic financial mechanism and form of implementation management of program or project. For investment projects, project dossil is a feasibility study report.

15. "Non-project aid" means method of ODA capital provision without specific projects. Non-project aid is provided in money, kind, aid for procurement of goods, and experts.

16. "Budget assistance" means method providing ODA capitals and concessional loans, in which the assistance amounts are directly transfer in budget of State; managed and used in accordance with budget regulations and procedures of Vietnam and in conformity with the content agreed with the donor.

17. "Commercial loan" mean a loan under market conditions similar to conditions of export credit loan or mobilization on the international capital market.

18. " ODA and non-binding concessional loans" mean ODA loans and concessional loans without accompanying conditions related to the supply and procurement of goods and services from several providers or certain countries under regulation of donors.

19. "ODA and binding concessional loans" mean ODA loans and concessional loans with accompanying conditions related to the supply and procurement of goods and services from several certain suppliers or states under regulation of donors.

20. "International agreement on ODA and concessional loan" means a written agreement signed in the name of the State or the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and one or many donors on ODA and concessional loan-related matters. International agreements on ODA and concessional loan include:

a. "Framework international agreement on ODA and concessional loan," which means an international agreement on ODA and concessional loan expressing commitments on

general principles and conditions containing contents related to the strategy, policies, cooperation framework, priority orientations in the ODA and concessional loan provision and use; domains, ODA programs or projects approved to be financed; ODA and concessional loan framework conditions and commitments for programs or projects for one or many years; principles regarding procedures and plans for the management and implementation of programs or projects;

b. "Specific international agreement on ODA and concessional loan" which means an international agreement on ODA and concessional loan expressing commitments on financing a specific program or project or supporting the budget and containing major contents on objectives, activities and outcomes to be achieved, implementation plan, financing conditions, capital, capital structure, obligations, powers and responsibilities of each party, principles and standards to be complied with in the program or project management and implementation, and disbursement and payment conditions of loans for the program or project.

21. "Domestic contributed capital" means contributions made by the Vietnamese party in kind or money for preparing and implementing programs or projects and arranged from central budget, local budget, capital arranged by the project owner, contributions of beneficiaries and other domestic contributed capital.

22. "The private area" in this Decree is construed as the economic area outside of state.

Article 5. Forms of ODA and preferential loan provision

Forms of ODA and preferential loan provision include:

1. Support for budget.

2. Support for programs

3. Support for projects.

4. Non-project aid.

Article 6. The basic principal in management and use of ODA and concessional loans

1. ODA and concessional loans constitute source of the state budget and are used to support the implementation of priority socio-economic development targets of country and are reflected in the State budget in accordance with law.

2. The Government performs the uniform state management of ODA and concessional loans on the basis of democratic centralism in association with responsibility, power, management capability and initiative of sectors, levels; ensures coordinated management and close inspection and supervision of relevant agencies.

3. The attraction, management and use of ODA and concessional loans must be considered, balanced and selected in the overall development investment source aiming to achieve the highest and sustainable socio-economic effectiveness, and ensure the equal and justice principle, capability of spending capital, capability of paying debts and the safety of public debt, in which prioritize to use concessional loans for programs or projects which ability to directly recover capital.

4. The publicity, transparency and responsibility for explanation of ODA and concessional loan provision and use of these capitals are ensured.

5. The private area is facilitated in approaching with ODA and concessional loans on the basis of sharing benefits and risks between state and them.

6. The uniformity and consistency of legal documents of Vietanam and the harmony of process and procedures aplicable to the ODA and concessional loan donors are ensured.

7. The current provisions of Vietnamese law and treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Government or Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party are complied with. When the provisions of a treaty are different from those of Vietnamese law related on a same matter, the provisions of that treaty are applied.

Article 7. Priority domains for ODA and concessional loan use

1. Construction of synchronous, big-scale and modern economic infrastructure, including transport infrastructure (roadway, railway, airport, seaport and internal waterway); urban frastructure (urban traffic, water supply and drainage, urban environment hygiene, urban power frastructure); communication and technological frastructure; energy frastructure (prioritizing the development of renewable energy and new energy); irrigation infrastructure and dykes.

2. Development of social infrastructure including culture, health, education and training, volcational training, social security, poverty reduction, population and development.

3. Development of hi-tech and science, source technology and the science and technology development in some prioritized, concentrated domains, economic knowdlege and human resource with high quality.

4. Development of agriculture and rural areas, including the restructuring and development of agricultural economy, rural socio-economic frastructure, building new rural area.

5. Enhancement of institutional capacity and administrative reforms.

6. Protection of the environment and natural resources, prevention against and minimizing risks of diaster, reponse with climate changes, sustainable development and green grouth.

7. Support to push up commerce, investment, finance, bank, tourist and several the production and business domains aiming to strengthen the competitive ability of the economy.

8. Support for implementation of national target programs.

9. Several other prioritized domains under decisions of the Prime Minister.

Article 8. The process of mobilization, management and use of ODA and concessional loans

1. Formulation of and approval for the aid List.

2. Preparation, appraisal, approval of program or project dossil.

3. Signing International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

4. Organizing the implementation of programs or projects.

5. Supervision and assessment over programs or projects.

Article 9. ODA and concessional loan approach of private area

1. Forms of ODA and concessional loan approach of private area include:

a. Borrowing from system of domestic financial organizations or credit organizations through programs or projects of which credit limits or credit components are financed by ODA and concessional loans for implementation of activities in conformity with International treaties on these capital sources and comply with the loan process of financial organizations or credit organizations;

b. Participating in implementation of programs or projects in the priority domain in use of ODA and concessional loans of Goverment under form of being re-borrowed from the State budget;

c. Participating in implementation of programs or projects under form of public-private partner, of which the Government contributes by ODA and concessional loans;

d. Participating in plementation of programs or projects with target of support for private area of the managing agencies of programs or projects.

2. Conditions to receive ODA and concessional loans for private area:

a. Capability in management of implementation of programs or projects of project owner must be confirmed by the managing agencies of programs or projects or by agencies providing loans;

b. For case of re-borrowing the ODA and concessional loans: The financial plan of program or project and financial capability of the project owner must be appraised in conformity with current law and in accordance with guide of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 10. The domestic financial mechanism for use of ODA and concessional loans

The domestic financial mechanism for use of ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects implements as follows:

1. Allocation of the State budget: To apply to programs or projects on investment in infrastructure, social welfare or other domains which have no ability to recover directly capital and belong to the expenditure task of the State budget as prescribed in the Law on the State budget.

2. The State budget provides loans of entire or part of capital applying to the following cases:

a. Programs or projects which have ability to recover entire or a part of capital;

b. Programs or projects not belong to the expenditure task of the State budget;

c. Programs or projects of which the managing agencies are provincial People's Committees being subjects to re-borrow ODA and preferential loans of the Government.

3. In each specific case, the Government shall provide loans from ODA and concessional loans to provincial People's Committees for programs or projects falling in the expenditure task of local budget, provincial People's Committees shall arrange local budget to return loans to the Government.

Chapter 2.

FORMULATION OF AND APPROVAL FOR THE AID LIST

Article 11. Bases for ODA and concessional loan mobilization

ODA and concessional loan mobilization are performed on the basis of:

1. The socio-economic development strategies, master plans, plans of nationwide, branches, regions and localities.

2. The national strategy for public and foreign debts during 2011 – 2020 and the viewpoint till 2030.

3. Scheme on orientation for ODA and concessional loan attraction, management and use in each period.

4. National target programs and target programs of branches and localities.

5. Programs, strategies and orientations on cooperation between Vietnam and donors.

Article 12. Responsibility for ODA and concessional loan mobilization

1. The Ministry of Planning and Investment is the managing agency in ODA and concessional loan mobilization at national level, inter-sector, inter-locality.

2. Ministries, sectors shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies in holding ODA and concessional loan mobilization at sector level.

3. The provincial People's Committees shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies in holding ODA and concessional loan mobilization at local level.

4. The overseas representative agencies of Vietnam or representative of Vietnam in international organizations shall coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in ODA and concessional loan mobilization at host countries or those international organizations.

Article 13. Formulation of and approval for the aid List

1. Based on the ODA and concessional loan mobilization specified in Article 11 of this Decree, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, relevant agencies and each donor in formulation of coorperation orientations and domains prioritized for use of ODA and concessional loans, and report them to the Prime Minister.

2. On the basis of cooperation orientation and domains prioritized for use of ODA and concessional loans, demand of ODA and concessional loan mobilization of the managing agencies, conditions for provision of ODA and concessional loans of donors, the managing agencies shall send the Ministry of Planning and Investment Official Dispatch requesting for financing enclosed with proposal on programs or projects.

Based on the cooperation orientation with donors and domains prioritized for use of ODA and concessional loans of the Government, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies in selecting suitable proposals on programs or projects and notify the managing agencies in order to formulate the Schemes of programs or projects. Expenses for formulating Schemes of programs or projects are covered from

capital sources of the managing agencies, own capital of the project owners (if any) and other lawfull capital sources. For agencies allocated from the State budget, expenses for formulating Schemes of programs or projects are allocated from the State budget or support from the non-refundable aid ODA.

3. For the aid List under approval competence of the Prime Minister specified in clause 1 Article 14 of this Decree:

a. The managing agencies shall send a official dispatch to the Ministry of Planning and Investment in order to submit to the Prime Minister for approval for the aid List and enclosed with Scheme on programs or projects and documents on ability to arrange ODA capital and concessional loans of donors;

b. Based on the request official dispatch of the managing agency, within 05 working days, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall send a official dispatch to consult the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies for Scheme on programs or projects. Within 15 working days after receiving official dispatch requesting for consulting of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies shall send written advices to the Ministry of Planning and Investment.

Based on provision in Article 10 of this Decree, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall have opinion on the domestic financial mechanism principle applicable to programs or projects using the non-refundable aid ODA; the Ministry of Finance shall have opinion on the domestic financial mechanism principle applicable to programs or projects using the ODA and concessional loans;

c. Within 15 working days after receiving written advices of agencies, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall notify the managing agencies to coordinate with donors in completing Scheme on programs or projects. On the basis of completed scheme on programs or projects, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and approval for the aid List.

Within 05 days after receiving Decision on approval of the aid list of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall send a written notice on the aid list and enclosed with Scheme on programs or projects to donors;

4. For the aid List under approval competence of the managing agencies specified in clause 2 Article 14 of this Decree:

a. The managing agencies shall send a official dispatch, enclosed with Scheme on programs or projects and documents on ability to arrange non-refundable aid ODA of donors;

b. Within 10 working days after receiving official dispatch requesting for consulting, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies shall send written advices to the management agencies.

Based on provision in Article 10 of this Decree, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance to have opinion on the domestic financial mechanism applicable to the proposed programs or projects;

c. Within 10 working days after receiving written advices of agencies, the managing agencies shall coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and donors in completing Scheme on programs or projects and consider to decide on approval of the aid List.

Within 05 working days after the aid List is approved, the managing agencies shall send Decision on approving the aid List and enclosed with Scheme on project program to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies for monitoring and general summarization; and send a written notice on the aid List enclosed with the Scheme on programs or projects to donors.

Article 14. Competence of approval for the aid List

1. The Prime Minister shall approve for an aid List in the following cases:

a. Programs or projects using ODA and concessional loans; non-project aid using ODA loans;

b. The center programs or projects; programs or projects associated with policy framework; programs or projects in security, defense, religion;

c. The non-refundable aid ODA with aid capital scale equal to 1 million USD or more;

d. The technical support for preparation of programs or projects borrowing ODA and concessional loans;

e. Aid for procurement of goods subject to management of state.

2. The managing agencies shall approve the aid List for cases orther than provision in clause 1 of this Article.

Article 15. Participation of regional programs or projects

1. The managing agencies shall have document sent to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, enclosed with dossil and documents of regional programs or projects, in which clearly state rights and obligations of participants. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant

agencies to submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision on Vietnam's participation.

2. If the managing agencies of regional programs or projects have not yet been defined, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies to submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision on Vietnam's participation and the managing agencies for these programs or projects.

Article 16. Scheme on programs or projects and Scheme on non-project aids

1. Scheme on programs or projects is a document which describes in general the conditions, necessity, target, content, result, essential activities, estimated total capital, capital sources and structure, proposal for domestic financial mechanism and form of implementation management of program or project. The form of Scheme on programs or projects is stated in the Annex IIa of this Decree.

2. Scheme on non-project aid is a document which describes in general the aid which is not attached with a specific project and provided under form in kind, money or expert. The form of Scheme on non-project aid is stated in the Annex IIb of this Decree.

Article 17 The preceding performed activities

In necessary case and on the basis of consent with donors, the managing agencies may propose the preceding performed activities in the stage of preparing, pre-implementation of programs or projects, including:

1. Activities allowed performing after the Scheme on programs or projects is approved by competent authorities:

a. Establishment of the project management board;

b. Formulation and submission to competent authorities for approving the resettlement policy frame in the course of appraisal and approval of the program or project dossil;

c. Preparation of plans on tendering, documents of tendering, dossier of tender invitation.

2. Activities allowed to perform in stage since the program or project dossil is approved by competent authorities untill a specific International treaty on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects come into effect, including:

a. Approval of the tender plan, dossier of tender invitation, organizing tender and approving the tender result, contract negotiation for bidding package of procurement of goods and construction and installment for activities performed in 12 start months of programs or projects and some bidding package of advisory (advisory of project

management, advisory of technical design, advisory of supervision, advisory of resettlement);

b. Contracts of procurement of goods, construction and installment, advisory of bidding packages specified in point a this clause are signed only after a specific International treaty on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects comes into effect.

Article 18. Content of Decision on approval for the aid List

A decision on approval for the aid List of competent authority includes the principal content as follows:

1. Name of programs or projects and donors, co-financing organizations.

2. Name of the managing agencies, project owners.

3. Targets and key results of programs or projects.

4. The maximum period for implementation of programs or projects.

5. The capital limit of programs or projects (non-refundable aid ODA, ODA loans, concessional loans and domestic contributed capital).

6. Domestic financial source and mechanism for programs or projects.

7. The preceding performed activities (if any).

Article 19. Amending and supplementing Decision on approval for the aid List

In the course of appraisal, implementation, if programs or projects change content in comparison with the Decision on approval for the aid List of competent authorities (other than content specified in clause 7 Article 17 of this Decree):

1. For the aid List under approval competence of the Prime Minister: On the basis of consent with donors and at proposal of the managing agencies, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall consult the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies, submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision on amendments.

2. For the aid List under approval competence of the managing agencies: On the basis of consent with donors, the managing agencies shall consult the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies before considering and approving amendments.

In case amendments and supplementations to programs or projects fall beyond the approval competence for the aid List, the managing agencies shall comply with provision in clause 1 of this Article.

Chapter 3.

PREPARATION, APPRAISAL AND APPROVAL OF PROGRAM OR PROJECT DOSSIL

Article 20. Tasks of the managing agencies in preparation, appraisal and approval of program or project dossil

After having Decision on approving the aid List and written aid commitment of donors, the managing agencies have the following tasks:

1. Issuing decision on project owner.

2. Directing the project owner to perform the tasks assigned as prescribed in Article 21 of this Decree.

3. Allocating force sources under their competence for preparation of programs or projects.

4. Holding appraisal and approval of program or project dosil under their competence specified in clause 2 Article 24; Article 25, 26 and 27 of this Decree.

Article 21. Tasks of the project owner in preparation, appraisal and approval of program or project dossil

The project owner has task to coordinate with donors in preparation, formulation of program or project dossil as prescribed in Article 22, 23 of this Decree and complete dossier to do procedures for appraisal and approval of program or project dossil as prescribed in Article 25, 26 and 27 of this Decree.

Article 22. Content of program or project dossil

1. Program or project dossil is formulated on the basis of content of Scheme on programs or projects under the aid List approved by competent authority.

2. The form of dossil of investment project (feasibility study report) is stated in the Annex IIIa; the dossil of technical support project is stated in the Annex IIIa; the program dossil is stated in the Annex IIIc; the dossil of center program or project is stated in the Annex IIId of this Decree.

In case the dossil of programs or projects is formulated according to the form of donors, the project owner must count the abovementioned content in the course of coordination with donors to make this dossil, ensure the harmony of process and procedures between Vietnam and donors.

Article 23. Capital for preparation of program or project

1. The aid List serves as basis for making plan and arranging capital for preparation of program or project. Capital for preparation of program or project includes the following amounts:

a. Expenses for study, investigation, survey, collecting, analyzing and summarizing of initial figures;

b. Expenses for formulating, completing the dossil of programs or projects, including expenses for hiring advisory and translation services;

c. Expenses for appraisal of program or project dossil;

d. Expenses for training and improving the capabilities of personnel to work as the core in program or project management;

e. Expenses for the preceding performed activities on the basis of Decision on approval for the aid List of competent authorities.

2. For programs or projects belong to case to be allocated from the State budget: The project owner shall make a plan on capital for preparation of programs or projects in order to summarize in the annual common budget plan of the managing agency. The process of approval and allocation of capital for preparation of programs or projects shall comply with provisions of law on the State budget.

In case time for making plan on capital for preparation of programs or projects does not coincide with time of making the annual budget plan, the managing agency must balance in total capital for preparation of programs or projects which have been allocated; in case it fails to self-balance this capital source, it shall send a written request to the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance for consideration and decision on adding budget.

3. For programs or projects belong to case to be borrowed entirely or partly or allocated partly from the State budget: The project owner shall self-arrange capital for preparation of program or project. in case the project owner fails to self-balance this capital source, it shall submit to its managing agency for consideration and decision under competence.

4. In case donors support capital for preparation of programs or projects, the project owner shall report to its managing agency for submision and approval according to current provision and put in the annual plan on capital for preparation of programs or projects of the managing agency.

Article 24. Competence to approve the dossil of program or project

Competence to approve the dossil of program or project (competence to decide investment for investment projects) is stipulated as follows:

1. The Prime Minister shall approve:

a. Dossil of important national programs or projects;

b. Dossil of programs associated with policy framework; programs or projects in security, defense, religion.

2. Heads of the managing agencies shall approve dossil of programs or projects not specified in clause 1 of this Article.

Article 25. Appraisal of program or project dossil

1. For dossil of programs or projects under the approval competence of the Prime Minister:

a. Important national programs or projects: The appraisal is complied with current regulations on important national programs or projects;

b. Programs associated with policy framework; programs or projects in security, defense or religion: The managing agencies shall hold appraisal for dossil of programs or projects and submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and approval.

2. For dossil of programs or projects under the approval competence of head of the managing agencies: The managing agencies shall hold appraisal and approval for dossil of programs or projects.

3. Content and process of appraisal of program or project dossil:

a. For investment project, content and process on appraisal are complied with current regulations;

b. For other programs or projects not specified in point a of this clause, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall guide content and process of appraisal;

c. For programs or projects re-borrowing from ODA and concessional loans, the appraisal of financial plan of programs or projects and financial capability of the project owner are complied with provisions in Law on Public Debt Management and other relevant legal documents and guides of the Ministry of Finance.

4. In the course of appraisal, agencies, focal units must consult relevant agencies, consider the order, procedures and progress of appraisal of donors in order to ensure the neccesary coordination and harmony, consider contents agreed with donors, appraisal opinions of donors or their representatives. The consent or different opinion among parties must be reflected in the appraisal report.

5. Appraisal agencies or focal units are responsible for the appraisal result of program or project dossil; agencies participating in appraisal are responsible for content of program or project dossil related to their functions and tasks in accordance with law.

Article 26. Appraisal dossier of program or project dossil

A dossier requesting for Appraisal of program or project dossil includes:

1. The written request for the appraisal of the program or project dossil, made by the managing agency (for programs and projects subject to approval by the Prime Minister) or by the project owners (for programs or projects subject to approval by managing agencies);

2. A decision on approval for the aid List of competent authority.

3. Dossil of program or project.

4. For programs or projects subject to re-borrowing, the project owner enclose with documents proving the financial capability, plan on debt payment and other documents as guided by the Ministry of Finance.

5. The written replies given by the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and concerned agencies, donors (if any) in the process of preparing the dossil of program or project.

6. Documents in foreign language must be enclosed with Vietnamese translations.

Article 27. Time limit for appraisal and approval of the program or project dossil

1. The appraisal time limit for dossil of programs or projects is counted from the day of receiving full and valid dossier:

a. For important national programs or projects: Not exceeding 90 working days;

b. For investment projects of group A: Not exceeding 40 working days;

c. For investment projects of group B: Not exceeding 30 working days;

d. For investment projects of group C and other programs or projects: Not exceeding 20 working days;

2. Within 10 working days, after receiving the appraisal report of agencies, units assigned appraisal, competent authorities shall consider and decide approval of the program or project dossil.

3. Within 5 working days after the dossil of programs or projects is approved by competent authorities, the managing agencies shall notify to donors and project owner on the approval result, concurrently send the approval decision (original or

authenticated copy) enclosed with dossil of programs or projects approved and affixed with the managing agency's integrity seal between the pages to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies.

Chapter 4.

SIGNING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON ODA AND CONCESSIONAL LOANS

Article 28. Bases for proposing the signing of specific international agreements on ODA and concessional loans

1. Bases for proposing the signing of framework international agreements on ODA and concessional loans are result of mobilization, strategy and policy on development cooperation, domains which are prioritized for ODA and concessional loans and already unified between Vietnam and donors.

2. Bases for proposing the signing of specific international agreements on ODA and concessional loans are dossil of program and project already approved by competent authorities.

3. The signing of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans shall comply with provisions of the Law on Conclusion, Accession to and Implementation of Treaties and the Law on Public Debt Management.

Article 29. Tasks and powers of the Prime Minister on signing international treaties on oda and concessional loans

The Prime Minister shall, on behalf of the Government, implement tasks and powers as follows:

1. Reporting the State president before negotiating, signing International treaties in the name of State and the international treaties in the name of the Government relating to ODA and concessional loans which are required approval.

2. Deciding on carrying out negotiation, signing international treaties on ODA and concessional loans in the name of State or Government.

3. Deciding on approval for international treaties on ODA and concessional loans in the name of Government.

4. Submitting to the State president for consideration and approval of international treaties relating to ODA and concessional loans in case they are concluded in the name of State and the international treaties in the name of the Government relating to ODA and concessional loans which are required approval.

Article 30. Agencies proposing for the signing of international agreements on ODA and concessional loans

1. The Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy, Ministries, Ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies shall be agencies proposing the Prime Minister for the signing of specific International treaties on the non-refundable aid ODA for programs or projects of their agencies, other than case specified in clause 3 of this Article.

2. The Ministry of Finance shall be agency proposing and submitting the Prime Minister for the signing specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans, except ODA and concessional loans specified in clause 3 of this Article.

3. The State bank of Vietnam shall be agency proposing and submitting the Prime Minister for the signing specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the World Bank, Aia Development Bank, International Currency Fund and other international currency financial organizations of which representative is the State bank of Vietnam.

4. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall be agency proposing and submitting the Prime Minister for the signing International treaties on ODA and concessional loans in the following cases:

a. Framework International treaties on ODA and concessional loans;

b. Specific International treaties on non-refundable aid ODA for programs or projects or agencies not specified in clause 1 of this Article, except the non-refundable aid ODA of World Bank, Asia Development Bank, International Currency Fund and other international currency financial organizations specified in clause 3 of this article.

Article 31. The order of and procedures for signing International treaties on ODA and concessional loans

1. The proposing agencies shall consult relevant agencies, the inspection opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the appraisal opinion of the Ministry of Justice, and summarize and submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision on negotiation, signing of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

2. The Prime Minister shall report the State president and decide negotiation and signing of international treaties regarding ODA and concessional loans in the name of State and international treaties in the name of the Government which are required approval.

3. Agencies assigned by the Prime Minister for taking main responsibility for negotiation and carrying out negotiation on draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with donors.

4. Based on the negotiation result in conformity with content of draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans which have been accepted and authorized for signing by the Prime Minister, the person who is authorized by the Prime Minister shall carry out the signing of International treaties with representative of donor.

In case the negotiation result has changes in comparison to content of a draft International treaty on ODA and concessional loans which has been accepted by the Prime Minister, the proposing agency shall consult relevant agencies and submit to the Prime Minister for decision on the signing of that International treaty.

5. In case after signing an International treaty, it must be approved or ratified, the proposing agency shall consult relevant agencies and submit to the Prime Minister for approval or submit to the State president for ratification.

Article 32. The order of and procedures for authorization to negotiate and sign the specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the same donor

1. On the basis of summarizing opinions of relevant agencies and donors, the agencies proposing shall submit to the Prime Minister for authorization for one or many representatives to negotiate and sign the specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the same donors. Dossier to submit to the Prime Minister includes the following documents:

a. A report of the agency proposing and submitting the Prime Minister for authorization for one or many representatives to negotiate and sign the specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the same donors.

b. A copy of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans signed with the same donor or form of draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the same donor including principal content and plan to select specific matter (if any);

c. Written opinions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, other relevant agencies and donors.

2. Based on decision of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall carry out the external procedures for granting written authorizations for negotiating and signing International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the same donor.

Article 33. Dossier to submit the Prime Minister for negotiation, signing, approval of international treaties on ODA and concessional loans

1. Dossier of agency proposing and submitting to the Prime Minister for the negotiation and signing of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans including the following documents:

a. Report of the agency proposing and submitting to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision on the negotiation and signing of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans;

b. Dossil of programs or projects enclosed with decision on approval by competent authorities.

c. Draft International treaties, enclosed with Vietnamese translation in case those International treaties are signed only in foreign language;

d. Written opinions of relevant agencies, the inspection opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the appraisal opinion of the Ministry of Justice regarding those draft International treaties.

2. Dossier of agency proposing and submitting to the Prime Minister for the negotiation and signing of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans which have been signed in the name of the Government including the following documents:

a. Report of agency proposing the Prime Minister for consideration and approval of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans which have been signed in the name of the Government with donors;

b. Copy of International treaties, enclosed with Vietnamese translation in case those International treaties are signed only in foreign language;

c. Written opinions of relevant agencies;

d. Expected plans to perform in case the signed International treaties have no provisions on this content.

Article 34. Dossier to submit the Prime Minister for consideration and submit to the State president for ratification of international treaties on ODA and concessional loans

1. Report of agency proposing the Prime Minister for consideration and submitting the State president for ratification of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans which have been signed with the donor.

2. Draft report of the Prime Minister to submit to the State president for ratification of international treaties.

3. Copy of International treaties, enclosed with Vietnamese translation in case those International treaties are signed only in foreign language.

4. Written opinions of relevant agencies.

5. Expected plans to perform in case the signed International treaties have no provisions on this content.

Article 35. Amendment, supplementation and extension of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans

1. For amendment, supplementation and extension of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans which are required ratification after signing Regulations in the Law on Conclusion, Accession to and Implementation of Treaties and the Law on Public Debt Management shall be implemented.

2. For amendment, supplementation and extension of international treaties on ODA and concessional loans in the name of Government not specified in clause 1 of this Article;

a. In case it is required to sign a new International treaty in the name of Government: The proposing agency shall submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision according to the orders and procedures specified in Article 31 of this Decree;

b. In case through exchanging letter, diplomatic note with the donors:

For the amendment, supplementation and extension of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans in the name of the Government which increase the obligation on foreign debt payment of the Government (such as interest, loan duration, loan level, charges) or, change other commitments of the Government in comparison with previous time, the proposing agency shall collect written opinions of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and other relevant agencies to summarize and submit the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

For the amendments, supplementations which not increase the obligation on foreign debt payment of the Government (such as interest, loan duration, loan level, charges) or, not change other commitments of the Government in comparison with previous time, the proposing agency shall decide amendments, supplementations on the basis of written opinions of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and other relevant agencies. The proposing agencies shall report on their decisions to the Prime Minister. In case agencies have different opinions, the proposing agencies shall submit to the Prime Minister for decsion.

c. The proposing agencies shall notify with the donors, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant agencies of amendments, supplementations or extension of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans. In case it is required for notification by diplomatic note by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the proposing agencies shall coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to finish procedures for the external notification regarding these amendments and supplementations or this extension.

Chapter 5.

MANAGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS

Article 36. Forms of management of programs or projects

The managing agencies shall decide selection of one of the following forms of management of programs or projects:

1. The managing agencies with role as the project owner directly managing programs or projects.

2. The project owner shall directly manage programs or projects.

3. The project owner shall hire an advisory organization to manage programs or projects.

Article 37. Tasks and powers of the managing agencies in management of implementation of programs or projects

1. To decide the organization of the management apparatus for implementation of programs or projects.

2. To approve the master plan on performing programs or projects; to sum up and approve the annual allocation plan of programs or projects.

3. To perform the tender as prescribed by current law on tender.

4. To supervise and assess the situation of implementation, to ensure programs or projects performed in acordance with the schedule, quality and reach the targets having been set out.

5. To take responsibility for loss, waste, corruption and wrongs or violations in the management and use of ODA and concessional loans under their management competence.

6. To perform other tasks and powers as prescribed by law, International treaties on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects.

Article 38. Tasks and powers of the project owners in management of implementation of programs or projects

1. To organize the apparatus for management and performance of programs or projects on the basis of decision of the managing agencies.

2. To take responsibility for effective management and use of aid sources of programs or projects from the preparation, performance untill the programs or projects are put into use and operation.

3. To make and submit to the managing agencies for approval of the master plan on performing programs or projects; to approve the annual performance plan of programs or projects in order to serve as basis for approval of the annual allocation plan of the managing agencies.

Especially for programs or projects re-borrowing ODA and concessional loans from the Government, domestic contributed capital is self-arranged by the project owner, the project owner is responsible for the making and approval of its annual capital plan.

4. To formulate the action plan for each quarter in order to serve for the administration, supervision and assessment over programs or projects.

5. To organize appraisal; approval of technical design, total estimation and estimation of work items (for project on works construction investment).

6. To perform the tender as prescribed by current law on tender.

7. To negotiate, conclude, supervise the performance of contracts and handle violations of contract.

8. To coordinate with the local authorities to perform compensation, assistance and resettlement as prescribed by law, specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects (for construction investment projects).

9. To supervise and assess programs or projects aiming to ensure that programs or projects are performed in acordance with the schedule, quality and reach the targets as set out.

10. Under their management competence, to take responsibility for loss, waste, corruption and wrongs or violations in the management and performance of programs or projects causing the socio-economic or environmental damages, influence to the target and general effectiveness of programs or projects.

11. For programs or projects applicable to the re-borrowing mechanism, the project owner shall return fully and timely the re-borrowed capital under conditions of re-borrowing as agreed.

12. Other task and powers as prescribed by law, International treaties on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects.

Article 39. Establishment of the project management board

1. In case of directly managing programs or projects as prescribed in clauses 1 and 2 Article 36 of this Decree, within 30 working days after the program or project is approved by competent authority, the project owner shall issue a decision on establishment of the project management board.

2. The establishment of the project management board must consider the use ability of the professional project management boards or the existing project management boards of the project owner for reduction of expenses on management and use of capability and experiences of the project managing staff.

3. For the preceding performed activities regarding establishment of the project management board: shall comply with clause 1 Article 17 of this Decree.

4. Within 15 working days after having decision on establishment of the project management board, the project owner shall issue a Regulation on organization and opertion of the project management board. In case International treaties on ODA and concessional loans for programs or projects signed with donors have provisions on organizational structure of project management, tasks and powers of the project management board, these provisions must be concretized and shown fully in the Regulation on organization and operation of the project management board.

Article 40. Tasks and powers of the project management board

1. The project owner shall assign the tasks and powers to the project management board on the basis of decision on establishment of the project management board.

The project owner may authorize to the project management board for decision or signing of documents under its competence in the course of implementation management. This authorization must be specified in the Decision on establishment of the project management board or in the specific authorization documents of the project owner.

2. The project management board may be assigned task to manage many programs or projects, but it must be accepted by the project owner and ensure the principle: Each program or project is not interrupted, managed and made finalization in accordance with current laws. In case the project management board fail to qualify for performance of several parts of project management and supervision, it may hire advisory service to perform this work with the acceptance of the project owner.

3. The project management board shall have the following specific tasks:

a. To support the project owner in making the master plan and the annual detailed plan on performance of programs or projects;

b. To support the project owner in preparation for implementation and implementation of programs or projects;

c. To support the project owner in performance of tender activities and contract management;

d. To support the project owner in the disbursement work, the financial and asset management of programs or projects;

dd. To follow up and assess the situation of performance of programs or projects;

e. To prepare for acceptance of and handing over the output results of programs or projects by the project owner after completion; finish the audit work, hand over assets of programs or projects; make the ending report and finalization statements of programs or projects;

g. To perform other tasks in the framework of programs or projects assigned by the project owner.

Article 41. The hiring of advisory service for the project management

1. In case the project owner hire advisory service for management of programs or projects as prescribed in clause 3 Article 36 of this Decree, that advisory organization must be eligible and have sufficient ability of organization and management in conformity with the scale and nature of programs or projects. The tasks and powers of the project management advisory organization shall be performed on the basis of contract of hiring advisory. The project management advisory organization is entitled to hire advisory organizations or individuals to participate in management but must be accepted by the project owner and in conformity with the signed contract of hiring advisory.

2. The project owner shall select and sign contract with a project management advisory organization which is eligible and has sufficient ability of organization and management in order to assist the project owner in project management. When applying forms of hiring advisory service for project management, the project owner still must use the professional units in its apparatus or appoint a focal unit in order to inspect, supervise performance of contract by the project management adviser.

3. The project management advisory organization has responsibility for realization of affairs and commitments under the contract signed with the project owner and compliance with current regulations of relevant laws.

Article 42. Cases not required for establishment of the project management board

The project owner may not establish a project management board and use its professional apparatus for management, administration of programs or projects or hire the persons with professional skills and experiences in order to assist it in management and performance of programs or projects in the following cases:

1. The technical support programs or projects using the non-refundable aid ODA with the total capital (included domestic contributed capital) of less than USD 200,000.

2. The programs or projects using the non-refundable aid ODA with the total investment level (included domestic contributed capital) of less than USD 350,000.

3. The regional programs or projects, sector programs, budget assistance and the non-project aid amounts.

Article 43. Domestic contributed capital for the performance preparation and the performance of programs or projects

1. Programs or projects must be ensured sufficient domestic contributed capital for the performance preparation and the performance of programs or projects (included the preceding performed activities, if any). The capital source, capital level and mechanism of domestic contributed capital must be suitable with content stated in the dossil of program or project which have been approved by competent authorities.

2. Domestic contributed capital for the performance preparation and the performance of programs or projects may include the following amounts:

a. Expenses for activities of the management board of programs or projects (salary, bonus, allowances, office, working instruments and administrative expenses);

b. Expenses for the design appraisal, approval of total estimation, completion of procedures for investment, construction and other necessary administrative procedures;

c. Expenses relating to the course of selecting contractor;

d. Expenses for conferences, workshops, training and coaching the professional operations for management and performance of programs or projects;

dd. Expenses for receiving and popularizing technology, experiences and international skills;

e. Expenses for propagation, advertisement of programs or projects and community activities;

g. Payments for tax of all kinds, customs charges, insurance premiums in accordance with current regulation;

h. Interest payments, deposits, commitment charges and other relevant charges payable to foreign parties;

i. Expenses for receiving equipment and domestic transport (if any);

f. Expenses for audit;

l. Expenses for performing several basic activities of programs or projects (survey, technical design, construction; compensation, clearance and resettlement; construction of several work items, procurement of several equipment);

m. Expenses for supervision and assessment activities; quality supervision and testing, acceptance for handing over and finalization of programs or projects;

n. The provision expenses and other resonable expenses.

3. For programs or projects belong to case to be allocated from the State budget: The managing agencies shall balance domestic contributed capital in their annual budget estimates as prescribed by current law and clearly delimitate according to the capital source for fundamental construction, non-business administrative operations corresponding to the expenditure content of programs or projects; ensure the full and timely provision of domestic contributed capital in conformity with the progress prescribed in the dossil of programs or projects which has been approved by competent authorities, in conformity with regulation of law on the State budget and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

4. For programs or projects re-borrowing from the State budget and programs or project which are partly allocated and re-borrowed: The project owner shall self-allocate domestic contributed capital or submit to the managing agencies for decision in order to ensure full domestic contributed capital for programs or projects before signing contract of re-borrowing.

5. For programs or projects subject to allocation from the State budget with the time of approval or signing not coincided with the term of making the annual budget estimates, and have not yet been allocated domestic contributed capital: The managing agencies shall have a written request to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance for handling under competence or submit to competent authorities for adding in the annual budget estimates.

In case time for making plan on domestic contributed capital for preparing and performing programs or projects considered for aid does not coincide with the term of making the annual budget plan, the managing agency shall balance in the total allocated capital. In case a managing agency fails to self-balance, it shall have a written to send to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance for consideration and decision on capital advance allocation and deduction later in the next annual plan.

6. In case the annual domestic contributed capital which has been allocated from the central budget for programs or projects are not used up, the managing agencies may transfer for other programs or projects in need after the agencies competent to allocate capital approve in accordance with current regulation.

Article 44. The advance capital for the performance of programs or projects

In case of having a emergency demand on the advance capital for performance of several work items of programs or projects subject to be allocated from the State budget, which have had the commitment on aid from ODA and concessional loans and have been inscribed in the annual financial plan but have not yet withdrawn ODA and concessional loans, the Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance in consideration and decision on advance payment from the State budget on the basis of the written explaination of the managing agency and written commitment of the donor for withdrawal of these advance capital. State Treasuries of all levels shall withdraw this capital after the ODA and concessional loans are disbursed to allocate for those work items.

Article 45. Taxes and charges for programs or projects

Taxes and charges applicable to programs or projects shall comply with current regulations on taxes and charges, International treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is difference between provisions of domestic law and a treaty, such treaty will prevail. The Ministry of Finance shall specify this matter.

Article 46. Compensation, assistance and resettlement

1. Compensation, assistance and resettlement in programs or projects shall comply with current regulations and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is difference between provisions of domestic law and a treaty, such treaty will prevail.

2. Dossier to submit a plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement of a program or project must have official commitment in writing of a competent agency for progress, time limit to complete compensation, assistance and resettlement in conformity with the implementation progress of each bidding package of program or project.

Article 47. Tender

1. Tender for performance of programs or projects shall comply with current regulations and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is difference between provisions of domestic law and a treaty, such treaty will prevail.

2. For the preceding performed activities related to tender work specified in the Decision on approval for the aid List: The managing agencies and project owners shall carry out the preceding performed activities related to the tender work specified in Article 17 of this Decree.

Article 48. Amendments and supplementations to content of programs or projects and use of surplus capital during the course of implementation of programs or projects

1. Case of amendments and supplementations making content in Decision on approval for the aid List changed: The managing agencies shall comply with Article 19 of this Decree.

On the basis of consent on changes in content of Decision on approval of the aid list by competent authorities, the managing agencies shall carry out procedures related to the approval of dossil of amended and supplemented programs or projects.

2. In case amendments and supplementations to content of programs or projects lead to amendments and supplementations, extension of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans, the proposing agencies shall comply with provision in Article 35 of this Decree.

3. The use of surplus capital (ODA and concessional loans) arising during the course of implementation of programs or projects including the surplus capital after tender, surplus capital due to changes of exchange rates, interest, provision capital not yet been allocated and other surplus capitals shall comply as follows:

a. For cases of using surplus in scope of programs or projects: on the basis of agreement with donors, the managing agencies shall decide use of surplus capital in accordance with current regulations;

b. For case of using surplus capital for performance of new programs or projects toward priority aiming to promote effectiveness of programs or projects performing: On the basis of agreement with donors, the managing agencies shall send a document to the Ministry of Planning and Investment enclosed with Scheme of new programs or projects. The next steps relating to the approval of the aid list shall comply with clauses 3 and 4 Article 13 of this Decree.

Article 49. Management of construction, acceptance, handing over, audit and finalization

1. For investment projects, the appraisal, approval of construction design and total estimates, grant of construction permit, quality control of works, acceptance, handing over, waranty, insurance of constructions shall comply with current regulations on investment management and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is difference between provisions of domestic law and a treaty, such treaty will prevail.

2. For technical support programs or projects, after finishing, the managing agencies shall organize acceptance and carry out the necessary measures in order to further

operate and develop the attained results as well as comply with regulations of current laws on financial management and management of assets of programs or projects.

3. The audit, finalization of programs or projects must be complied with current regulations and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party or at the request of donors. In cases where there is difference between provisions of domestic law and a treaty, such treaty will prevail.

Article 50. Handling of contract disputes

In case of happening disputes relating to contract during the course of implementation of programs or projects, parties shall negotiate for settlement. In case of failing to reach agreement between parties, the settlement of disputes shall be performed through mediation, arbitration or Court as prescribed in contract or provision of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects, relevant international agreement and law.

Chapter 6.

SUPERVISION AND ASSESSMENT OVER PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS

Article 51. Supervision over programs or projects

Supervision over programs or projects includes activities of following up and checking the course of performance of programs or projects aiming to ensure the attaining of targets and effectiveness of programs or projects, of which:

1. Following up programs or projects includes regular and periodical activities of management levels in order to update all information related to situation of performance of programs or projects; classifying and analyzing information; timely proposing for the handling plans aiming to ensure the performance in accordance with target, progress and quality in the force source framework of programs or projects.

2. Checking of program or project includes: The periodical activities under plans or the irregular activities aim to check the compliance of regulations on management, timely detect wrongs, weakness in performance of regulations on Vietnamese laws and specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans; propose to competent authorities for handling of wrongs, violations and supervision over realization of remedial measures.

Article 52. Assessment over programs or projects

1. Assessment over programs or projects include periodical activities, all-sided, system and objective consideration on suitability, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainable level of programs or projects in order to have necessary adjustment and experiences to apply to the next realization stages and other programs or projects.

2. The assessment is carried out periodically and irregularly (in necessary case). Depend on each specific case and under the agreement with donors, the assessment stages may include:

a. Initial assessment: Being carried out as soon as beginning performance of programs or projects aiming to consider practical changes in comparison with the approves dossil of programs or projects in order to have handling measures;

b. Middle-period assessment: Being carried out in the middle of period of performance of programs or projects aiming to consider situation of performance till time of assessment in order to have the necessary adjustment;

c. The ending assessment: Being carried out as soon as ending performance of programs or projects in order to consider all course of performance, serve as basis for making report ending programs or projects;

d. Impact assessment: Being performed within 3 years, after the programs or projects are put into operation and use in order to consider the effectiveness, sustainability and impacts in comparison with the target set out at the start time of programs or projects.

3. In order to assure the objectiveness and transparence, the assessment must be carried out by expert or group of independence experts, advisers hired or recruited according to current regulations, having sufficient qualification and necessary experiences (except the initial assessment may be performed by the project management board). The project owners must coordinate with donors in defining time and funding for the assessment at the stage of formulation of the dossil of programs or projects.

4. Plan on performing the assessment must be formulated in the dossil of programs or projects and must be comformable with nature of programs or projects.

Article 53. Responsibility of the managing agencies in supervision and assessment

1. To organize the setting up and operation of the supervision and assessment system of programs or projects at their level, to organize the examination of these programs or projects at least once each year and allocate the necessary sources for the supervision and assessment.

2. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in supervision and assessment over programs or projects at national level.

3. To perform the report regime in accordance with current regulations and guides of the Ministry of Planning and Investment.

4. To reply fully and timely for proposals of the project owners stated in reports on implementation schedule and reports on the assessment result of programs or projects; to coordinate with donors and relevant agencies to carry out irregular assessments in necessary case.

5. To organize the impact assessment for programs or projects under their competence according to the annual plan on impact assessment of the Ministry of Planning and Investment.

6. To share information via the supervision and assessment system of programs or projects at the level of managing agencies in order to ensure the transparence and enlist the community's supervision.

Article 54. Responsibility of the project owners in supervision and assessment

1. To organize the setting up and operation of the supervision and assessment system at the level of project owners and allocate the necessary sources for this work; to appoint divisions in charge of regular realization of the supervision and assessment for their programs or projects.

2. To organize the supervision and assessment in accordance with the plans already approved in the dossil of programs or projects.

3. To timely handle difficulties or problems under their competence and proposals stated in the assessment reports In case of falling beyond their competence, to submit to the managing agencies to have the handling measures.

4. To perform the report regime in accordance with current regulations and guides of the Ministry of Planning and Investment.

5. To hire advisory services to carry out assessment on the basis of plan on supervision and assessment stated in the dossil of programs or projects.

6. To share information via the supervision and assessment system of programs or projects at the level of project owners in order to ensure the transparence and enlist the community's supervision.

Article 55. Responsibility of the project management board in monitoring and assessment

1. To set up an internal information system, collect and storage fully information, data, dossiers, documents, books, vouchers of programs or projects, reports of contractors,

changes in policies, laws of Vietnam and regulations of donors relating to the management of programs or projects.

2. To make the realization reports in accordance with regulation, supply, share information via the supervision and assessment system of sector, local and national levels.

3. To support the project owners in supervision and assessment over programs or projects.

Article 56. Responsibility of the Ministry of Planning and Investment in supervision and assessment

The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall be the focal agency to assist the Prime Minister in organization of supervision and assessment over ODA and concessional loans at the national level, have the following specific tasks:

1. To organize the setting up and operation of the supervision and assessment system at the national level and arrange the necessary force sources for this work.

2. To assume the prime responsibility for making the annual plan on supervision and assessment over ODA and concessional loans at the national level and coordinate with Ministries, sectors, localities and donors in performance of this plan.

3. To timely handle the difficulties under its competence stated in reports of the project owners, the managing agencies and the donors; to give out solutions in order to improve situation of performance of programs or projects and increase the effective use of ODA and concessional loans.

4. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies in supervision over the compliance with law and specific International treaties of ODA and concessional loans, the effective use of capital for programs or projects. In the necessary case, to establish an inter-sector work delegation to directly work with the managing agencies and the project owners regarding solutions to remedy difficulties during the course of implementation of programs or projects in order to ensure the progress and effective investment. For matters fall beyond its competence, to submit the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

5. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the managing agencies and donors in selecting programs or projects in order to put in the annual plan on impact assessment.

6. To share information via the supervision and assessment system of programs or projects at the national level in order to ensure the transparence and enlist the community's supervision.

Article 57. The regime of report on situation of receiving and using ODA and concessional loan use

1. The project owner level:

The project owner shall make reports on situation of performance of programs or projects and send them to the managing agencies, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance, Ministries managing relevant sectors, the provincial People's Committees where perform programs or projects and donors, including:

a. Month report, within 10 days after ending month (just apply to programs or projects under the approval competence of the Prime Minister and investment project of group A);

b. Quarter report, within 15 days after ending quarter;

c. Annual report, not later than January 31 of the next year;

d. The ending report, within 6 months after ending performance of programs or projects;

e. Reports on changes (if any) in comparison with content of specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans already concluded.

Reports to donors are performed in accordance with agreements in specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans of programs or projects.

2. The level of managing agencies:

Within 20 days after each quarter, the managing agencies shall make the summarization report on mobilization, receipt and use of ODA and concessional loans, report on assessing programs or projects under their management competence and send to the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for summarization under their assigned functions and tasks.

3. The national level:

The following agencies shall biannually and annually make the summarization report to submit to the Prime Minister, of which the 6-month reports are required to send before July 31 every year and the annual reports are required to send before January 31 of the next year.

a. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall make the summarization report to submit to the Prime Minister regarding the situation of mobilization, management and use of ODA and concessional loans at the national level as prescribed in clause 11 Article 61 of this Decree;

b. The Ministry of Finance shall make the summarization report to submit to the Prime Minister regarding the situation of debts, debt payment and disbursement, capital withdrawal for ODA and concessional loans as prescribed in point i clause 5 Article 62 of this Decree;

4. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in guiding the report regime and the uniformity of report forms on ODA and concessional loans, gradually perform harmonity of report forms with donors; supervise the compliance of report regime on ODA and concessional loans at all levels and periodically report the situation on performance of this work to the Prime Minister.

Article 58. The cost for supervision and assessment over the receipt, management and use of ODA and concessional loans

1. Expenses for supervision and assessment over programs or projects at the level of project owner are alocated from the ODA and concessional loans or from the Domestic contributed capital defined in dossil of programs or projects.

2. Expenses for supervision and assessment over the receipt, management and use of ODA and concessional loans at level of the manging agencies and national level are allocated in the annual State budget estimates.

Article 59. Inspection on receipt, management and use of ODA and concessional loans

Inspection on receipt, management and use of ODA and concessional loans shall comply with current regulations of law.

Chapter 7.

STATE MANAGEMENT ON ODA AND CONCESSIONAL LOANS

Article 60. State management on ODA and concessional loans

The Government performs the state management uniformity on ODA and concessional loans, including the following contents:

1. To decide strategies, policies, master plans, orienatations on ODA and concessional loan attraction, and use in each period.

2. To issue legal documents on management and use of ODA and concessional loans under its competence.

3. To perform macro-operations in the management and use of ODA and concessional loans.

Article 61. Tasks and powers of the Ministry of Planning and Investment

The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assist the Government to perform state management uniformity on ODA and concessional loans, have the following tasks and powers:

1. To be the focal agency in mobilization, regulation, management and use of ODA and concessional loans; to assume the prime responsibility for drafting strategies, policies on development cooperation with donors, master plans on attraction, management and use of ODA and concessional loans; analyze and assess effectiveness of using these capital sources.

2. To assume the prime responsibility for drafting, submitting for promulgation or issuing the legal documents on management and use of ODA and concessional loans under its competence.

3. To assume the prime responsibility for preparation of content and mobilization, regulation of ODA and concessional loans under its competence.

4. To sum up and submit to the Prime Minister for approval of the aid list according to clause 3 Article 13 and clause 1 Article 14 of this Decree.

5. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in submitting to the Prime Minister for the signing of framwork International treaties on ODA and concessional loans and specific International treaties on non-refundable aid ODA as prescribed in clause 4 Article 30 of this Decree.

6. To coordinate with the Ministry of Finance in submitting to the Prime Minister for approval of the domestic financial regime applicable to programs or projects using ODA and concessional loans.

7. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance in:

a. Submitting to the Prime Minister for approval of the domestic financial regime applicable to programs or projects using non-refundable aid ODA under competence to approve the aid list of the Prime Minister; defining the domestic financial mechnism applicable to programs or projects using non-refundable aid ODA under competence to approve the aid list of the managing agencies.

b. Summing up and making plan on the disbursement of ODA and concessional loans, domestic contributed capital; fully and timely arranging the preparation capital for programs or projects, domestic contributed capital of fundamental construction source in order to prepare for performance of and perform programs or projects ubject to be allocated from the central budget in the annual capital plans;

c. Handling demand on adding capital in the annual plans on budget estimate of programs or projects as prescribed in clause 5 Article 43 and Article 44 of this Decree.

8. Formulating, operating and completing the supervision and assessment system of programs or projects at national level; sharing information with relevant agencies and donors, exploiting effectively this system.

9. Following up, checking the management of and organizing performance of programs or projects; urging, assisting the performance of programs or projects.

10. Being the focal agency to solve difficulties during the course of implementation of programs or projects; matters involving many Ministries, sectors in order to ensure the performance progress and promote the disbursement of ODA and concessional loans; proposing the Prime Minister for decision on handling measures for matters on ODA and concessional loans under competence of the Prime Minister.

In the necessary case, assuming the prime responsibility for establishment of the inter-sector work delegation to directly work with the managing agencies, the project owners, the project management boards and donors in order to consider, assess and timely solve difficulties under its competence.

11. Submitting the periodical (each 6 months, annually) and irregularly summarization reports on the situation of mobilization, management and use of ODA and concessional loans to the Prime Minister; proposing solutions to remove difficulties during the course of implementation of programs or projects.

12. Assuming the prime responsibility for performance of synchronous measures aiming to increase the effective management and use of ODA and concessional loans.

13. Compiling and popularizing documents guiding professional operations on mobilization, preparation, appraisal, performance management, supervision and assessment of programs or projects; supporting the training on management of programs or projects in the professional and sustainable direction.

Article 62. Tasks and powers of the Ministry of Finance

1. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies in building strategies, policies on development cooperation with donors, master plans on mobilization, regulation, management and use of ODA and concessional loans; to analyze and assess effectiveness of using these capital sources.

2. To guide preparation of content involving conditions on using capital, financial management of programs or projects.

3. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in submitting to the Prime Minister for the signing of specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans as prescribed in clause 2 Article 30 of this Decree.

4. To be official representative of "the borrower" for ODA and preferential loans in the name of State or the Government with the donors, except loans which the State bank of Vietnam is representative of Vietnam and authorized to conclude in International treaties on such loans.

5. Financial management for programs or projects:

a. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in guiding on financial management for programs or projects;

b. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the managing agencies and relevant agencies in submitting to the Prime Minister for approval of the domestic financial regime applicable to programs or projects using ODA and concessional loans before signing specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans;

c. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in submitting to the Prime Minister for approval of the domestic financial regime applicable to programs or projects using non-refundable aid ODA under competence to approve the aid list of the Prime Minister; defining the domestic financial mechnism applicable to programs or projects using non-refundable aid ODA under competence to approve the aid list of the managing agencies;

d. To specify the procedures for capital withdrawal and management of capital withdrawal of programs or projects on the basis of regulations of current laws and regulations in International treaties on ODA and concessional loans already signed with donors;

dd. To assume the prime responsibility for guiding on performance of policies on taxes and charges applicable to programs or projects; to solve problems involving taxes and charges;

e. To allocate capital from the State budget and other capital sources in order to pay debts, ODA and concessional loans on maturity day;

g. To coordinate with the State bank of Vietnam in defining and publishing the list of commercial banks eligible to perform the external payment transactions related to ODA and concessional loans;

h. To follow up and check the financial management in use of ODA and concessional loans and organize the accounting of the State budget related to these capital sources;

i. To sum up periodically (each 6 months, annually) figures of disbursement, capital withdrawal and debt payment related to ODA and concessional loans in order to report to the Prime Minister and notify with relevant agencies;

k. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in summing up and making the plans on disbursement of ODA and concessional loans, domestic contributed capital; handle demand on adding capital in the annual plans on budget estimate of programs or projects as prescribed in clause 5 Article 43 and Article 44 of this Decree;

l. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in fully and timely arrange domestic contributed capital from the non-business and administrative source in order to prepare performance and perform programs or projects subject to be allocated from the central budget in the annual capital plans;

m. To organize the re-borrowing and withdraw part of capital used for re-borrowing of programs or projects applied to the mechanism of the State budget providing the re-borrowing amounts.

Article 63. Tasks and powers of the State bank of Vietnam

1. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies in submitting to the Prime Minister for the signing of specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans with the international currency and finance organizations as prescribed in clause 3 Article 30 of this Decree.

2. To hand over dossier and all information involving programs or projects to the Ministry of Finance after the specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans come into effect, except the loan agreement with the international currency fund.

3. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance in defining and publishing the list of commercial banks eligible to perform the external payment transactions related to ODA and concessional loans serving as basis for the managing agencies to negotiate the specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans and to select banks serving for programs or projects.

4. To sum up periodically (biannually, annually) and notify for the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning and Investment amd relevant agencies of situation of capital withdrawal and payment through the system of accounts of programs and projects which are opened at banks;

Article 64. Tasks and powers of the Ministry of Justice

1. To appraise the draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans as prescribed by law on international treaties.

2. To participate in negotiation and contribute opinions in formulating content of draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

3. To contribute opinions in scheme on programs or projects on law cooperation with foreign parties.

4. To appraise the dossil of programs or projects on law cooperation with foreign parties under the approval competence of the Prime Minister.

5. To give out legal opinions on law matters for the draft framewok policy on resettlement before submitting to the Prime Minister for approval.

6. To provide the legal opinion related to International treaties on ODA and concessional loans or other relevant law matters at the request of competent agencies.

Article 65. Tasks and powers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. To coordinate with concerned agencies in elaborating and implementing guidelines and directions for ODA and concessional loan mobilization as well as cooperation policies on the basis of the general external relation policies; participating in ODA and concessional loan mobilization.

2. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies in, directing representative agencies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam abroad or in international organizations to mobilize ODA and concessional loans in line with the guidelines and orientations on mobilization, planning and plans on attraction and use of ODA and concessional loans in each period.

3. To check, propose for negotiation, signing the International treaties on ODA and concessional loans; to join in negotiation, contribute opinions in draft International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

4. To perform the external procedures on the signing and performance of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans; to organize storage, copying from the original, announcement of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans.

5. To participate in assessment of programs or projects related to ODA and concessional loans.

6. To follow up, check the performance of procedures for the signing and performance of International treaties on ODA and concessional loans as prescribed by law on International treaties.

Article 66. Tasks and powers of the Office of Goverment

1. To assist the Government and the Prime Minister in leading, directing and operating the uniform state management on ODA and concessional loans.

2. To give opinions on content in the course of preparing the programs or projects at the request of the managing agencies or project owners; to appraise and propose on policies, mechanism, method of organizing performance of programs or projects before submitting the Goverment, the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

3. To assist the Government and the Prime Minister for checking and urging implementation of this Decree.

Article 67. Tasks and powers of the Ministries, Ministerial-level agencies, Governmental agencies

1. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies in building strategies, master plans to orient the ODA and concessional loan attraction and use; to formulate policies, methods of regulation and enhancing the effective use of ODA and concessional loans in the fields under their responsibilities.

2. To build Schemes of programs or projects and submit them to competent authorities for approval or approve under their competence as prescribed in Article 13 of this Decree.

3. To coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, the State bank of Vietnam in submission to the Prime Minister relating to the signing of specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans for programs or projects managed by them as prescribed in clauses 2 and 3 Article 30 of this Decree.

4. To propose to the Prime Minister for the signing of specific International treaties on non-refundable aid ODA specified in this Decree and organize performance of such International treaties after signing.

5. To perform the function of state management over ODA and concessional loans according to sectors or fields under their responsibility in accordance with law.

6. To perform publicly and transparently and take responsibility for the effective use of ODA and concessional loans for programs or projects which are directly-managed and performed by them.

Article 68. Tasks and powers of the provincial People's Committees

1. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, other ministries, branches and concerned agencies in formulating the ODA and concessional loan attraction and use strategy and plannings; formulating policies and measures to coordinate and raise the efficiency of the use of ODA and concessional loans in their respective provinces or cities.

2. To build Schemes of programs or projects and submit them to competent authorities for approval or approve under their competence as prescribed in Article 13 of this Decree.

3. To coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, the State bank of Vietnam in submission to the Prime Minister relating to the signing of specific International treaties on ODA and concessional loans for programs or projects managed by them specified in clauses 2 and 3 Article 30 of this Decree and perform such International treaties after signing.

4. To coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in submitting to the Prime Minister for the signing of specific international agreements on non-refundable aid ODA specified in this Decree and organize performance of such International treaties after signing.

5. To take responsibility for directing and organizing the land recovery, compensation and ground clearance for programs and projects in their respective localities in accordance with law, International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

6. To perform the function of state management over ODA and concessional loans in their respective localities in accordance with law.

7. 7. To perform publicly and transparently and take responsibility for the effective use of ODA and concessional loans for programs or projects which are directly-managed and performed by them.

8. To arrange capital paying debts of the central budget in order to pay foreign debts for programs or projects applied to the mechanism of the central budget supplying loans for the provincial-level budget from ODA and concessional loans.

Article 69. Commendation, handling of violations

1. Organizations and individuals that make outstanding achievements in the implementation of this Decree shall be commended and rewarded in accordance with the law on commendation.

2. Organizations and individuals that violate the provisions of this Decree shall, depending on the nature and severity of their violations, be handled in accordance with law.

Chapter 8.

IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

Article 70. Implementation organization

1. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies to promulgate a Circular guiding implementation of this Decree.

2. The Ministry of Finance shall issue documents guiding implementation of this Decree on financial management, policies on taxes, and charges for ODA and concessional loans under its competence.

Article 71. Effect

1. This Decree takes effect on June 06, 2013 and replaces the Government's Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP, of November 09, 2006, on the management and use of official development assistance sources.

2. Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, Heads of Governmental agencies, the Presidents of People's Committees of central-affiliated cities and provinces, relevant organizations and individuals shall implement this Decree.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRIME MINISTER

Signed

Nguyen Tan Dung

Appendix VI

Classification of cities in Vietnam

According to the Degree No. 42/2009/ND-CP dated on May 7th, 2009 on Classification for cities in Vietnam by Vietnam Government, Article 4, there are six types cities:

(1) Special cities: are cities under the administration directly from the central government, which have urban districts, rural districts and urban areas;

(2) Cities Type I, Type II, which are cities under the administration of the provinces that have urban wards and rural communes;

(3) Cities Type III are the cities or towns that have urban wards and rural communes;

(4) Cities Type IV are towns, which have urban wards and rural communes, under the administration of the province;

(5) Cities Type V are towns, which have urban concentrated areas and rural residential, under the administration of the district.

According to the Degree No. 42/2009/ND-CP dated on May 7th, 2009 on Classification for cities in Vietnam by Vietnam Government, Article 10, City Type I is classified by the following criteria:

(1) Function of the city: Cities Type I have functions to be the center for economic activities, cultural development, science and technology, administration, education and training, tourism, services, and traffic hub. These cities play the role for accelerating social-economic development in one or some inter-provincial regions;

(2) Size of urban population: More than 500,000 people;

(3) Population density: 10,000 people/square meter or above.

(4) The rate of non-agricultural employment equals or higher than 85%.

(5) Urban infrastructure system:

5.1. Comprehensive invested and mostly developed; high standard of environmental sanitation; 100% newly factories have clean technology or limiting pollution equipped;

5.2. In rural area: comprehensive infrastructure invested; restricting the development of polluting factories; infrastructure systems in residential areas are built; agricultural areas and green areas must be protected.

To have the recognition for a city type I, the People Committee of the Province must prepare a proposal for recognizing the city type and submit the proposal to the Provincial People Council for approval. Before submitting it to the Prime Minister, the proposal must have the agreement and approval from Ministry of Construction (MOC); the Prime Minister is who issues the decision of recognition.

(City Type III and IV are approved by Ministry of Construction; cities Type V are recognized by the Provincial People Committee).

For more information about this, refer to the Degree No. 42/2009/ND-CP dated on May 7th, 2009 on Classification for cities in Vietnam by Vietnamese Government.

Appendix VII

1. Nationwide KOICA project from 1993 to 2013

1) 1st and 2nd Korean Vocational Training Project
-Sector: Education
-Period: 1994-1998
-Purpose: To contribute to socio-economic development through fostering qualified technical engineers equipped with the technology required for industrial development

2) Project for Strengthening Research Capability in Formulating Long-term Socio-economic Development Strategy and Economic Forecasting
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 1994-1998
-Purpose: To contribute to the enhancement of research capacity of Development Strategy Institute in Vietnam

3-1) Project for Assisting the Establishment of a Stock Exchange (1st phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 1996-1998
-Purpose: To contribute to the economic development and capital market expansion through the support to institution building for establishment of Stock Exchange and provision of consulting related to the operation of Stock Exchange and training relevant professionals

3-2) Project for Assisting the Establishment of a Stock Exchange (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 1999-2000
-Purpose: To contribute to capacity development of relevant officials in operation of Stock Exchange

3-3) Project for Assisting the Establishment of a Stock Exchange (3rd phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2001-2002
-Purpose: To contribute to sound and stable growth of Vietnamese stock market

4) Feasibility Study for Vietnam Billet Plant Project
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2001
-Purpose: To contribute Vietnam's promotion on steel industry development

5) Project for Establishment of Primary School in the Central Provinces of Vietnam
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2001-2002
-Purpose: To support balanced national development and human resource development through the improvement of educational environment in central area

6) Pilot Project for a Rural Saemauel Undong
-Sector: Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
-Period: 2001-2002
-Purpose: To support the rural socio-economic development through the repair of irrigation system, improvement of living condition and provision of micro-credit

7) Project for Establishment of Hospitals in the Central Province of Vietnam
-Sector: Health
-Period: 2002-2004
-Purpose: To contribute to enhancement of the healthcare treatment environment and expansion the healthcare service through the establishment of hospitals

8) The Technical Assistance and Research for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases including Japanese Encephalitis in Six ASEAN Countries
-Sector: Health
-Period: 2002-2006
-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of health condition of ASEAN countries through the transfer of technology to produce vaccines for prevention and elimination of diseases

9-1) Project for Strengthening of Environmental Protection Capacity in Key Industries (1st phrase)
-Sector: Industry & Energy (Environment)
-Period: 2003-2005
-Purpose: To improve the capacity of waste-water treatments of northern industrial zones and assist to build institution to prevent water pollution

9-2) Project for Strengthening of Environmental Protection Capacity in some Key Industries in Vietnam Phase 2 (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Industry & Energy (Environment)
-Period: 2007-2008
-Purpose: To strengthen the management capacity of environment pollution through research capacity development and transfer of waste-water treatment technology

10) Project for ICT legislation
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2004-2005
-Purpose: To assist the government of Vietnam by the IT development through the provision of IT related legislation consulting service

11-1) Project for Strengthening the Capacity for the National Drug Control Coordinating Institution (1st phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2004-2005
-Purpose: To contribute to the decline of drug-related crime and the improvement of administrative capacity of drug control agency through the construction of network system between relevant agencies

11-2) Project for Strengthening the Capacity for the National Drug Control Coordinating Institution (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2009-2011
-Purpose: To improve the capacity of officials in drug control agencies through IT system training and transfer of knowledge regarding drug investigation

12) Feasibility Study for the Building and Electrifying of a New 1,435mm Gauge Double Track from Ho Chi Minh to Na Trang on the North-South Railway
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2005-2007
-Purpose: To study a feasibility to build a double track between Nha Trang and Ho Chi Minh in order to meet the increasing demand to use railroad transportation and improve the overall railroad condition

13) Project for Feasibility Study for Building and Electrifying the new 1,433mm Gauge Double Track from Hanoi to Vinh on North-South Trunk Line
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2006-2008
-Purpose: To study a feasibility to build a double track between Vinh and Hanoi in order to meet the increasing demand to use railroad transportation and improve the overall railroad condition

14) Project for Establishment of an E-Procurement Pilot System
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2008-2010

-Purpose: To promote efficiency, transparency and fairness of public procurement process through the establishment of E-procurement pilot system

15) Basic Study for Water Landmark Project
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2009
-Purpose: To provide clean and safe water and secure sustainable water resource

16) Project for Sharing of Korean Development Experience
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2010-2011
-Purpose: To support the establishment of 2011-2020 SEDS in Vietnam through sharing the Korean development experience

17) Project for Food Hygiene and Safety
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2010-2011
-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of food hygiene and safety system through technical cooperation with Korea on food hygiene and safety policy

18) Project for Development and Application of the Electronic Manifest System for the Integrated Management of Hazardous Waste in Vietnam
-Sector: Industry & Energy (Environment)
-Period: 2009-2013
-Purpose: To reduce the quantity of hazardous waste and improve its management system through introducing the state-of-art equipment and technology for reducing hazardous waste

19) Project for Strengthening Capacity for Establishing the National Skills Testing and Certification System in Vietnam
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2010-2012
-Purpose: To contribute to human resources development and advancement of vocational training system through consulting on the laws and regulations regarding the skills testing and certification and the establishment of the national skills testing management agency

20) Project for Strengthening the Capacity for Health Insurance Legislation, Policy and Management in Vietnam
-Period: 2011-2013

-Purpose: To improve the capacity of health insurance legislation to have health insurance for all Vietnamese

21) Project for the Establishment of Integrated Information Management System of Vietnam Competition Authority
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2011-2013
-Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of Vietnam Competition Authority and establish the institutional foundation for fair transaction through building an integrate information management system

22) Project for the Supporting Green Growth Strategy Implementation in Vietnam
-Sector: Public Administration (Environment)
-Period: 2013-2014
-Purpose: To contribute to economic development and climate change adaptation through establishing the policy framework and inter-ministerial coordinating board (ICB) for the implementation of the Vietnam Green Growth Strategy

23) Project for Enhancing Development Capacity of the Occupational Safety and Health Training Center of Vietnam
-Sector: Industry & Energy
-Period: 2013-2014
-Purpose: To contribute to establishing the infrastructure of occupational safety and health system and to improving capacity of disaster prevention

24) Project for Research Capacity Building Waste Recycling Technology Development and Transfer in Vietnam
-Sector: Industry and Energy (Environment)
-Period: 2013-2015
-Purpose: To contribute to preventing the environmental pollution and building foundation to reuse resources through capacity development and transfer of technology to treat waste renewable

25) Project for Technical Assistance for Establishment of the Multi-purpose Land Information System Model for Vietnam
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2013-2014
-Purpose: To contribute to the balanced land development and economic development through developing of multi-purpose land information system and providing policy advice to strengthen capacity of land administration

2. Number of trainees with the region unspecified from 1993 to 2013 (as of Oct. 2013)

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	8
Education	20
Health	3
Industry & Energy	14
Public Administration	72
Others	36
Total	153

3. Nationwide NGO projects from 1993 to 2013 supported by KOICA

1) Medical Trainees Program
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995
-Purpose: To development the capacity of healthcare staffs by developing education materials and transferring the knowledge in health sector

2) Vocational Training Center
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995-1997
-Purpose: To increase the employment competency of the youth through vocational training

3) Vietnam Medical Service Program
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995-2000
-Purpose: To improve the quality of life of the poor

4) The Support Programme for Vietnamese Needy Children
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995-2004
-Purpose: To provide medical operation to cleft lip and palate patients and community development

5) HIV/AIDS Prevention in Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2005
-Purpose: To contribute to decreasing HIV/AIDS infection rate, changing the social perception about HIV/AIDS through advocacy and increasing the capacity of Vietnam Family Planning Association

6) Pre-Departure Orientation Program for Korea-bound Vietnamese Spouses-Period Supported by KOICA: 2007-2009

-Purpose: To provide education for Vietnamese women regarding immigration into South Korea

7) Water filter project & free mobile clinic in Thai Binh & Lai Chau Vietnam-Period Supported by KOICA: 2007-2012
-Purpose: To provide potable water to reduce attack rate of waterborne diseases through distribution of purifier and provision of medical education and checkup

8) Kinder garden Aid to Hai Duong and Phu Tho in Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2008
-Purpose: To provide preschool education and improve the education quality through establishment of pre-school and training the teacher

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Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) of 63 Cities and Provinces and Analysis of Development Cooperation Activities in Vietnam Vol. 2

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Published by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

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Website: http://www.koica.go.kr

ISBN: 978-89-6469-245-5 93320

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연구자료
동남아시아 2014-29-148

ISBN 978-89-6469-245-5 93320

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