

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM



HIGH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE POVERTY

**GOVERNMENT REPORT TO THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING
Ha Noi, 10-11 December 2002**

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Table of Contents

	Page
PART 1: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES.....	1
I. Achievements	1
1.1 Continue strengthening economic development as the central task	1
1.2 Maximise mobilization of investment resources for development while increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the use and management of such resources	5
1.3 Ensure good implementation of targets for social development and protection of the environment	6
II. Obstacles and challenges	8
2.1 The economy's competitiveness remains weak with low efficiency and high and uncompetitive costs of production for many industrial, agricultural and service products	9
2.2 Ineffective investments, the slow pace of changes in investment structure, irrational economic structure, and the inability to optimally mobilize the internal strengths and potential of each sector and area.....	9
2.3 Weak, inadequate and ineffective system of support services for developing production.....	10
2.4 Inconsistencies of some policies and weak implementation at all levels and in all sectors	10
2.5 Existence of pressing social problems.....	10
PART 2: GOVERNMENT ACTION PROGRAMME	12
I. Increase the output quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy to ensure rapid and sustainable economic growth	12
1.1 Macroeconomic stability.....	12
1.2 Promote strong economic structural change.....	13
1.3 Increase the nation's ability to mobilise development investment resources and increase investment efficiency.....	16
1.4 Promote export activities, take an initiative to strengthen international economic integration	17
1.5 Develop enterprises in different economic sectors	17
1.6 Develop science and technology to meet the need for economic structural change and increase the competitiveness and efficiency of socio-economic development	18
II. Comprehensive human development and resolving crucial social problems	19
2.1 Develop science and technology to meet the need for economic structural change and increase the competitiveness and efficiency of socio-economic development	19
2.2 Raise quality, reform structures, and expand the scope of education and training at various levels to increase people's knowledge in regions	20
2.3 Implement a comprehensive plan for health protection and to increase the quality of human resources	20
2.4 Strongly develop cultural and sporting activities, develop cultural and civilised life, and promote socio-economic development.....	21
2.5 Promote activities to fight against crimes and social evils	21
2.6 Reducing traffic accidents	22

III. Building a transparent and strong public administration.....	22
3.1 Reforming institutions	22
3.2 Reforming the public administration apparatus.....	23
3.3 Reform and increase quality of personnel and officials.....	23
3.4 Reform public finance	24

PART 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2003 TARGETTED AT GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION..... 25

I. Prime targets for the 2003 plan	25
II. Development orientation for economic activity.....	27
2.1 Agriculture and rural development	27
2.2 Industrial development	28
2.3 Service sector.....	28
2.4 Strongly develop external economic relations and export revenue growth....	29
III. Human resource development and social issues	30
3.1 Improve quality, shift the structure and scope of education and training at different levels; improve the knowledge of people in different areas; and link education and training with modern science and technology research	31
3.2 Jobs creation and income generation.....	33
3.3 Comprehensive implementation of healthcare programmes	34
3.4 Enhance the campaign for people's participation in a civilized life.....	35
IV. Implementing the poverty reduction programme.....	35
V. Demand for ODA funds	39

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS EXPECTED TO BY ODA FUNDED DURING 2002-2005

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS FOR WHICH ODA RESOURCES WILL BE MOBILIZED FROM 2002 TO 2005.....

PART 1 ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the first two years of the 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, the Vietnamese economy faced a number of serious difficulties both at home and abroad.

Internally, severe natural disasters across the country over the past 2 years resulted in tremendous losses for the domestic agricultural production, weakened rural and transport development and badly affected the lives of many people.

Externally, the world economy faced difficulties with contractions in capital and export markets, prices of export products did not improved, resulting in unfavourable conditions for Vietnamese exports.

Based on the implementation of the reform program in the past two years, the Government has promulgated new policies as a means to renew the socio-economic development momentum, to solve each socio-economic difficulty and implement concrete measures to overcome the consequences of natural disasters; quickly stabilize production and people's lives; strengthen domestic industrial and agricultural production and exports; and deal with several pressing social problems.

During the last two years it has been possible to sustain rapid and sustainable development, with some shining progress in some business sectors: the cause of reducing poverty has gained considerable achievements and people's living standards have also been significantly improved. However, remaining difficulties and challenges are very large.

I. ACHIEVEMENTS

In the process of governing the economy for the past two years, the Government has focused on solutions that can be grouped under 3 topics as follows:

1.1 Continue strengthening economic development as the central task

The Government has released and guided the implementation of a number of new mechanisms and policies to mobilize broad participation of the population for the country's development. This has been done through the creation of an equitable, competitive and efficient business environment, promoting the confidence of entrepreneurs and investors in undertaking long-term business and investment in the country.

The Government has also introduced and implemented incentive policies to promote investment and consumption, to mobilize domestic resources and to attract foreign investment, agricultural and rural development, develop the domestic and import-export market, and implementation of the Enterprise Law.

Simultaneously, the Government has also developed a programme of action to implement the renovation of State enterprises; to develop the collective and private economic sectors; and to promulgate regulations and incentives structures to encourage multi-sector economic development.

The State economic sector continues to be reformed in line with the spirit of the Resolution of the Third Party Plenum. Several legal documents have been revised, supplemented or newly promulgated to provide the foundation for reorganising State enterprises. The equitisation, transfer, sale, and contracting out of State enterprises has been promoted; the operations of several State Corporations have been transformed into parent-subsidiary models.

The collective economic sector has made some progress. In many localities, the classification of co-operatives and liquidation of their debt liabilities has been implemented in accordance with the Prime Minister's Decision. Following reorganization, as required by the new Cooperative Law, many cooperatives are operating efficiently. Several joint ventures have been established between these entities and processing businesses. Craft-producing cooperatives in the form of craft villages are working extremely well and generating considerable employment both in rural and urban areas.

The private economic sector has developed and expanded quite remarkably in terms of both size and range of business sectors. The Government has introduced many favourable policies to encourage private sector business development. In addition, the Enterprise Law and policies to promote the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and craft villages, have created stable legal foundations to mobilise more resources from various economic sectors to be invested in development.

The foreign investment sector has developed relatively well over the last year with the launching of various new products and expansion of markets for its goods and services, and improvements in product competitiveness. This sector contributed considerably to national economic growth.

There has been continued renovation of macroeconomic policies. Institutional development, especially in the economic sector, was particularly enhanced to create a stable and favourable legal environment for business and production, and for the mobilisation of all kinds of domestic resource and foreign investment for development.

In addition, progress in the process of guidance from the Government, the ministries, central level agencies, and various local authorities play a key and decisive role in development. The efficiency of management and administration of the various authorities has been further improved.

All the above-mentioned elements have helped to generate a new momentum for development and for overcoming prevailing challenges. The structure of the economy has moved towards modernisation and industrialisation to drive the economy's transition in the right direction, to make the manufacturing more market-oriented and to improve economic competitiveness and effectiveness.

The average GDP growth rate for the last two years was 6.9%, reflecting the continued recovery trend since 1999. Some business and industries have made remarkable improvements in their operations.

This growth rate is in fact relatively high (compared with other regional countries) and has served as a good basis for furthering sustainable development and poverty reduction policies.

Table 1: Economic growth

Indicators	Unit	Planned indicators for 2001-2005	2001- 2002 (estimated)
Economic indicators :			
(1) GDP growth rate	%	7.5	6.9
(2) Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture growth rate	%	4.8	4.8
(3) Industrial growth rate	%	13.1	14.2
(4) Services growth rate	%	7.5	6.7
(5) Export growth rate	%	14-16	7.0

Broadly, there have been several economic highlights as noted below:

Industrial production has been able to sustain a high growth rate of 14.2%, with the non-state sector increasing by 19.1% and the FDI sector by 13.9%.

There has been a positive shift in the structure of production with an increasing shift towards the manufacture of products of high competitiveness and tradability.

Increases have been seen in the production and consumption of many products including electricity, clean coal, cement, flattened steel, mechanical machines and diesel engines. The processing and engineering industries have been found to make a better response to market needs.

Thanks to good investment promotion policies in industry, especially the Enterprise Law, the non-state domestic industrial sector performance has grown quite remarkably, representing some 24.5% of the total industrial output.

Agricultural production has managed to sustain a positive growth rate of 4.8% per annum. There has been restructuring within the sector with the share of agricultural output in total agriculture, forestry and aquaculture sector output declining, from 78.4% in 2001, to 76.2% in 2002; while the share of aquatic production increased from 17.5% to 19.8%, and forestry remained around 4-4.1%.

There has been also an increase in output value of per hectare of land and water surface areas.

In many provinces, low-yielding rice planting areas have been transformed for use in growing other types of plants, including industrial and fruit trees and vegetables, or for aquatic fishing, which all yield higher economic returns. There has been an expansion in the area planted to high-yielding rice. The area planted to coffee in the Central Highlands and the East Coastal regions during last year's season was significantly reduced, releasing land for growing other trees like cotton and mulberry. Land used for growing rubber, tea and peanuts has been re-cultivated to yield better results. In the forestry sector, the focus has shifted more towards afforestation, forest exploitation and protection. Aquatic production has grown well.

There has been a clear improvement in rural infrastructure with an additional 100 communes getting access to communal centres, 300 communes getting access to the power network, and some 50% of the rural population having access to safe water.

The *service sector* has continued its development with a more vibrant domestic market and a clear boost in the purchasing power of the population in various localities. Total retail sales of goods and services in the domestic market increased by over 12%. There are particularly good and clear signs of development in sectors such as tourism, telecommunications, transportation, monetary and financial services, science and technology, education, health care and culture. The total value for the service sector alone has risen by 6.7%.

During the last two years, in the face of recession in the world market and the consequent negative impacts on Viet Nam's export prices, the Government has rightly directed the line agencies and provinces to implement specified export promotion measures for key exports such as aquaculture, rice, coffee, garments, leather and shoes, crude oil, coal, electronics and electronic spare parts, engineering products, vegetables, and fine art crafts. As a result, the average export growth rate over this period reached 7%, providing a good basis for economic development and social stability.

1.2. Maximise mobilization of investment resources for development while increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the use and management of such resources.

The Government has introduced a number of relevant policies to promote the development of production and businesses, improve national finances, and increase revenue for the State budget. At the same time the Government has created favourable conditions and reduced investment costs to encourage in the capital invested in development.

Increase State budget investment expenditure on socio-economic infrastructure. State-funded investment plays an important role in facilitating socio-economic development and in attracting additional investment resources from all economic sectors, and from both domestic and foreign sources.

Accelerate implementation of equitisation, and speed-up the sale, transfer, contracting-out, and leasing of State enterprises to create a favourable environment for State enterprises to operate efficiently and generate returns for reinvestment.

Bring into play the positive elements of the Enterprise Law and the Law on Promotion of Domestic Investment to attract resources from the population. Supplement and reform, with aim to improve further the regulatory framework and policy mechanisms towards creating a legal environment that eliminates bottlenecks, improve public administration, streamline procedures for attaining investment licenses, and other favourable conditions to attract foreign direct investment. As planned, licensing procedures have been further simplified and the scope for investment licence registration has been expanded.

Implement those policy mechanisms has resulted mobilising more development investment resources, the ratio of resources mobilised increased from 34% of GDP in 2001 to 35.2% of GDP in 2002. Simultaneously, the Government has also introduced incentive policies for different sectors to enable structural change in the industry, agriculture, forestry, fishery and service sectors.

Resources are targeted towards the following investment goals:

- Invest to generate a shift in the structure of production to take advantage of the comparative advantages of each sector and region to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the whole economy.
- Invest in infrastructure development for sectors such as transport, telecommunications, irrigation, power, tourism, environmental and ecological protection, natural disaster mitigation and rural infrastructure.
- Invest more for sectors such as education and training, science and technology, health care and for targeted national poverty reduction programs;

invest in the disadvantaged regions, build population clusters and areas in the Mekong Delta Region as well as in other frequently flood-stricken areas.

1.3. *Ensure good implementation of targets for social development and protection of the environment.*

Obtaining comprehensive human development and dealing with urgent social problems have, as always, been fundamental objectives in the national socio-economic development plan. The Government has recently introduced and worked out various measures, including promulgating new regulations and policies to promote social development, overcome the consequences of the natural disasters to quickly stabilize the business operations and lives of affected people, resolve the most pressing social problems and ensure good performance of poverty reduction programmes.

The accomplishment of economic development and social stability tasks over the past years has built a good foundation for the country to attain important achievements in the course of human development and solving social problems.

There has been a clear improvement in the quality of human resources. The national population during 2002 is estimated at around 80 million. The United Nations has recognized Viet Nam's good progress in slowing its population growth, from over 2.3% in 1990, to 1.35% by 2001.

With a declining population growth rate, and sustained high economic growth rates, people's living conditions have been considerably improved with a relatively high increase in average annual income per capita of 6% over the recent years.

The current youth biased age structure – with around 50% of the population under the age of 20 will assure a qualitative improvement in the labour force in the years to come.

During recent years, especially the two years 2001–2002, Viet Nam has allocated about 25% of the State budget to developing human resources and tackling social concerns, creating positive progress in such sectors as education and training, science and technology, health care, culture and information, poverty reduction and employment creation.¹

¹ According to UNDP (2002) Human Development Report, although Viet Nam's position was low in terms of economic development as measured by GDP/capita (128 out of 173 reported countries), the achievements made in the country's education and health sectors have all helped to constantly raise the country's position in Human Development Index (HDI) terms. Viet Nam was ranked 109th in term of its HDI in 2000, which was 19 positions higher than its GDP/capita ranking in the same year.

Table 2: Selected social targets

Criteria	Unit	Plan targets for 2001-2005	Present estimates for 2001 - 2005
Social criteria:			
Job creation	million/year	1.5	1.4
Poor household rate (according to the new standards)	%	10 (2005)	14.3
Decrease in birth rate	%	0.50	0.47
Clean water supply in rural area	%	60	54
Rate of malnourished children under 5 years of age	%	22-25 (2005)	29.5

Viet Nam has always considered education as the leading national strategic priority. The country's present literacy ratio of about 93.4% is quite high. In 2000, Viet Nam achieved universal primary education nationwide, and universal lower secondary education in some provinces and cities.

In the health care sector, Viet Nam has also achieved encouraging results. The average life-expectancy in the country has reached 68.2 years, child malnutrition has been reduced considerably, some social diseases and dangerous epidemics have been eradicated. The living environment has been much improved, and importance attached to sanitation and food safety, and clean water systems in rural and urban areas have been expanded. Public vaccination programs have been extended, and the grassroots health care network has been consolidated and upgraded.

Significant and notable achievements have also been realized in the cause of cultural, social and sports development, all contributing to generate a comprehensive change to the country's image.

Especially, Viet Nam's prominent gains in hunger eradication and poverty reduction have received popular recognition by the international community.

The fight against poverty in recent years has not only focused on building physical infrastructure for poor communes under National Program No. 135 and on providing credit for the poor. It has also involved the training of staff responsible for poverty reduction efforts at the grassroots levels; taking volunteer social workers up to remote areas; and transferring modern techniques and skills to assist poor communes and regions in promoting production and socio-economic management.

Some 700 new infrastructure development projects for about 300 poor communes were implemented in 2002 with a total investment of VND 250 billion. Besides this, another VND 22.8 billion was mobilized at the local level to build some 8,000 houses for the poor.

The Bank for the Poor has continued its policy of borrowing to be able to loan more to the poor. It is estimated that by the end of 2002, some 2.7 million poor households will have received credit from this bank totalling some VND 6,800 billion.

In addition, 4 poverty reduction models have been developed in typical areas; 700,000 health insurance cards have been provided to the poor, with 600,000 being given health examinations free of charge. More than 1 million children of poor families have enjoyed reductions in, or exemptions from, tuition fees and other expenses.

Every year, the number of poor households (as per the new Viet Nam standard) is reduced by about 30,000, and the poverty ratio has now been reduced to only 14.3 %².

To foster and maintain the sustainability and achievements of socio-economic development as well as to maintain a balance between economic development and poverty reduction, Viet Nam has always (even in the midst of the regional financial and economic crisis) sustained a pro-poor focus in all its national targeted programs³ and PIP. This focus is well justified by the prioritized investment in agricultural development in rural areas, where 75% of the nation's population and 90% of the poor households are located.

II. OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES

Generally speaking, during the past two years, great efforts have been made to achieve the targeted plan set for 2001–2005. Viet Nam has endeavoured to take advantage of internal strengths and external resources to overcome the difficult situation faced both at home and abroad to sustain economic development and political and social stability. This was a great effort. Nevertheless, it is also well noted that performance in some areas has fallen behind the average planned target for the Socio-Economic Development Plan (2001–2005).

² Food poverty standard line is 2,100 Kcal/day per person, and the general poverty line takes into account non-food expenditures. The current poverty line of Viet Nam is VND 80,000 per person per month in remote area, VND 100,000 in rural areas and VND 150,000 in urban areas.

³ Eight programmes related to poverty reductions are: 1- National programme for hunger alleviation, poverty reduction and employment generation; 2- Water supply and environmental sanitation programme in rural areas; 3- Population and family planning programme; 4- Programme for protection against social diseases, epidemic HIV/AIDS; 5- Cultural development programmes; 6- Education and training programmes; 7- Socio-economic development programme for specially disadvantaged communes, and; 8- Afforestation programme of 5 million hectares. The projected expenditures for these programmes in 5 years 2001–2005 is VND 70,000–75,000 billion.

Besides positive results, the socio-economic situation in 2002 has still witnessed some weaknesses and obstacles which have both objective and subjective causes, including:

2.1 The economy's competitiveness remains weak with low efficiency and high and uncompetitive costs of production for many industrial, agricultural and service products.

Presently, production and service costs in the manufacturing of some industrial products remain comparatively high. Irrational service costs have not decreased which clearly increased production costs and restricts their competitiveness (in price terms) in the market. Prices of such commodities as cement, steel, paper, textiles, fertilizers, basic chemicals, sugar, etc., are 20–30% higher than those of other regional countries; Also, as costs of inputs for agricultural production such as electricity, irrigation fees, fertilizers, oil and petroleum, etc., are all rising and the current cultivation methods are still manually-based, the productivity and efficiency of the sector is quite low. Input costs of the economy, including those of the service sector remain relatively high.

There are different causes to explain the situation, mostly the weaknesses in: firstly, the backward level of technology and equipment of the economy. In some particular industries technology lags 2 or 3 generations behind other regional countries. This is exacerbated by low-skills in the labour force in some industries and lower labour productivity than in other countries.

Secondly, input costs in the economy are relatively high in general due to the dependence on foreign markets. Domestically-produced inputs partially meet production needs, but with low quality and unreliable availability. Moreover, other service costs including customs fees, storage and port charges, etc., remain excessively high.

Thirdly, there have been weaknesses in the management of State capital and assets resulting in numerous incidents of waste and loss. Given incomplete and weak corporate finance and governance policies and regulations, there is an absence of measures to effectively supervise and monitor production and business costs of enterprises. Furthermore, some irrational types of fees and charges add to increase production, management and service costs.

2.2. Ineffective investments, the slow pace of changes in investment structure, irrational economic structure, and the inability to optimally mobilize the internal strengths and potential of each sector and area.

Due to the limited investment resources available for a wide spectrum of investment needs, shifts in investment structure have been very slow and the investment structure is not rational. More importantly, there are many weaknesses in investment management. The quality of planning activities is low. The situation is exacerbated

by the lack of an effective system to monitor and evaluate the decentralised management of investments. Thus, investments are not always focused and investment efficiency is low. There have also been shortcomings in construction management: because the management of design and supervision consultants is not regulated by a specific and effective framework, consultants' responsibilities are often not clear resulting in a negative impact on the quality of the work.

2.3. Weak, inadequate and ineffective system of support services for developing production.

Currently, the supporting service system is inadequate. The quality of such essential services as power, water, telecommunications, sea ports, transport, and health care services has been much lower than development needs. On the other hand, the prices for these services are much higher in Viet Nam than in other countries in the region. Quality of these services is below standard, increasing the cost of relatively low quality made-in Viet Nam products.

The capital market is still in the early stage of development with limited services. The financial and banking services sector is very inefficient and not commonly used. The scope and the size of the "informal sector" in the economy are still considerable. All these factors have contributed to limit the quantity and the diversity of investment opportunities while increasing the costs and risks of investments.

2.4. Inconsistencies of some policies and weak implementation at all levels and in all sectors

These weaknesses are found in the inconsistent legal system, slow progress in strengthening the public administrative system and weak coordination among ministries and Government agencies. Weaknesses can also be found in violations of administrative discipline and in failures to comply with higher-level decisions which greatly undermine the efficiency of the state management and governance.

2.5. Existence of pressing social problems

The quality of education at different levels is unsatisfactory, due to weaknesses in the curriculum, teaching methodology and supporting infrastructure and facilities. Organizational structure and investment needs to be improved at all levels. Inadequate attention has been given to investment in vocational training for employees, especially for young workers, and this has constrained growth in labour productivity.

Other problems include the worrisome level of children malnutrition, hospital bed shortages especially in upper level central hospitals, food safety control, the quality of treatment and health care for the poor (who are often unable to afford services), and the poor physical conditions of health clinics in the remote areas.

Labour and employment are also areas of concern. Although significant achievements

have been made in the fight against poverty, in many regions, the ratio of poor households remains high. Also, there is a risk of households falling back into poverty after natural disasters such as floods or droughts.

In addition, the income and living conditions of the population, especially those in rural areas and areas with natural disasters, are still low. Corruption, social evils and transport accidents have not yet been reduced.

PART 2 GOVERNMENT ACTION PROGRAMME

At the first meeting of the 11th Term of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister submitted the Government of Viet Nam's Orientation Programme of Action for the period 2002-2007, which focuses on the following three areas:

Firstly, to increase the output quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy to ensure rapid and sustainable economic growth;

Secondly, to further advance the comprehensive development of human resources, solve pressing social problems, and improving the social and natural environment;

Thirdly, to build a transparent, strong and highly efficient Government; to push back and prevent corruption, waste and unnecessary bureaucracy; extend democracy and openness combined with strengthening the discipline and rule of the State apparatus and in society.

The three above-mentioned areas are closely linked together, and the combined efforts of all classes of people, sectors and administration will be required to solve these critical issues and create the basis for sustainable development of the country.

I. INCREASE THE OUTPUT QUALITY, EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO ENSURE RAPID AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.

1.1 *Macroeconomic stability*

The Government will continue to formulate projects and research on reforming policy mechanisms and organize to expand implementation of macroeconomic stabilisation and create an environment to encourage, promote and create favourable conditions for enterprises and individuals to invest in production and business. The focus will be on the following areas:

Continue to reform policy mechanisms and in order to shape the establishment of the core institutional framework for a market economy system with socialist orientations, in line with the actual situation and the requirements for international integration.

Complete the legal framework to ensure the entry and exit into markets of individuals and legal entities. Promulgate a Law on Competition and the Control of Monopolies, and ensure and maintain a healthy competitive environment, and control business monopolies. Revise and organize implementation of the Land Law and supporting legal documents on developing the market for land-use rights.

Continue to complete projects to reform planning process, raising capacity in applying policies and economic levers to regulate the economy in line with the planned direction; strengthen capacity in research, forecasting and economic analysis; build-up the planning information network; increase the quality of administering implementation of master-plans and plans. Draft and promulgate an ordinance to improve the management of planning, and prepare a draft Law on Planning.

Build a Law on Managing State Capital and Assets. Formulate a project to continue reforming the structure of taxes and fees. Adjust and amend the Law on State Budget towards rational regulation of the budget, ensure an increase in revenue collection from areas with resources for development, to support the disadvantaged areas.

Formulate a Law on Accountancy to reform and increase the efficiency of the accounting and auditing system.

Establish a mechanism of financial and monetary policies to secure national financial security, control capital flows, loan repayments, and expand approaches to financial transparency.

Reform State-owned commercial banks and move towards more independence, autonomy in financial responsibility, separating credit policy functions from business functions, and modernising and reforming banking technology.

Issue and amend policy mechanisms to revise and organize the effective implementation of the Law on Financial Institutions. Develop non-bank financial institutions, insurance companies, investment funds and investment guarantee funds, and help the operations of peoples' credit funds to follow the appropriate path and ensure the security of these funds.

Establish a comprehensive set of factors and conditions for the stable operation of securities markets.

1.2 Promote strong economic structural change

Rapidly shift the economic structure towards industrialisation and modernisation, linking production with markets, bringing into play existing comparative advantages and creating new comparative advantages to increase competitiveness and efficiency.

In the agricultural sector, change the structure of agricultural production and the rural economy in line with high quality and efficient commodity production. Link production with the domestic and international markets in order to ensure the efficient use of resources (land, labour and capital), and increase land and labour productivity and improve the livelihoods of rural people.

Amend, supplement and update plans to develop agriculture, forestry and fisheries in each economic area and between regions. Prepare programmes and projects to modernise and industrialise the agricultural, forestry and fisheries production sectors in the period 2001-2010.

Implement projects to create off-farm employment and promote the development of professional jobs and rural services and thereby reduce rural labour underemployment.

Build a programme to rapidly transfer scientific and technological achievements into agriculture. Research and promulgate a policy mechanism and legal documents to strengthen the linkages between science and technology researchers, agricultural producers, processing factories and the trade sector to aim at promoting change in the structure of agriculture and the rural economy. The aim will be to create jobs and increase the rate of change in labour structures throughout the agricultural and rural sectors.

Build and implement a programme to develop rural markets and increase the ability to consume agricultural products. Build commodity production models in the disadvantaged mountainous areas (on a pilot basis in three disadvantaged provinces: Bac Kan, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien-Hue).

In the industrial sector, build and implement projects to change the structure of industrial production towards focusing on producing industrial products with advanced technology, export oriented industry, raw material producing industry as well as import-substituting industry. Changes in the structure of industrial production should be closely linked to increased competitiveness of each industrial product in each enterprise and in each general corporation.

Update, supplement and review all industrial development plans in the country, including plans for industrial zones, export processing zones, border gate economic zones, high-technology zones, and vocational village zones; linking industrial development plans with regional development plans, raw material plans; and ensure that such plans have realistic targets.

Update, supplement and accelerate implementation of programmes to develop key products such as: mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, fertilizers, construction materials, electronics, information technology, and industrial production for export, essential consumer products, high-tech products, and software products. Develop a road map to reduce production costs in each sector, increase the quality of

each industrial product for the sake of effective regional and international integration. Make a programme for reforming technology in industrial sectors, especially the processing industry, increase the quality of products, and increase consumer demand in the market.

In the service sector, prepare projects and promulgate policy and mechanisms to attract economic sectors, ensure the diversification of service sectors, encourage the sector to invest in opportunities where the rate of return is highest and which can contribute to the State budget; and to develop production services, financial and monetary services, technology transfer services, and expand public services and household utilities to better meet the demands of economic and social development.

Prepare a project to strengthen the development of domestic markets, trade centres in urban areas, expand the trade network in suburban, rural, mountainous, coastal and island areas; and expand agriculture produce markets and fish markets in the rural and coastal areas; and develop market centres in mountainous communes.

Prepare a programme to apply electronic commerce in business operations.

Prepare and implement a project to expand the price-forecasting network and markets for all consumer products and to create favourable conditions for business and farmers to directly access the market.

Build and implement a project to increase the quality and efficiency of tourist sector activities, focus investment on infrastructure in the national tourist spots and other areas that have significant tourism potential.

Build and implement a development programme to modernise post, telecommunications and information technology services; prepare and complete a roadmap to reduce the price of post and telecommunications in line with the demands of integration and development in information technology and promote the purchasing power of customers.

Prepare a project to quickly develop all types of financial, banking, auditing, real estate, and science and technology services.

Prepare a Law on Inland Water Transport; build, amend and supplement several articles of the Maritime Law; draft an ordinance on post and telecommunications; and begin drafting a Post and Telecommunications Law.

Regional economic development: the transformation of the economic structure of the regions should be linked to potential and resources and bring into play the strengths of each region based on combining master plans and plans, thereby linking production with the market.

Quickly expand work to review and adjust master plans of key economic areas,

prepare socio-economic development options for each region and for groups of regions, and propose policy mechanisms and regulations which combine key economic regions with each other to promote joint development.

Supplement the mechanisms and policies for socio-economic development in the remote, isolated, border and border gate, national economic defence and maritime economic zones and islands, and especially the central highlands, northern mountainous, and Mekong Delta areas.

1.3 Increase the nation's ability to mobilise development investment resources and increase investment efficiency

The industrialization and modernization of the country requires large amounts of funds. There is a great need to efficiently mobilize and utilise capital and accelerate the transition of the economic structure. The Government will focus its guiding efforts on the following issues:

Update and make policy mechanisms appropriate for the mobilisation of resources, identify resource structures that can be mobilised. Ensure an investment ratio of at least 35 percent of GDP.

Draft and implement a strategy to mobilise investment resources by the year 2010, including the State budget, State credit, resources from State enterprises, households, the private sector, and foreign investment (including ODA and FDI). Update and make policy mechanisms more conducive to mobilising resources and identify the structure of resources that can be mobilised.

Supplement and develop policies and mechanisms to encourage and provide incentives for investment; move towards promulgating a unified Law on Investment to provide incentives and create a common legal environment with favourable conditions for both domestic and foreign investors.

Draft and implement a project to reform and shift the investment structure to maximise domestic resource mobilisation, attract more foreign investment, improve the investment structure, facilitate economic transition and ensure that the economy develops competitive, high quality products.

Supplement and update the list of investment projects expected to be financed by all kinds of resources, including; investment projects funded by the State budget and funds sourced from the State budget (such as public investment programmes); projects calling for private investment; and projects expected to be funded by ODA or FDI.

Reform mechanisms for managing investment and construction to ensure more

efficient utilisation of investment resources. Study the mechanisms of decentralization processes on the management of investment and capital construction resources, identify clear responsibilities, tighten controls, and ensure adequate monitoring of construction projects. Prepare a new decree on managing investment and construction projects to replace the existing decision on managing investment and construction; and draft a Law on Investment and Construction. Draft and issue an ordinance on Procurement aimed at improving the legal framework for procurement. Draft an ordinance on Investment Evaluation.

1.4 Promote export activities, take an initiative to strengthen international economic integration.

The Government will provide guidance for the implementation of measures to improve the competitiveness of the nation as well as the competitive capacity of enterprises in domestic and international markets, to promote trade activities, to expand market share in existing trade markets, and to enter new markets.

Government policy will focus on the following:

Prepare a roadmap for negotiation to enter the WTO; guide ministries, agencies, and local authorities to carry out Viet Nam's obligations resulting from AFTA accession, the Viet Nam-US Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and other bilateral and multilateral commitments.

Develop an import-export strategy to the year 2010; with sub-strategies for import-export product and market development.

Prepare projects to implement a change towards a more export-oriented structure, with a comprehensive investment strategy for export market development in line with existing sector plans.

1.5 Develop enterprises in different economic sectors.

Continue to implement multi-sector economic policy with socialist orientations, create favourable conditions for enterprises and individuals to invest and develop business and production; create an equal playing field for businesses across all economic sectors.

Continue to rearrange, reform, and develop State enterprises to increase the efficiency of business and production of these enterprises. Bring into play the leading role of the State-owned economic sector in socio-economic activities.

Amend and supplement the policies and mechanism for State enterprises; improve and re-organise General Corporations to increase their efficiency; and continue implementing the program for equitising State enterprises. Promote the process of

transferring, selling, contracting-out and leasing small scale State enterprises that the Government does not need to own and that cannot be equitised.

Amend the Law on Enterprise Bankruptcy to meet the need to resolve loss-making enterprises that are unable to pay their debts so as to improve economic relations and increase the quality of enterprises.

Prepare projects to continue reforming, developing and increasing the efficiency of the collective economy. Encourage joint ventures between cooperatives and State enterprises. Amend the Law on Cooperatives and adjust the legal framework to create favourable conditions for the development of various types of economic cooperatives.

Prepare projects to continue reform of policy mechanisms to encourage and create favourable conditions for the private economic sector. Develop policies to encourage small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Consolidate the General Department for SMEs and the SME Support Centres in three regions. Continue revising and supplementing the Enterprise Law in line with the development process.

Regarding the foreign investment sector, the Government of Viet Nam continues to implement its policy of attracting more foreign investment and diversifying investment forms. Establish a level playing field for both domestic and foreign investment to create a stable and equitable environment for production and business, whilst applying a number of stipulations in terms of investment conditions and incentives appropriate for each type of investor. Continue implementing the roadmap for reducing fees and the cost of services and commodity prices and establish a one price system for domestic and foreign investment. Review land rental prices and exemptions, and reduce land rental price for several initial years. Reform the contents and approach in investment promotion and strengthen contacts and consultations with the enterprise sector to solve difficulties in foreign investment.

1.6 Develop science and technology to meet the need for economic structural change and increase the competitiveness and efficiency of socio-economic development.

Implement projects to reform technology in social and economic sectors; increase the level of technology in key production and service sectors; and strengthen science and technology capability. Harness the capability of key laboratory research and development.

Make special mechanisms and policies to encourage and provide incentives for investment by all domestic economic sectors, foreign enterprises and private investors for scientific research, and the application and transfer of science and technology transfer, as well as environmental protection in production and business; with special attention to policies to develop high-technology.

Prepare projects to develop the technology market, create incentive structure to

encourage science and technology activities linked to production and business, with the aim of increasing the competitiveness of each product, each enterprise, and the national economy.

Develop policies to support the import of key new technologies, and organise the application and management of those technologies.

Improve the legal framework relating to intellectual property, technology transfer, science and technology contracts aimed at protecting intellectual property and rights to announce, exchange, and transfer research and study results. Prepare projects, add more detailed contents and measures, and continue implementing programs to increase investment and consumption demand.

II. COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RESOLVING CRITICAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Comprehensive human development to ensure human resources of increasing quality and resolving key social problems are important Government responsibility for this term. The Government will focus its efforts in the following areas:

2.1 Providing employment, increasing incomes and reducing poverty.

Prepare human resources development strategy, solve unemployment problems and shift labour structure in line with re-allocation of labour and population in the nation.

Prepare and complete projects to reform the wage system for Government officials, and the wage system for enterprises. Build the pace of implementation each year.

Implement the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS), national targeted programs, and socio-economic development programs to promote poverty reduction in poor areas and poor communes.

Reform the social insurance system, especially unemployment insurance, to create equal access to social insurance opportunities for poor workers in all economic sectors and to settle benefits that are appropriate to employees and employers. Develop policies and stipulations on voluntary social insurance.

Amend and supplement the Labour Code to reflect changes in practices, protect worker benefits, encourage employers to create more jobs, and to create favourable conditions for labour reallocation.

2.2 Raise quality, reform structures, and expand the scope of education and

training at various levels to increase people's knowledge in regions.

Continue developing education and training activities; view education as the leading national policy; create basic and comprehensive change with high quality in teaching and learning, vocational training, advanced training for talented students in the whole country.

Build projects to increase people's knowledge in the whole country, especially in the areas where people still have poor knowledge. Develop policy mechanism to ensure equality so all individuals can benefit from Government education, and ensure that people are able to learn for their whole life.

Build projects to reform basic general education; improve evaluation methodology and examination system. Develop all levels of learning, with appropriate scope and structure; meeting the demand of the labour forces for high quality education for the renovation of the country.

Build the necessary preconditions so that by the year 2010 all primary schools meet national standards. Implement projects and take steps to implement the program to build good school buildings, especially in the regions severely affected by floods, storms and natural disasters. Implement training development programs in mountainous, ethnic minority areas and disadvantaged provinces, and in flood and storm affected areas in central Viet Nam and the Mekong Delta. Implement programs and take steps to implement objectives for nationwide universal primary education.

Reorganise and increase university level training capability throughout the country, build and provide modern equipment for national-level universities, build and upgrade regional universities, expand forms of university education and post-graduate education in the regions that have advantageous conditions. Develop vocational training system and vocational training at high schools.

2.3 Implement a comprehensive plan for health protection and to increase the quality of human resources.

Efforts to protect the health of all people in the coming period will concentrate on the development objectives of preventive health care, improvement of conditions for health examination and cure for various strata of people, health improvement for all people, reduction in child malnutrition; improvement of health indicators, improvement of physical strength and stature of people, an increase in the average life expectancy of the Vietnamese.

Implement projects to develop the health care network, including building facilities for health examination and to cure diseases, providing health care equipment in the flood and storm affected and remote areas.

Implement reproductive health project, encourage the implementation of family

planning, increase efficiency of population activities in the mountainous provinces, central Highlands, special areas (coastal, migration, and religious areas). Develop policy mechanisms for contributing hospitalisation fees, policies for health examination and treatment of diseases for the poor, and policies for those people affected by the consequences of Agent Orange.

Amend and supplement the Law on People's Health Protection. Draft the ordinance on Population. Supplement and amend the Ordinance on Healthcare and Pharmaceutical practices in the non-state sector. Develop national policy on traditional medicines. Draft an ordinance on prevention and control of infectious diseases. Amend and supplement the Ordinance on Fighting and Prevention of HIV/AIDS. Develop an ordinance on healthcare insurance for all people.

2.4 Strongly develop cultural and sporting activities, develop cultural and civilised life, and promote socio-economic development.

The cause of culture and information activities will focus on objectives to develop advanced culture with national characteristics; preserve and restore traditional cultural heritage to create foundation for cultural exchange between communities, between regions within the country and cultural exchange with other nations.

Bring out cultural and information activities to grassroots level, remote and ethnic minority areas; promote campaign in which all the people participate in implementing civilised life, and developing cultural families and villages.

Prepare projects to socialise cultural activities, increase capability to attract more investment resources for cultural, information and sporting development. Develop grassroots cultural and information regulations and continue bringing culture and information to grassroots level and remote areas. Continue implementing national targeted programs of culture and programs to expand the coverage of radio and television services.

2.5 Promote activities to fight against crimes and social evils.

Prepare options to implement programs to prevent and control drugs, prostitutes and social evils.

Track and arrest criminals, push back and prevent drug-addicts, prostitution and superstitions; and fight effectively against harmful culture and establish a healthy social environment.

Identify clearly the roles and responsibilities of authorities at various levels in abolishing the gathering of social evil groups, and retail sale of drugs. Promote strongly the dissemination of education activities, propaganda to increase knowledge of the youth of the danger of drugs.

2.6 Reducing traffic accidents.

Prepare and implement programs to prevent and control traffic accidents in all sectors, ministries and agencies; promulgate the ordinance on traffic accident prevention and control. Introduce a traffic accident prevention and control program and Law on Transportation into teaching curriculum at schools.

In parallel with measures of propaganda and education, it is also necessary to penalise more severely those who violate traffic safety regulations; to quickly develop public transportation in large cities and towns; and to increase the quality of transport equipment. Frequently examine key transport routes with high accident rates in order to take immediate measures.

III. BUILDING A TRANSPARENT AND STRONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Promoting implementation of a comprehensive program of public administration reform for the period of 2001-2010 requires a focus on the following issues:

3.1 Reforming institutions.

Build and complete institutions, with priority to institutions for a market economy with socialist-orientations, and institution of organisations and operations of the State administration system. Focus on building market institutions (capital, labour, property, science and technology, and service markets); institutions organising the operation of public administration at various level; institutions organising relations between the State and the people, as well as State-management power over enterprises.

Reform the process of drafting and promulgating legal documents, strengthen the capacity of State administration organisations at central level and at local level in making and issuing legal documents; and promulgate stipulations ensuring effective people's participation in the law-making process.

Ensure strict implementation of laws by State organisations, Government officials, and people; provide enough information on Government policies and laws to all people; implement regulations on grassroots democracy; bring into play effective monitoring and inspection regulations and a judicious system to ensure the effectiveness of State administration; preserve socialist principles; and expand legal consulting service for the population.

Continue to reform administrative procedures. Abolish cumbersome and overlapping procedures resulting in under the table activities and other problems. Promulgate mechanisms to monitor staff and officials who are responsible for directly dealing with people; expand the implementation of "one door" policy; and stipulate clearly and expand the responsibilities of individuals implementing public services.

3.2 Reforming the public administration apparatus.

Adjust the functions and tasks of the Government, ministries and ministry-level agencies, agencies belonging to the Government and local authorities in line with the State management requirement in the new situation. An initial priority is to amend to overcome duplication in term of functions and tasks in some ministries and agencies. Promulgate and apply new regulations of central and local decentralisation in various sectors and branches. Increase the power and responsibilities of local authorities. Link decentralisation efforts with levels of finance, organisation structure and personnel.

Identify the concrete role for the State in the market economy, and create the foundations for building a program to reform public administration. On the basis of the amended Constitution, implement a study to re-organise, and reduce the focal agency of the Government; change the organizational structure in ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and entities reporting directly to the Government, and reduce sharply the number of entities reporting directly to the Government and the number of entities reporting directly to the Prime Minister. Reform the local authority apparatus; reform methods of management and the working style of administrative apparatus at various levels. Modernise information systems, management facilities, and apply information technology achievements in State management.

3.3 Reform and increase quality of personnel and officials.

Reform personnel management in line with the process of socio-economic development and public administration reform; complete standard norm system to rank officials; and amend and supplement the official class system. Identify appropriate structure of Government officials to link with the function and tasks in the administrative organisation and agencies, and make uniform stipulations for downsizing public administrative agencies and public service agencies in localities. Complete the system for recruiting officials, and implement new stipulations for evaluating, rewarding and penalising State officials.

Reform wages and policy support for officials, increase minimum wages to a subsistence level, reform salary system, with wage scales to be based on consideration of the nature and characteristics of type of labour and officials; adjust wage coefficient. Amend and supplement stipulations of allowances; promulgate and implement bonus system for those who successfully complete their tasks.

Train officials and organise training centres for that purpose; combine regular training and irregular training, implement domestic training and send officials abroad for training; and encourage officials to undertake private study with Government support.

Increase Government officials' responsibilities and morale. Promulgate regulations of public service and the civil servant system to ensure successful implementation of the State management role. Implement system of promotion of officials with a certain term; promulgate regulation to shift officials within and between agencies and authorities, ensure training of officials that have experience to complete the job

assigned successfully.

3.4 Reform public finance

Reform the mechanism for decentralising finance and State budget management, ensure the uniform nature of national finance in public expenditure.

Implement a system to inform all officials about revenue, including wages and all revenue out side of wages.

Build and continue implementing program and measures against corruption and wasting resources.

Compile procurement mechanism for public service, allow social organisations to take part in and implement this kind of service with monitoring of community. Support and encourage organisations to operate not because of benefits but because of demand and benefit of people. These organisations can be authorized by the Government to implement some tasks, provide some public service with monitoring of community.

PART 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2003 TARGETED AT GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

I. PRIME TARGETS FOR THE 2003 PLAN

During the remaining years of the current 5 year plan 2001-2005, efforts will focus on realizing the following five sets of targets:

Firstly, continue to maintain a high and sustainable economic growth rate, with rapid changes in economic, labour and investment structures to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy.

Secondly, maximise resource mobilisation for socio-economic development, especially those from the population; promote a radical change in investment structure and effective management of investment resources; minimize production costs and increase dramatically the production of highly competitive products. These measures are of special importance for the tasks of socioeconomic development in 2003.

Thirdly, implement effectively the commitment and roadmap on international economic integration; attract investment capital; and increase the quality and quantity of exports, coupled with effective positioning of domestic production in domestic markets.

Fourthly, develop and improve the quality of education and training and health care; and promote the application of science and technology achievements in socioeconomic activities. Continue implementation of hunger eradication and poverty reduction, improve living conditions for the people, address critical social problems, and secure social order and safety.

Finally, ensure the social and political stability of the country under any circumstances.

Enormous challenges lie ahead in the remaining 3 years of the current 5 year plan, 2001-2005 if an economic growth even higher than that of the past 2 years is to be achieved; thus allowing the set targets of the five year plan to be realized.

This will require tremendous efforts to be made to overcome remaining weaknesses during 2003. A breakthrough in policy is required for the substantial and comprehensive changes in administrative management to ensure greater transparency and consistency from central to local levels of government.

Such changes are necessary to create a shift in economic structure, to achieve improvements in efficiency and competitiveness, to attain fast and sustainable economic growth, to be active in international economic integration, and to effectively implement AFTA commitments.

In the coming year 2003, great efforts should be made to mobilize and utilise effectively domestic resources and overseas capital and to promote essential change in socio-economic management. The aim of these measures is to considerably reduce production and investment costs and improve the competitiveness and efficiency in each sector, each region, each product and the entire economy.

The expected socio-economic indicators for 2003 are as follows:

1) Economic indicators:

GDP growth of 7.5-7.7% compared with 2002, of which region I expects growth of 4%, region II by 10.5% and region III by 6.6%.

The total value of agriculture, forestry and fishery output is to increase by 5%; industrial sector output is to increase by 14.5%, and service sector output by 7%.

Total export turnover is to increase by 7.5%, and imports by 6%.

Total national development investment is estimated at VND 215 trillion, an increase of 17% compared with 2002 and equivalent to 35.2% of GDP.

Total revenues for the national budget are expected to increase by 9.8%, and total budget expenditure 17.5% higher compared with the estimated disbursements for 2002.

The budget deficit will not exceed 5% of GDP.

Inflation is estimated at 4%.

GDP is expected to reach VND610 trillion at current prices.

2) Social indicators:

Enrolments are expected to increase by 2% in lower secondary school and by 5.7% in upper secondary schools. The program of promoting universal secondary school education will continue.

Vocational training enrolments are to grow by 9% and tertiary education enrolments (university and colleges) are to increase by 5%.

The birth rate will decline by 0.04%, the population growth rate will decline to 1.28%, and the total population will reach 80.7 million.

Some 1.5 million jobs are to be created, 50,000 of which will be overseas.

The ratio of the population with access to Vietnamese radio is expected to be 94%, and the ratio with access to television will be 86%.

The percentage of poor households will be reduced to 12.5%.

The ratio of malnourished children under 5 years will be reduced to 28%.

55% of the rural population will have access to clean water.

II. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.1. Agriculture and rural development

Shift the structure of the agricultural and rural economy towards commercial production of agricultural products with high quality based on the competitive advantages that prevail in each sector and geographic region. Ensure the application of advanced technology and the linking of production to domestic and international demand. Improve the efficiency of the use of domestic resources (land, labour and capital), increase income per hectare of cultivated land, and thus improve the livelihood of the people.

Develop the agricultural product processing industries, especially those for exports. Promote the development of rural industries and infrastructure to create new jobs, thus shifting from farm to non-farm production, and to gradually improve the livelihoods of the rural population, especially those living in the remote, disadvantaged and ethnic minority areas.

Continue to implement the policy of shifting the structure of the agriculture and rural economy. Develop the cultivation of raw materials for the processing industry to meet domestic demand and quickly increase export volume.

Promptly apply the outcome of research in seeds and agricultural technology to large scale production. Special attention should be given to bio-technology and clean production to improve productivity, quality and competitiveness. Efforts should be made in the coming 3 years (2003-2005) to identify the right seeds and breeds of high productivity and quality, especially for aquaculture. Strengthen the promotion activities in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and dispatch qualified technicians to local areas to support farmers in finding appropriate production means.

Increase the ratio of lending to the banking system in rural areas. Encourage businesses of different sectors to invest in developing wholesale markets, warehouses and ports for agricultural products, in order to facilitate distribution of agricultural products. Study options for insuring agriculture against the risks of natural disasters and against adverse fluctuations in the prices of agricultural products in international markets.

2.2. Industrial development

Develop industry with high and sustainable growth; promote change in the structure of product lines to enhance the quality of products coupled with reductions in unit costs to improve the competitiveness of each product and each business. Increase the production of raw materials and products that have high market demand and where Viet Nam has a competitive advantage; and thus secure substantial changes and increase value added in industrial products. Accelerate the development of industrial products using high technology, export processing industries and agro-industries.

Review, update and revise the master plans for different industries and each kind of product, to provide a sound basis for continued development of products with high market demand and low production costs; improve export processing technology, with a special emphasis on the elimination of extraneous matters in final products. Establish a roadmap for the reduction of unit costs, with priority given to products where tariff lines must be reduced in accordance with commitments to AFTA. Coordinate industrial master plans with regional development master plans; and establish a master plan for the cultivation of raw materials to secure a stable supply of input materials and quickly increase the proportion of local materials used in the production of industrial products.

Push ahead with re-organising, reforming and enhancing the performance of State enterprises. Encourage the participation of different sectors to invest in developing industries of different scales in accordance with the Enterprise Law. Promote the development of SMEs in all industries where SMEs are not prohibited by State regulations, especially in the production of consumer and export goods.

2.3. Service sector

Strongly diversify the service forms with aim of meeting production and business demands, and improving the livelihoods of communities and households. Efforts will be made to increase the value of service output by 7%. Service cost should be reduced while increasing service quality. Continue to abolish monopolies in areas such as telecommunications and power supply, thus creating healthy competition in each services sector in order to attract investment in the development of these sectors.

Strongly develop the domestic market and trade centres in urban areas. Expand the trade network in all sectors in suburban areas, rural areas, mountainous areas, coastal areas and islands, and create strong partnerships between farmers and raw material producers and processing enterprises. The aim of such partnerships and distribution networks is to build long term business contracts and ensure a fair distribution of profits.

Strongly develop the tourism industry, enhance the quality and expand the supply of goods and services for tourists. Strongly develop transport services, postal and telecommunications services, and information technology. Continue the policy of reducing telecommunications tariffs in response to economic integration and the demands of information technology development, to enhance the purchasing power of buyers and attract investment for upgrading and building of new facilities. Quickly develop different forms of services in finance, banking, auditing, science and technology and other services.

2.4. Strongly develop external economic relations and export revenue growth.

Efforts will be focused on reducing investment costs and narrowing and eliminating differences in service charges between domestic and foreign businesses. Continue to expand sectors that are open to foreign investment such as electronics and mechanical engineering and diversify forms of foreign investment.

Enhance the effectiveness of State management of foreign investment. Simplify administrative procedures in aspect of investment licensing and expand the variety of investment projects within the permitted scope of industries

Continue research and study to issue policies that help solving problems related to taxes, land use rights, foreign exchange, and incentives for the promotion of profitable business performance. Issue policies to promote investment in developing high technology industries, and the management and development of real estate market with the participation of foreign investors. Strengthen activities for the promotion of foreign investment into key areas of priority and establish foreign investment promotion offices in important areas.

Continue to complete policies for investment, taxes, trade, customs etc., relating to import-export activities to comply with the process of regional and international economic integration. Streamline Vietnamese customs procedures to bring them closer to international standard practices. Strictly deal with customs officers involved in alleged cases of corrupt practice against businesses.

Endeavour to reach export turnover of US\$ 17.3 billion in 2003, an increase of 7.5% compared with 2002. Restructure the profile of exported goods in order to increase the proportion of products with high technology elements, to enhance competitiveness, and at the same time create new prime products for export.

Synchronously invest in export commodities under programmes and master plans that have already been approved. Enhance the promotion of trade; encourage the establishment of market expansion (trade promotion) centres and provide information on the world markets for local businesses.

III. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES.

Human resource development -- including mental, physical and behavioural -- with a physical and cultural life has been continuously improved in a healthy social and natural environment; this is both the objective and decisive factor for economic growth and the quality of national development. All activities for human development are geared towards bringing into play and serving all strata of the population throughout the country, of which importance is paid to taking care of the people in difficult and disadvantaged areas, especially the ethnic minorities, and people living in remote areas and areas prone to natural disasters.

3.1 Improve quality, shift the structure and scope of education and training at different levels; improve the knowledge of people in different areas; and link education and training with modern science and technology research.

Complete the policy and legal framework to ensure stable, effective and well-qualified education to meet the demands of human resource development for the country to develop quickly and stably.

Build education to facilitate life-long study for everybody in a practical, modern and demand driven manner. Renew the teaching curriculum, especially the textbooks for elementary and secondary education. Reform teaching methodology, enhance education and training quality. Invest in setting up laboratories and school equipment; promote specialized education and job-oriented education at secondary schools. Encourage the establishment of education funds from social organization, from businesses and from different financial sources in the community; expand credit facilities to support students to continue their study.

Restore order in admissions regulation, examinations and certification regulations at colleges and universities. The Government will issue a set of standards on quality, teaching materials and curriculum as well as school facilities. This will be implemented uniformly at all education levels, in order to reform investigation and monitoring of teaching and learning quality, and take serious action against cases of violation of the law and regulations.

Foster international cooperation for development of education; diversify the forms of cooperation in education and training; and quickly increase the number of students studying and researching in various developed countries.

Develop different forms of vocational training and professional certification to satisfy the demands of the people; issue a regulatory framework in support of private and semi-public training centres especially for new skills and expertise; adhere to the national socioeconomic development programme when developing vocational training programmes in order to satisfy the labour demand.

Reform financial policy and improve the investment climate in the education sector. The Government would provide a reasonable budget while also promoting the participation of society in developing education and training courses. State financing of public schools will be shifted from channelling through administrative systems to headcount financing, with the State budget to focus more on universalizing education in rural and mountainous areas. Encourage different economic entities and investors (both domestic and overseas) to participate in education and training at all levels.

Reform and improve management, build up the human capital of teachers, science and technology researchers; eliminate all corrupt practices in education, examination and certification as soon as possible.

Develop science and technology to expedite the shift in economic structure, especially in agriculture and industry; generate a new and effective leap in science and technology research and in its application to production and businesses; improve the contribution of science and technology to growth of each sector, each product and each region to improve the competitiveness of the whole economy.

Continue to implement priority State-level programs for science and technology, information technology, biological technology research, materials technology, and automation technology in response to the demand of agricultural and rural development, and export and domestic market expansion. Select and apply the research results that have been assessed and appraised during the previous 5-year plan 1996-2000.

Increase provision of research facilities and training of human resources to develop the software industry at various universities in implementation of Government Decree No. 07 on software technology development.

Implement the subsidy policy to support research and its application in a transparent manner to ensure equal access for both individuals and institutions by way of open bidding. Establish an incentive scheme for collaboration between science and technology research units and businesses to transfer the research results to apply to production.

Establish a fund for national science and technology development to attract more resources to science and technology development. Encourage the establishment of risk-taking investment fund to promote application of scientific research outcomes and realization of new business initiatives. Encourage domestic and overseas businesses to invest in high technology zones. Support the import of new and spearheaded technology, and the transfer of know-how needed to master this technology.

Focus on renewal and upgrading technology in export processing industries, especially in processed products of local material which Viet Nam possesses a comparative advantage in material and products under AFTA regulation. Emphasis is put on upgrading high technology by applying high technology such as biotechnology, information, automation and new materials technology.

Survey environment pollution in major cities, densely populated areas, and industrial zones that are suffering greatly from pollution; and integrate environmental protection plans into socio-economic development plans.

Invest in solid waste and sewage treatment in urban areas, industrial centres, tourist hubs and hospitals. Thoroughly complete the treatment of solid hazardous wastes in big urban areas. Establish a monitoring and analyzing system in some priority areas.

3.2. Employment creation and income generation.

Create jobs and job security and reduce unemployment and underemployment rates together with transforming the structure of employment in accordance with economic development and structural adjustment. Create new opportunities for the redistribution of the labour force and the resettlement of people in each region and each sector.

Some 1.5 million jobs are to be created in 2003, an increase of 100,000 compared to 2002; urban unemployment is to be reduced from 6.1% in 2002 to 5.9% in 2003; and gainful employment in rural areas to be increased from 76% in 2002 to 76.5% in 2003.

The State will take measures to encourage individuals and households to create jobs for themselves and for others, and will continue to promote organizations and individuals to engage in employment services; encourage the establishment of jobs centres, and at the same time create sound legal framework to prevent fraudulent practices. Make access to the National Employment Fund directly available to groups of households that need credit which can be used as a revolving fund for small collectives on the principle of self management and supervision.

Make policies on seeking and expanding labour export markets more concrete; quickly issue an ordinance protecting export labour and on export labour service institutions; and provide clear guidelines on credit policy for export labour.

The State will create favourable conditions for people to increase income, monitor the remuneration system under the Labour Code, support the poor, and encourage people to generate wealth legally; and pay attention to improving farmers' living conditions together with building up to renew rural society and gradually narrow, to an acceptable level, the income gap between rural and urban areas, and between, different regions and different levels of society.

3.3. Comprehensive implementation of healthcare programmes.

Enhance the physical well-being of the population, protect and improve the natural environment, continue reducing population growth, combined with reproductive

health care, children care, an improved nutrition regime, physical exercise, disease protection and medical treatment. Prevent epidemic diseases, with a special emphasis on promotion of community participation in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Ensure that 100% of communes have health care centres equipped with adequate medical facilities; and continue to build up facilities for the healthcare system.

Strengthen disease prevention activities; adopt effective measures to ensure hygiene and safe foodstuff; and continue to implement the program of healthcare targets and fight against HIV/AIDS.

Support healthcare services for the remote and far-flung areas, for the poor communes and ensure equal access to healthcare services for people. Eliminate some fatal epidemic diseases; and reduce children suffering from malnutrition from 29.5% in 2002 to 28% in 2003.

Establish regional healthcare centres to provide a bridge between provincial hospitals and central hospitals. Buy health insurance and provide free medical treatment for people with special difficulties (war veterans, war victims, the poor and people of disaster areas).

Continue to consolidate and upgrade the system of regional general examination centres, the district hospitals, the multi-disciplinary provincial hospitals, specialized hospitals, preventive healthcare programs, food safety, vaccine production, and provide additional medical facilities to remote areas.

Strengthen the information and training activities to change people's behaviour, implement programs on reproductive health and family planning in poor and remote areas. Combine population control and family planning program with health prevention and healthcare for children and the campaign for building happy, equitable and civilized family life.

Develop a disaster prevention strategy to mitigate casualties and stabilize people's livelihoods and production in disaster-hit areas. Install a policy for disaster funds based on contribution of society.

3.4. Enhance the campaign for people's participation in a civilized life

Expand cultural and artistic activities, diversified in forms, and colourful and healthy in content and presentation.

Continue to expand cultural and artistic activities to the remote areas and to ethnic minority people; launch a campaign to involve the entire population to build up a civilized life; at families and village levels gradually complete an institutional cultural system based on State and community resources in order that each individual, each family, each area is absorbed with culture.

Make worthy investments in training and development of special artistic talents; adopt an incentive policy for the creation of arts and literature; build up cultural sites and artefacts of high educational and artful value. Build up a village of ethnic cultures of Viet Nam into a national centre of culture and arts. Bring cultural activities to localities.

Reform the State management of cultural activities to ensure the freedom for artists to create and perform arts on the one hand and to minimize the negative impacts of cultural activities on the other.

Continue to complete radio and television signals nationwide coverage. Develop and modernize the public media network. Strengthen capacity to broadcast in ethnic languages.

IV. IMPLEMENTING THE POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM

Poverty reduction has become one of the most important tasks of the Government and authorities at all levels. This will require the broad participation of the entire population, social organisations, civil society and international donors.

Economic growth is a crucial precondition for successful hunger alleviation and large scale poverty reduction; without growth, the implementation of a redistribution programme or conventional poverty reduction measures will only deliver modest results. The policy objectives of hunger alleviation and poverty reduction are supported by economic growth in targeted disadvantaged groups, thus ensuring a relatively equal basis for development, and creating strong productive forces and stability for sustainable economic development.

During the implementation of socio-economic development, the objectives laid out for comprehensive poverty reduction and growth are closely linked and inter-related. Hunger alleviation and poverty reduction objectives should be based on comprehensive, high quality and sustainable socio-economic growth. First and foremost, the development of agriculture and the rural economy is especially important role as one of the key factors affecting the achievement of hunger

alleviation and poverty reduction targets, especially the target of reducing the number of poor households. Significantly, only when poverty reduction is achieved can stable and sustainable development be ensured. As a matter of fact, in recent years, Viet Nam has achieved profound outcomes in both poverty reduction and economic growth. Since the beginning of implementation of its poverty reduction policy (in 1992), through a programme of building rural infrastructure in poor areas the Government has invested in 6,000 construction projects in poor communes; this programme has been especially beneficial for the 2,000 poorest communes. In addition, different sectors at different levels as well as mass organisations have given tremendous concrete support to poor households to reduce poverty so that the poor households can gradually stabilise their lives.

Nevertheless, the achievements are not yet solid. Though the number of households living in poverty has been significantly reduced, these households are still very vulnerable; they could fall back in to poverty if affected by the natural calamities such as bad harvests. The living conditions of the people in some remote and disaster-prone areas are still very difficult.

The Government has approved a national targeted Program for hunger alleviation, poverty reduction and employment creation for the period 2001-2005. Recently, in May 2002, the Government approved the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, detailing in a wide-ranging manner the national sustainable development policies, with the primary target of improving the living conditions for disadvantaged people and carrying out poverty reduction in a more substantial and sustainable way. For areas suffering special difficulties, the Government has adopted separate policies to promptly address these problems. The Government has made a decision on the socio-economic development plan for the Central Highlands, Mekong River Delta and the 6 northern mountainous provinces for the period 2001-2010. These are some of the poorest provinces in Viet Nam that need help and support from other regions to combat poverty in the coming years.

The Government shall take a variety of different measures to effectively implement the poverty reduction programmes. These will include such measures as installing basic infrastructure for poor communes and areas, including small irrigation facilities, schools, healthcare centres, highway under-passes, electricity supply, water supply, market places, etc. In addition, there are plans to upgrade and rehabilitate the road network connecting poor villages and areas to regional centres, thus facilitating the development of poorer areas.

According to the approved targets, by 2005 hunger will be fundamentally eliminated and the number of poor households reduced to just 10% (by the new

poverty line). The target is for there to be no poor households in provinces in the northern plains, central plain districts and southern provinces. Secondly, the aim is to improve the living conditions of the families that have escaped from poverty and to prevent them from falling back into poverty again.

The interim aim in 2003 is to continue to push ahead with the poverty reduction programme in order to achieve the targets of reducing the number of poor households by 300,000, and bringing the poverty rate down from 14.3% in 2002 to 12.5% in 2003.

To achieve these targets, it will be necessary to continue the implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, and to arrange the integration of the strategy into the socio-economic development plans of each sector and each local authority.

Start to build different models of poverty reduction taking into account specific local conditions of each area, with special attention paid to communes in remote, mountainous and disadvantaged areas. The plan will be to enhance public participation in poverty reduction efforts. Training will be provided for officers engaged in poverty reduction at different administrative levels. Officers will also be provided with general guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of projects and more specific guidelines for poverty reduction projects.

Investment in poverty reduction will be made through 3 main channels as follows:

- (1) Direct investment in the construction of infrastructure in poor areas and communes, improvement of people's knowledge, human resource development, and technology transfer for the poor;
- (2) Investment via nationally target programmes integrated with local programs in poor communes and areas;
- (3) Investment in areas demonstrating strong economic development, in sectors and in products which have comparative advantages in order to create a breakthrough for development. Such development can act as the driving force to influence and support the poverty reduction and economic advancement in poorer areas and communes.

In that direction, the entire society's resources for development shall be allocated proportionately to economic growth and poverty reduction in order to ensure the targets of both quick and sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

The investment demands for reaching the targets of poverty reduction are huge and need to be balanced with the general development targets of specific sectors and regions and be mobilised from different financing sources, of which the State budget plays the core role.

There will be higher State budget allocations for investment in poor areas, and poor communes. In 2003, the budget for investment in infrastructure for poor communes shall be increased to VND500 million per commune from last year's figure of VND400 million. In addition, poor regions will enjoy further budget support through a number of policies such as subsidized transportation fees, subsidized electricity costs for water pumping during draught and flooding times; vaccine provision against epidemics, text books and stationery supplies for poor pupils, free transfer of technology, and the supply of new seeds and livestock breeds with higher yields.

The Government also plans to diversify resources in support of poverty programmes and activities, which is considered an important financial solution.

Apart from the State budget, emphasis shall be put on mobilising local resources from the population inside and outside of the areas in need; assistance from businesses, organizations and individuals local and overseas investing in the appropriate target areas.

Nationally targeted programmes such as: Poverty Reduction and Job Creation Programme, Programmes for the Socio-economic Development of Extremely Disadvantaged Communes, Education, Healthcare and Culture Development, the Five Million Ha Reforestation Project, are examples that have had the most direct impact on poverty reduction. Integration of the various targets of each programme in a particular area, especially in the poorest communes, will enhance the effective use of the investment funds and improve the likelihood of achieving the set targets.

The necessary investment capital for the implementation of these programmes and projects will be mobilised from different sources: directly from the State's central budget, through local budgets, funds from integrated programmes and projects, loans and credit facilities, funds raised from communities; altogether, State budget will account for approximately 30% of the total project/programme investment capital.

In addition, the Government plans to continue to make supportive investments, mobilise funds from local communities, and raise contributions from people that are beneficiaries of projects already implemented and supported by international

communities and overseas Governments. Examples would include the agricultural diversification project, the rural infrastructure development project, the poverty reduction for 6 Northern mountainous provinces project, the poverty reduction for 4 provinces in the Central region, the community-based rural infrastructure development project, and the forest protection and rural development project.

Encourage and facilitate foreign investors to make direct investments in the poorer communes and areas.

V. DEMAND FOR ODA FUNDS

In order to achieve its socio-economic development targets, Viet Nam's policy is to mobilise all resources, of which domestic resources play the core role but external resources are also of great importance.

The total estimated demand for development funds in the period 2001-2005 is approximately US\$60 billion, of which domestic funds account for US\$40 billion and external funds about US\$20 billion.

Apart from the domestic funds, Viet Nam expects to implement projects worth about US\$11 billion of FDI and US\$9 billion of ODA.

The Millennium Development Goals, especially hunger alleviation and poverty reduction, socio-economic-economic infrastructure development, institutional development and environmental protection are priority areas for which ODA funds will be directed to achieve these goals.

During the period 2001-2005, about US\$1.8 billion of ODA funds should be disbursed annually. Accordingly, Viet Nam should achieve a target of US\$2 billion in ODA funds committed per year during this period.

During the period 2001-2002, about US\$1.5 billion of ODA funds has been disbursed, reaching only 80% of the total demand for annual disbursed ODA during period 2001-2005. This fact requires relevant State bodies in Viet Nam to take effective measures to improve ODA disbursement.

In the past few years, Viet Nam has worked closely with development partners to improve and harmonise legal documents and procedures for the management and uses of ODA funds. Problems in site clearance and procurement are the most common causes of slow ODA disbursement.

A new Ordinance on Compensation and Resettlement is being drafted and will be issued soon. This new Ordinance has better content and is well adapted to the real situation with regard to land issues, and international standards and regulations.

To meet the requirement of prompt change in procurement procedures, together with the preparation of the Ordinance on Procurement, some essential amendments will be made to the current Decree on Procurement and these will be issued soon.

Viet Nam is working with its development partners to harmonise ODA management procedures through regular ODA implementation reviews (monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.). The result of these activities will lead to common practices and procedures of ODA implementation. This will help to solve effectively the slow progress and disbursement rates of ODA projects or programmes.

In addition, harmonisation of ODA procedures among development partners is a medium to long-term objective. The harmonisation task focuses on topical issues such as procurement, project evaluation and approval, and reporting systems.

Given the efforts made by both the Government of Viet Nam and development partners for donor cooperation, plans for improving ODA disbursement speed will be implemented successfully and contribute to Viet Nam's socio-economic progress in the coming years.

**LIST OF PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES EXPECTED TO BE
ODA FUNDED DURING 2001 - 2005**

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
	Agriculture and Rural Development.						
1	Services to support agriculture diversification.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002 - 2005	100.00	80.00	
2	Improve cashew tree plantation and cashew nut processing.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	10,000 ha	2002...	60.00	50.00	
3	Develop tea plantations in uplands and mountainous areas.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	10,000 ha	2002...	60.00	50.00	
4	Develop clean vegetables in areas surrounding large cities.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	25.00	20.00	
5	Raising dairy cows for poverty alleviation.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	18.00	15.00	
6	Program for resettlement and new economic zones.	Agency for Agricultural and Resident Settlement		2002...	375.00	300.00	
7	Build establishment for industrial production of vegetables seeds.			2005...	15.00	12.40	
8	Build poverty alleviation using economically and environmentally efficient VAC economic model for very poor mountainous communes.	Gardeners' Association	7000 production models in 140 communes	2002 - 2006	7.90	5.20	
9	Support clusters of very poor mountainous and remote communes.	Committee for Ethnic Minority		2002 - 2005	30.00	30.00	
10	Integrate population variables with sustainable development of families through credit-savings and household economy development.	National Committee on Population, Family and Children Affairs		2002 - 2005	70.02	30.00	
11	Develop national park for ornamental biological preservations	Ornament creature organization		2002 - 2005	5.00	3.00	
12	Long-term and mid-term credit for rural economic development	State bank of Vietnam			21.40	15.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
13	Improve the living conditions in the rural and mountainous areas in Ha Giang province	Ha Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2003	14.00	13.00	
14	Integrated rural development project in Tuyen Quang province	Tuyen Quang People's Committee		2002 - 2007	35.40	35.40	
15	Shift from opium to other crops in Yen Bai province	Yen Bai People's Committee		2002 - 2005	11.74	10.00	
16	Poverty reduction in Yen Bai province	Yen Bai People's Committee		2003 - 2007	5.40	5.00	
17	Develop cows and buffaloes, cattle and poultry and process agricultural products for export in Bac Kan province	Bac Kan People's Committee		2003 - 2006	8.00	8.00	
18	Process fruits and vegetables for export in Bac Giang province	Bac Giang People's Committee			5.00	5.00	
19	Develop milk cows in Son La province	Son La People's Committee		2002 - 2010	10.00	9.90	
20	Develop farm and aquaculture economy in Hai Duong province	Hai Duong People's Committee	200 ha	2003 - 2006	6.00	5.60	
21	Rural vocational development in Ninh Binh Province.	Ninh Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	6.03	5.53	
22	Develop Phong Nha - Ke Bang buffer zone in Quang Binh province	Quang Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2006	16.00	13.60	
23	Rural development - poverty alleviation in districts of Vinh Linh, Gio Linh- Quang Tri.	Quang Tri People's Committee		2002 - 2005	13.00	10.80	
24	Rural development in flood-affected areas in Huong Tra district of Thua Thien Hue province	Thua Thien Hue People's Committee			5.51	4.37	
25	Poverty reduction in coastal swamp areas of Thua Thien Hue province	TT Hue People's Committee			34.80	12.80	
26	Rural infrastructure development in Hoa Vang district of Da Nang province	Da Nang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	15.03	13.00	
27	Multi-purposed project to reduce natural effects and improve people's living conditions in sand areas (5 districts and towns) in Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2010	43.00	40.00	
28	Rural infrastructure development and agriculture credit in Dak Lak province	Daklak People's Committee			8.00	8.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
29	Improve living conditions and management of natural resources in Kon Tum Province.	Kon Tum People's Committee			10.00	8.50	
30	Poverty reduction and environment management in down stream area of Se San River in Kon Tum province	Kon Tum People's Committee		2002 - 2005	22.20	18.87	
31	Establishment of population routes and clusters in Dong Thap Muoi (Long An).	Long An People's Committee		2002 - 2005	27.59	27.59	
32	Build high-tech agriculture production zone in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2007	10.00	6.00	
33	Develop rural industries in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	8.00	
34	Build a plant for preserving and processing high quality fruits and vegetables in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	30,000 tons of fruit and 20,000 tons of vegetables per year	2002 - 2004	5.00	5.00	
35	Develop VAC model in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	18.30	5.00	
36	Develop rural industries to serve poverty reduction purpose in Dong Thap province	Dong Thap People's Committee		2002 - 2005	7.10	4.66	
37	Develop rural development concentrations in Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.00	5.00	
	Irrigation						
1	Irrigation programme in the Northern mountainous provinces.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	60.00	50.00	
2	Irrigation programme in the Central mountainous provinces.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	60.00	50.00	
3	Upgrade sea dykes in Southern Viet Nam	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	100.00	100.00	
4	System of secondary canals in Mekong River delta.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002...	150.00	120.00	
5	Build irrigation works in Tuyen Quang province	Tuyen Quang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.00	5.00	
6	Invest in 5 irrigation projects in Cao Bang Province	Cao Bang People's Committee	5 lakes	2002 - 2005	7.50	6.75	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
7	Build Xuong Rong reservoir in Thai Nguyen province	Thai Nguyen People's Committee		3 years	5.00	5.00	
8	Build Luong Ky reservoir in Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2003 - 2004	6.54	4.90	
9	Modernize Yen Lap irrigation network in Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2003 - 2007	6.15	4.23	
10	Irrigation projects in Hoa Binh province	Hoa Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	12.00	11.00	
11	Build Can Thuong reservoir in Hoa Binh province	Hoa Binh People's Committee		2003 - 2007	5.50	5.00	
12	Flood drainage and environment improvement project in Son La city.	Son La People's Committee		2002 - 2005	23.53	20.00	
13	Build Nam Khau reservoir in Lai Chau province	Lai Chau People's Committee	6 million m ³	2004 - 2006	5.50	5.00	
14	Build Nam Ngam reservoir in Pu commune, Dien Bien district of Lai Chau province	Lai Chau People's Committee	14-15 million m ³	2004 - 2006	5.50	5.00	
15	Consolidate Trinh Xa canal system in Bac Ninh province	Bac Ninh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	14.00	6.00	
16	Consolidate Gia Thuan canal system in Bac Ninh province	Bac Ninh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	14.00	5.60	
17	Build system of flood-prevention dykes and roads on the banks of the Day and Chau Giang Rivers (Ha Nam).	Ha Nam People's Committee			8.30	6.20	
18	Consolidate irrigation network in 6 districts of Ha Nam province	Ha Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2005	21.50	11.00	
19	Build Tac Giang drain and renovate Chau Giang river in Ha Nam province	Ha Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2005	18.60	15.50	
20	Flood prevention and control to reduce affects of natural disasters in Hoang Long River flood-affected areas in Nho Quan and Gia Vien districts (Ninh Binh province).	Ninh Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	20.00	15.00	
21	Rehabilitate and upgrade Red River and Thai Binh River dykes.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002 - 2004	60.00	50.00	
22	Consolidate the dyke and barrage system in Thai Binh town	Thai Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2010	5.00	5.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
23	Upgrade dyke surface system associated with development of rural transport in Thai Binh province	Thai Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2010	8.00	7.00	
24	Cua Dat irrigation system (Thanh Hoa).	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Irrigate 10,000 ha, 85 MW hydro- power	2002...	300.00	200.00	
25	Build irrigation system for coastal areas in Nghe An province	Nghe An People's Committee		2002 - 2003	10.00	9.00	
26	Upgrade river and sea dykes in Ha Tinh province	Ha Tinh People's Committee	66,7 km of river bank 1,254 km of coast line	2002 - 2005	19.34	17.40	
27	Rehabilitate flood damage in Hai Lang, Quang Tri.	Quang Tri People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.25	5.25	
28	South Huong River Irrigation System(Thua Thien Hue).	TT Hue People's Committee	Supply 140,000m ³ day	2002...	15.00	13.00	
29	Build Lo Trao reservoir in Da Nang.	Da Nang People's Committee	Irrigate 600 ha	2002 - 2003	6.60	5.50	
30	Dredge Ban Thach river, stabilize and improve the living conditions of the poor in Tam Ky chief town, Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2003 - 2006	5.00	4.50	
31	Build Nui Ngang lake (Quang Ngai).	Quang Ngai People's Committee	Irrigate 3,000 ha	2002...	10.00	9.00	
32	Build Nuoc Trong lake (Quang Ngai)	Quang Ngai People's Committee	Irrigate 20,000 ha	2002...	60.00	50.00	
33	Flood control and urgent rehabilitation of flood damage in Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2005	32.97	29.67	
34	Build irrigation systems for 5 mountainous districts in Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2010	8.00	6.40	
35	Upgrade 5 reservoirs: Gia Hoi, Ho Da, Hoc Doc, Da Ban and An Tho in Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee		1 year	10.00	10.00	
36	Build a dam at down stream of Tra Khuc river in Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee			4.91		

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
37	Dinh Binh lake (Binh Dinh).	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Irrigate 24,000 ha Hydro-power 6 MW	2002...	70.00	60.00	
38	Develop irrigation infrastructure for water flow control and anti-erosion of Lac Giang river system and build Can Hau, Phu Tai and Thuan Phong reservoirs in Binh Dinh province	Binh Dinh People's Committee		2003 - 2005	9.00	8.00	
39	Irrigation system in lower basin of Hinh River Hydropower plant (Phu Yen).	Phu Yen People's Committee	Irrigate 4,100ha	2002...	15.00	10.00	
40	Build and upgrade irrigation systems in Phu Yen province	Phu Yen People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
41	Xuan Binh lake and Xuan Binh water supply plant in Phu Yen province	Phu Yen People's Committee	6 million m ³ và 8000m ³ per day	2002 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
42	Suoi Dau Irrigation project (Khanh Hoa).	Khanh Hoa People's Committee	Irrigate 3,7000 ha	2002...	25.00	20.00	
43	Build Tan My reservoir (Ninh Thuan)	Ninh Thuan People's Committee	Capacity 53.7 mill. m ³	2003 - 2005	11.00	9.50	
44	Develop small and medium irrigation systems and rural transport(Ninh Thuan)	Ninh Thuan People's Committee		2002 - 2005	16.00	16.00	
45	Long Song Lake (Binh Thuan).	Binh Thuan People's Committee	Irrigate 4,000 ha	2002...	25.00	20.00	
46	Ta Pao irrigation project (Binh Thuan province).	Binh Thuan People's Committee	Irrigate 24,000 ha	2002...	100.00	80.00	
47	Ea Sup multi-purpose irrigation system(Dac Lac).	Daklak People's Committee	Irrigate 8,000 ha	2002...	50.00	40.00	F/S supported by South Korea
48	Krong Buc Ha Irrigation project (Dac Lac)	Daklak People's Committee	Irrigate 6,000 ha	2002...	60.00	50.00	
49	Irrigation system in Yamo (Gia Lai)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		2002 - 2007	55.00	55.00	
50	Build Mlah lake in Krongpa district of Gia Lai province	Gia Lai People's Committee	Irrigate 5000 ha	2003 - 2008	66.00	6.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
51	Ia Tri irrigation project (Kon Tum)	Kon Tum People's Committee	Irrigate 1,640 ha	2002 - 2005	6.72	5.70	
52	Saigon River flood prevention (Binh Duong)	Binh Duong People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	10.00	
53	Ray River Lake (Ba Ria - Vung Tau).	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Irrigate 6,000 ha; Water supply 600,000 m ³ / day	2002...	60.00	50.00	
54	Invest in infrastructure construction in flood-affected areas in Long An province	Long An People's Committee		2002 - 2005	27.27	27.27	
55	Ba Lai - Ben Tre Irrigation System	Ben Tre People's Committee	Irrigate 134,000 ha	2002 - 2005	35.30	28.24	
56	Ben Tre sea dyke	Ben Tre People's Committee		2002 - 2005	31.36	23.77	
57	Invest in irrigation and transportation(Tra Vinh).	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	7.70	6.20	
58	Build and upgrade sea dykes in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee	70 km	2003 - 2005	9.00		
59	Prevent erosion of rivers and protect from strong tides in coastal areas of Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2003 - 2005	15.00	15.00	
60	Build concrete canals for secondary crop production and aquaculture in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2003 - 2008	8.60	7.00	
61	Pavement of Can Tho River banks.	Can Tho People's Committee		2002 - 2008	30.00	10.00	
62	Nam Cai San flood control work in Can Tho province	Can Tho People's Committee		2003 - 2004	42.00	37.80	
63	Drainage for rice and fruit tree areas in Ke Sach (Soc Trang province).	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	27.00	21.60	
64	Nam Ke Sach salinity control sub-project in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2006	10.00	8.00	
65	Irrigation for aquaculture in 6 communes of My Xuyen, Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2007	5.50	5.00	
66	U Minh Ha irrigation (Ca Mau)	Ca Mau People's Committee	Irrigate 4.000 ha	2002...	60.00	50.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
67	Build drains, canals and rehabilitate U Minh forest in Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee		2003 - 2005	24.34	20.58	
68	Irrigation for sub-region 2 in Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee	20 canals of 59 km for 8050 ha	2002 - 2006	4.14	4.14	
	Forestry						
1	Community-based watershed forest of Da river				48.00	20.00	
2	Program to re-green barren and hilly land	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	5 million ha		5.00	1.00	
3	Plant watershed forest, rural development	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development				150.00	
4	Protect animals and plants in: Muong Nhe, Chu Giang Sinh, Ngoc Linh	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development			10.00	8.00	
5	Rehabilitate Dong Thap Muoi ecosystems to develop agriculture, forestry and aquaculture in Long An, Tien Giang and Dong Thap.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development			30.00	28.00	
6	Plant watershed forest in three provinces in Tay Nguyen: Gia Lai, Dac Lac and Kon Tum	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development			112.00	90.00	
7	Develop specialized forests and environment protection in Tuyen Quang province	Tuyen Quang People's Committee	50000 ha		43.47	43.47	
8	Afforest in Yen Bai province	Yen Bai People's Committee			38.00	20.00	
9	Plant forest for wood product processing and paper industry (Bac Kan)	Bac Kan People's Committee	130000 ha		85.00	68.00	
10	Plant forest for and paper industry and rural multipurposed development	Ministry of Industry			18.00	15.00	
11	Develop protection forests in prime locations around Hoa Binh lake in Son La province	Son La People's Committee		2002 - 2010	27.86	14.00	
12	Plant and rehabilitate dedicated forest in Soc Son, Hanoi	Ha Noi People's Committee	6630 ha	2002 - 2005	15.00	10.00	
13	Develop 4 nature preserved zones: Nam Cat Tien, Yok Don, Ba Be, Cuc Phuong	Ninh Binh People's Committee			25.00	20.00	
14	Bach Ma national forest (Thua Thien Hue).	TT Hue People's Committee			3.00	3.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
15	Watershed forest plantation in A Luoi district (Hue)	TT Hue People's Committee			5.15	5.15	
16	Afforest protection forests in the sandy coastal areas associated with environment protection in Thua Thien Hue province	Thua Thien Hue People's Committee			5.00	4.50	
17	Develop protection forests at upstream of Tra Khuc river and build Thach Nham irrigation work in Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee			7.00	4.00	
18	Invest to plant, manage and protect forest in Gia Lai province	Gia Lai People's Committee			70.35	59.80	
19	Develop and protect watershed forests in Da Nhim, Dong Nai provinces	Dong Nai People's Committee				16.00	
20	Build Nature Reserve of Melaleuca forest in U Minh Ha (Ca Mau).	Ca Mau People's Committee			5.00	4.00	F/S being done
	Fishing and Aquaculture						
1	Build logistical bases and services for fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries					
2	Industrial shrimp production in provinces	Ministry of Fisheries	28 provinces		80.00	71.60	
3	Build fishery ports	Ministry of Fisheries			76.50	60.00	
4	Provide equipment, technology, and a wastewater treatment system for aquaculture product processing.	Ministry of Fisheries			70.00	60.00	
5	Aquaculture along coastal areas	Ministry of Fisheries			10.00	8.00	F/S being done
6	Build fishery markets.	Ministry of Fisheries			60.76	36.18	
7	Develop fisheries for poverty reduction, food security, environment protection and aquaculture resource preservation	Ministry of Fisheries			16.00	15.00	
8	Training centre for fishermen	Ministry of Fisheries			300.00	270.00	
9	Develop prawn aquaculture industry in coastal areas	Ministry of Fisheries			10.00	9.00	
10	Aquaculture development in depressed areas of Bac Giang province	Bac Giang People's Committee	500 ha	2003 - 2005	8.00	6.00	
11	Application of high technologies in producing and protecting aquaculture resources	Hanoi Department for Agriculture and Rural Department			20.00	18.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
12	Program to develop infrastructure and aquaculture in Tien Lang (Hai Phong)	Hai Phong People's Committee			22.07	22.07	
13	Develop supplying areas for processing sea and river products and build a plant for processing sea and river products in Thai Binh province	Thai Binh People's Committee			8.00	6.00	
14	Fishery Infrastructure (Thua Thien -Hue)	Thua Thien Hue People's Committee			12.00	12.00	
15	Develop fishing, processing, and logistical services of Da Nang's fishery sector	Da Nang People's Committee			209.50	145.40	
16	Multi-purpose project to build and develop fisheries sector of Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee			17.00	14.00	
17	Multi-purpose project to improve living conditions of fishermen living along the coastal area of Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee			12.00	11.50	
18	Build infrastructure for seafood processing concentration, invest for a frozen store and a fishing service centre in the north of Phan Thiet port, Binh Thuan province	Binh Thuan People's Committee		2003	5.60	5.00	
19	Build fisheries port and establish aquaculture logistics for Ho Chi Minh City	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee			18.00	15.00	
20	Aquaculture development combined with settled agriculture and settlement of poor farmers of Phuoc Hoa commune, Tan Thanh district, Ba Ria-Vung Tau province	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee			7.50	5.12	
21	Build infrastructure for green-chela prawn aquaculture in An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.25	5.12	
Energy							
1	Dai Thi hydropower plant (Tuyen Quang)	Tuyen Quang People's Committee	320 MW		450.00	360.00	JICA proposed to prepare FS
2	Upstream Kon Tum hydropower plant	Electricity of Vietnam	260 MW		150.00	100.00	
3	Improvement of electricity transmission line and station	Ministry of Industry			170.00	125.00	
4	Rural electricity transmission and distribution	Electricity of Vietnam			110.00	80.00	
5	Energy efficiency.	Ministry of Industry			200.00	150.00	F/S being done

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
6	Build hydropower plant in Dakpsi (Kon Tum)	Kon Tum People's Committee	Capacity of 8,300kw/h.		8.00	8.00	
7	Cam Pha thermo-power plant	Ministry of Industry	300 MW		320.00	272.00	
8	Electrification for communes in border, mountainous and rural areas of Binh Phuoc	Binh Phuoc People's Committee			6.75	5.15	
9	Rao Quan irrigation and hydroelectricity in Quang Tri province	Quang Tri People's Committee		2002 - 2005	17.00		
10	Develop rural power lines in Ha Nam province	Ha Nam People's Committee			9.00	5.50	
Transport Sector							
Roads							
1	Improvement of National Highway's No. 4A, 4B and 4C	Ministry of Transport	393 km		75.00	60.00	
2	Rehabilitate road system in the South	Ministry of Transport			260.00	180.00	
3	Rehabilitate national highway to Hanoi (No6, No3, No32)	Ministry of Transport			300.00	255.00	
4	Improve road security system	Ministry of Transport			40.00	35.00	
5	Rehabilitate infrastructure in 8 poor provinces in northern mountainous areas	Ministry of Transport			35.00	30.00	
6	Upgrade refuge trench to main trench of Hai Van underground trench	Ministry of Transport			110.00	93.50	
7	National highway No. 2 (Hanoi-Viet Tri-Ha Giang).		233 Km		120.00	100.00	
8	Build new road Ha Quang - Thong Nong - Bao Lac - Cao Bang	Cao Bang People's Committee	69 km		8.00	7.00	
9	Trai Hut - Phong Du - Gia Hoi Road (Yen Bai)	Yen Bai People's Committee	80 km		6.00	5.00	
10	Mau A - Son Luong road in Yen Bai province	Yen Bai People's Committee			5.60	5.40	
11	Build and rehabilitate rural roads in Thai Nguyen province	Thai Nguyen People's Committee			37.40	33.40	
12	Develop rural transport in Bac Giang	Bac Giang People's Committee	500 km		14.30	12.00	
13	Upgrade road of Mo Dong - Dong Son (Quang Ninh)	Quang Ninh People's Committee			35.00	28.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
14	Develop highland transport in Hoa Binh province	Hoa Binh People's Committee			6.67	6.20	
15	Build road transport routes No 108 - Muong Chanh - No 105 - Son La	Son La People's Committee		2002 - 2010	5.00	4.50	
16	Muong Mon - Nam Muc road in Lai Chau province	Lai Chau People's Committee	47 km		6.00	5.50	
17	Develop Electric tram system in Ha Noi	Ha Noi People's Committee			106.00	86.00	
18	Develop public transport in Ha Noi (bus project)	Ha Noi People's Committee			18.00	15.00	
19	Rehabilitate rural and mountainous road transport system in Hai Duong province	Hai Duong People's Committee	20 km, 778 km, 185 km and 660 bridges and drains		25.90	20.80	
20	Urban internal roads in Vinh Yen chief town of Vinh Phuc province	Vinh Phuc People's Committee			6.20	6.20	
21	Rural road in Bac Ninh	Bac Ninh People's Committee	116 km.		7.50	6.38	
22	Develop and improve urban infrastructure in Phu Ly (Ha Nam)	Ha Nam People's Committee			20.00	8.10	
23	Develop transport system in districts and towns of Ha Nam province	Ha Nam People's Committee			35.00	30.00	
24	Rehabilitate and upgrade all provincial roads of Ninh Binh province	Ninh Binh People's Committee	200 km		5.60	4.70	
25	Road and bridge Yen Cang - Ninh Phuc - Ninh Binh	Ninh Binh People's Committee			11.00	9.35	
26	Upgrade provincial road 216 (Thai Binh)	Thai Binh People's Committee	41 km		8.50	7.22	
27	Rehabilitate road No222 of Thai Binh province	Thai Binh People's Committee	31 km		18.70	16.00	
28	Rehabilitate rural roads in Thanh Hoa province	Thanh Hoa People's Committee		2002 - 2004	16.47	14.00	
29	Build road to Thanh Thuy border gate (Nghe An).	Nghe An People's Committee					

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
30	Build roads in Que Phong district, Nghe An province	Nghe An People's Committee			1.77	1.77	
31	Build overpass road in Vinh city, Nghe An province	Nghe An People's Committee			20.00	18.00	
32	Rehabilitate rural transport system in Quang Tri province	Quang Tri People's Committee			32.00	12.00	
33	Build Son Tra road-Non Nuoc road (Da Nang)	Da Nang People's Committee	12.5 km		34.82	27.60	
34	Upgrade provincial road system and urban road system in Da Nang City	Da Nang People's Committee	120 km		31.80	27.00	
35	Rural transport in low income communes at sandy and island areas in Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee			5.00	4.50	
36	Upgrade provincial roads, inter-district road (Binh Dinh)	Binh Dinh People's Committee	615 km		12.00	9.00	
37	Build rural road (Phu Yen)	Phu Yen People's Committee	435km (class 4 or 5)		20.00	16.00	
38	Build Cau river - La Hai - Cung Son - Hai Rieng transport route in the west of Phu Yen province	Phu Yen People's Committee	130 km		17.00	14.00	
39	Build two-laned road to both ends of Phan Rang Thap Cham (Ninh Thuan)	Ninh Thuan People's Committee	4.7 km		7.50	6.00	
40	Upgrade provincial transport route in Binh Thuan province	Binh Thuan People's Committee		2003 - 2005	77.76	75.33	
41	Upgrade provincial transport route No 8 in Daklak province	Daklak People's Committee			6.00	6.00	
42	Upgrade provincial road line No 4 in Daklak province	Daklak People's Committee			8.00	8.00	
43	Upgrade provincial transport route No 1 in Daklak province	Daklak People's Committee			6.00	6.00	
44	Upgrade provincial transport route No 15 in Daklak province	Daklak People's Committee			5.00	5.00	
45	Road No. 40 (Ngoc Hoi-Dac Duc), Kon Tum province	Kon Tum People's Committee			10.00	10.00	
46	Rehabilitate and upgrade Ha Mon-Ngoc Reo - Kon Tum - Gia Chiem (Kon Tum)	Kon Tum People's Committee	72 km		11.80	11.80	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
47	Rehabilitate and upgrade Dak Ta-Ngoc Linh ring road (Kon Tum)	Kon Tum People's Committee	41 km		7.00	6.00	F/S done
48	Rehabilitate and upgrade Mang Den-Dakh ring road (Kon Tum)	Kon Tum People's Committee	52 km		10.00	9.00	
49	Rehabilitate transport system in Sa Thay district, Kon Tum province	Kon Tum People's Committee	64 km		8.54	5.47	
50	Urban road improvement of Ho Chi Minh city	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee	60 Km		300.00	250.00	
51	Ring road and key roads in Ho Chi Minh city	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee			250.00	200.00	
52	Build metro line from Ben Thanh - Binh Tay market (Ho Chi Minh city)	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee			390.00	390.00	
53	Upgrade transport route No744 from Ong Co bridge (km6+096) to Rach Bac T-junction (km19+724) In Binh Duong province	Binh Duong People's Committee			6.00	5.00	
54	Rehabilitate the road No 786 in Tay Ninh province	Tay Ninh People's Committee	44 km		6.00	5.00	
55	Vung Tau - Long Hai - Ninh Chau coastal road (Ba Ria - Vung Tau)	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee			16.00	13.00	
56	Rehabilitate transport system in Long An province	Long An People's Committee	600 km	2002 - 2005	20.00	18.00	
57	Upgrade rural transport system in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	8.30	7.47	
58	Develop rural transport system in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee	1600 km	2002 - 2008	50.00	45.00	
59	Build provincial roads No907 and No909 in Vinh Long province	Vinh Long People's Committee			37.30	29.50	
60	Solve housing problems along river and resettle local people in An Lac - Can Tho city	Can Tho People's Committee			10.00	5.00	
61	Rehabilitate rural transport routes in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	66 km		5.23	5.23	
62	Rehabilitate urban transport routes in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	86.7 km		7.76	7.76	
63	Upgrade provincial roads No 42, 11, 6, 8, 38, 13, 1 in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	186.7 km		14.30	14.30	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
64	Rural road system (An Giang)	An Giang People's Committee			10.73	10.73	
65	Build the road leading to Uncle Ho 's temple - Vinh Hung in Bac Lieu province	Bac Lieu People's Committee				1.70	
66	Build Xom Lung - Cai Cung transport route in Bac Lieu province	Bac Lieu People's Committee				3.21	
67	Coastal roads in the west of Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee	54 km	2002 - 2005	7.74	7.74	
	Bridges						
1	Rehabilitate bridges in section Can Tho - Ca Mau of national highway No 1	Ministry of Transport	17 bridges of 2000m	2003 - 2006	53.00	45.00	
2	Rehabilitate weak bridges in national highways	Ministry of Transport	300 bridges of 17000m	2003 - 2007	150.00	127.50	
3	Build Hon Gia international terminal in Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2003 - 2020	35.00	28.00	
4	Repair Long Bien bridge (Ha Noi)	Ha Noi People's Committee		2003...	84.70	72.00	
5	Build bridges in Hai Phong - Cat Hai - Cat Ba transport route	Hai Phong People's Committee		2003 - 2010	262.00	222.00	
6	Build Do Muoi bridge in Ninh Binh province	Ninh Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	7.00	6.40	
7	Build 7 large scale bridges in Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2004	8.70	7.70	
8	Build bridge system to serve rural transport in Gia Lai	Gia Lai People's Committee	850 m and 85 bridges	2002 - 2007	5.50	5.00	
9	Build second Saigon bridge	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2003...	34.00	32.00	
10	Build Phu Cuong (Binh Duong)	Binh Duong People's Committee		2002 - 2004	6.00	5.00	
11	Rehabilitate bridge system in Long An province	Long An People's Committee	over 100 bridges	2002 - 2008	50.00	45.00	
12	Build Ca Mon bridge in Tan Hung district, Long An province	Long An People's Committee	250m		1.87	1.87	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
13	Build bridges on the provincial road system of Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee	2771 m và 37 bridges	2002 - 2005	25.00	20.00	
14	Rehabilitate bridges in road transport system of Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee	over 80 bridges	2003 - 2008	30.00	25.00	
15	Build bridge system in Vinh Long province	Vinh Long People's Committee	over 50 bridges	2002 - 2008	30.00	25.00	
16	Build Bac Lieu bridge No3	Bac Lieu People's Committee		2002 - 2004		3.00	
	Sea Transport						
1	Build Cai Mep - Thi Vai international sea port	Maritime Department		2002 - 2005	280.00	240.00	
2	Modernize sea navigation signal			2002 - 2005	35.00	30.00	Technical design Viet Nam side
3	Cai Lan (Phase II) seaport	Ministry of Transport	7 berths/3 million tons/year	2005 - 2008	100.00	80.00	F/S done
4	Rehabilitate and expand Cam Pha seaport	Ministry of Industry	Ships of 65,000 ton capacity	2002 - 2005	15.00	13.00	
5	Build Chan May general seaport (Thua Thien Hue)	TT Hue People's Committee	2-3 million ton/year	2005 - 2010	100.00	80.00	Technical design by Viet Nam
6	Lien Chieu seaport (Da Nang)	Da Nang People's Committee	2-3 million ton/year	2005 - 2010	100.00	80.00	Technical design by Viet Nam
7	Build Dung Quat general seaport (Quang Ngai)	Quang Ngai People's Committee	2-3 million ton/year	2005 - 2010	100.00	80.00	Technical design Viet Nam side
8	Build Vung Ro seaport (Phu Yen)	Phu Yen People's Committee	1 million ton/year	2002 - 2005	10.00	8.00	
9	Cai Mep container port in Ba Ria - Vung Tau province	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee		5 years	35.00	35.00	
10	Dai Ngai commercial port in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2008	5.80	5.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
	River Transport						
1	Flow control for ship entry at Dinh An estuary of Hau river	Maritime Department		2003 - 2005	240.00	225.00	
2	Develop VTS system for ship entry in Hai Phong and Quang Ninh	Maritime Department		2003 - 2005	10.00	9.00	
3	Research for building entry flows through Soai Rap estuary	Maritime Department		2002 - 2005	30.00	27.00	
4	Rehabilitate Cua Day - Ninh Binh water transport route	Ministry of Transport		2003 - 2005	16.50	15.00	
5	Improve the quality of ship inspection system	Ministry of Transport		2003 - 2006	7.00	6.50	
6	Dredge Red River at Ha Noi section	Ha Noi People's Committee	40 km	2002 - 2005	150.00	135.00	F/S done
7	Build river-port, passenger transport by waterway of Ha Noi	Ha Noi People's Committee		2003 - 2005	35.00	30.00	
8	Improve waterway transport, dyke to adjust Red River water flow in Ha Noi area	Ministry of Transport	40 km	2002 - 2005	300.00	255.00	F/S being done
9	Upgrade Red River transport route: Ha Noi-Lach Giang	Ministry of Transport	178 km	2002 - 2006	45.00	40.00	
10	Rehabilitate water transport route in the south of Hau river, Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	75,6 km	2002 - 2006	57.00	50.00	
	Railways						
1	Rehabilitate 34 bridges on the reunification railway Ha Noi - Ho Chi Minh city		5,000m	2002 - 2005	160.00	140.00	F/S done
2	Upgrade East - West railway corridor (Lao Cai-Ha Noi-Hai Phong-Cai Lan)	Ministry of Transport	600 km	2003 - 2005	100.00	85.00	
3	Build elevated railway in Ha Noi	Ministry of Transport	20.1 km	2005 - 2008	570.00	485.00	Pre-FS being done
4	Equipments for mechanization of railway maintenance in Ha Noi - Vinh section	Ministry of Transport		2002 - 2003	9.20	9.00	
5	Ha Noi - Hai Phong railway system	Ministry of Transport	96 km	2004 - 2010	120.00	110.00	
6	Railway-repairing facilities	Ministry of Transport		2002 - 2003	8.00	7.70	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
7	Modernize railway signal system in Hue - Da Nang section	Ministry of Transport		2003 - 2005	8.00	8.00	
8	Rehabilitate East -West railway corridor	Ministry of Transport		2006 - 2010	500.00	450.00	
9	Modernize railway signal system in Hanoi - Vinh section, phase II	Ministry of Transport		2003 - 2006	30.00	25.00	
10	Build elevated railway in Ho Chi Minh city	Ministry of Transport		2005 - 2008	760.00	650.00	Pre F/S being done.
Airports							
1	Phu Bai airport (Thua Thien Hue province)	TT Hue People's Committee	1 million passengers per year	2002 - 2003	25.00	20.00	F/S is not done
2	Build A75 aircraft - repair factory (Ho Chi Minh city)			2002 - 2005	87.00	70.00	Pre-F/S done
Water Supply and Drainage, Sanitation and Urban development							
1	Water drainage system of Hung Yen town	Hung Yen People's Committee		2003 - 2004	3.80	25.00	
2	Bac Lieu provincial town water drainage and environment sanitation	Bac Lieu People's Committee		2002...	10.00	8.00	
3	Bac Can provincial town water supply plant	Bac Kan People's Committee	15,000 m ³ /day.	2002...	4.50	3.60	
4	Hung Yen provincial town water supply plant	Hung Yen People's Committee	20,000 m ³ /day.	2002...	3.60	2.80	
5	Water supply for Di An and Nam Binh Dung	Binh Duong People's Committee	50,000 m ³ /day.	2002...	4.00	3.00	
6	Quang Ngai provincial town water supply plant	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002...	4.50	4.00	
7	Solid waste treatment in Da Nang	Da Nang People's Committee		2002...	6.00	5.00	
8	Solid waste treatment in the Southern Part of Binh Duong province	Binh Duong People's Committee	40 ton/day	2002...	10.00	8.00	
9	Water supply, second phase, for Lang Son	Lang Son People's Committee	15,000m ³ /day	2002 - 2005	16.00	13.70	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
10	Drainage in Lang Son city.	Lang Son People's Committee		5 years	8.00	6.40	
11	Hung Phu water supply, Tra Noc (Can Tho)	Can Tho People's Committee		2002 - 2005	18.00	15.30	
12	Invest in building clean water supply system in Chau Doc (An Giang).	An Giang People's Committee	20,000m ³ /day	2002 - 2005	7.00	6.00	
13	Invest in clean water supply for 5 cities and towns of Thai Nguyen	Thai Nguyen People's Committee		2002 - 2005	6.50	5.20	
14	Drainage and sanitation in Tra Vinh town	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	6.00	
15	Invest in clean water supply for Ayunpa (Gia Lai)	Gia Lai People's Committee	20,000m ³ /day	2003 - 2004	5.50	5.00	
16	Build clean water supply for Binh Dinh Town	Binh Dinh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	6.00	5.00	
17	Water supply for Quan The town (Ninh Thuan)	Ninh Thuan People's Committee	8,000m ³ /day	2002 - 2005	8.50	6.50	
18	Build drainage system and waste water treatment factory for Tuy Hoa Town (Phu Yen)	Phu Yen People's Committee	40,000 ton of waste/year	2002 - 2005	10.00	10.00	
19	Drainage and waste water treatment (Binh Thuan)	Binh Thuan People's Committee		2002 - 2004	15.00	15.00	
20	Drainage and waste water treatment system of Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province	Dong Nai People's Committee		2001 - 2010	100.00	100.00	
21	Water supply for the Northern part of Cam Ranh town (Khanh Hoa)	Khanh Hoa People's Committee		2002...	7.94	6.10	
22	Water drainage and waste water treatment for Ca Mau city	Ca Mau People's Committee		2003...	33.00	27.00	
23	Water and flood drainage, environment protection of Nha Trang (Khanh Hoa)	Khanh Hoa People's Committee		2003...	25.00	20.00	
24	Water drainage, sanitation of Dong Ha town (Quang Tri)	Quang Tri People's Committee		2003...	22.00	18.00	
25	Water drainage of Go Dau (Tay Ninh)	Tay Ninh People's Committee		2002...	5.00	3.50	
26	Water drainage of Tay Ninh town	Tay Ninh People's Committee		2002...	10.00	8.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
27	Drainage of Vinh city, Phase II (Nghe An)	Nghe An People's Committee		2003 - 2004	32.00	30.00	
28	Drainage and sanitation of Quang Tri	Quang Tri People's Committee			18.00	15.30	
29	Invest in water supply system for towns of Hoa Lac, Xuan Mai, Mieu Mon, Ha Noi	Ministry of Construction	600,000 m3/day	2002 - 2010	253.00	228.00	
30	Rehabilitate and complete water drainage and wastewater treatment for Hai Duong city	Hai Duong People's Committee		2002 - 2007	15.00	13.00	
31	Build waste treatment system My Tho city	Ministry of Science and Technology	20,000 m3/day	2002 - 2005	6.10	5.44	
32	Produce mini water treatment station in the rural clean water program	Ministry of Construction		2002...	21.38	18.18	
33	Build drainage and water supply, transport for Hoa Lac industry and city cluster	Ministry of Construction		2002...	53.47	45.45	
34	Waste water collection and treatment in Sam Son town	Thanh Hoa People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	8.00	
35	Build drainage and waste water system in Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa People's Committee		2002 - 2005	17.70	15.00	
36	Waste water drainage and treatment system in Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2005	15.60	14.60	
37	Urban infrastructure development (Quang Ngai)	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002...	9.54	9.54	
38	Invest in infrastructure for human settlement in seriously flood-affected areas in Hue, contributing to protect Hue's cultural heritage	TT Hue People's Committee		2002 - 2005	15.53	13.20	
39	Physical infrastructure construction in Lam Son - Sao Vang urban area (Thanh Hoa)	Thanh Hoa People's Committee		2002 - 2005	15.80	15.80	
40	Rural water supply in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2010	25.00	21.25	
41	Clean water supply (Nghe An)	Nghe An People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	10.00	
42	Clean water supply to improve living conditions in Ha Giang province	Ha Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.30	7.50	
43	Rural clean water supply program (Thai Binh)	Thai Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	75.00	75.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
44	Rural water supply and sanitation in Ha Nam province	Ha Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2005	35.30	20.00	
45	Water supply for rural everyday life and for Chi Linh industrial zone	Hai Duong People's Committee	5.000 m ³ /day	2003 - 2006	8.10	5.00	
46	Water supply from An Trach dam in Da Nang province	Da Nang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	8.40	8.00	
47	Water supply from Hoa Bac lake in Da Nang province	Da Nang People's Committee		2004 - 2005	8.80	8.00	
48	Water supply and sanitation in An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.53	6.00	
49	Build waste water treatment plant in Long Xuyen city, An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee	300 m ³ /hour	2003 - 2004	6.00	5.00	
50	Waste processing in Dien Bien Phu town, Lai Chau province	Lai Chau People's Committee		2003 - 2004	10.00	9.00	
51	Drainage system in Vinh Long town	Vinh Long People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.51	5.95	
52	Water supply system for 3 towns in Hoa Binh province	Hoa Binh People's Committee		2003 - 2007	5.50	5.00	
53	Build waste water treatment plant in Cam Pha town, Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2004 - 2007	6.00	5.00	
54	Rehabilitate and expand Song Cong water supply plant in Thai Nguyen province	Thai Nguyen People's Committee	15.000m ³ /day	2003 - 2004	5.00	5.00	
55	Drainage system of Soc Trang town	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2004	5.00	4.50	
56	Water supply and sanitation for poor communes in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.60	5.00	
57	Build water supply system for poor communes in Quang Tri province	Quang Tri People's Committee		2003 - 2008	20.00	16.00	
58	Develop housing for low income people	Ministry of Construction		2003 - 2005	100.00	80.00	
59	Build water supply system for districts Hoai Duc, Dan Phuong, Quoc Oai in Ha Tay province	Ha Tay People's Committee		2005 - 2015	9.00	7.50	
60	Build water supply system for districts Phu Xuyen, Thuong Tin in Ha Tay province	Ha Tay People's Committee		2003 - 2010	6.40	5.80	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
61	Build water supply system for districts Phu Tho, Thach That in Ha Tay province	Ha Tay People's Committee		2003 - 2010	5.00	4.50	
62	Build water supply system for districts Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai in Ha Tay province	Ha Tay People's Committee		2003 - 2010	5.00	4.50	
63	Waste collection, treatment and drainage system in Ba Ria - Vung Tau chief town	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee		2003 - 2006	10.00	8.50	
64	Overall upgrade 8/3 Textile Company	National Textile and Garmen Corporation		2004 - 2006	55.10	55.10	
65	Waste water treatment in Nam Dinh Textile Company	National Textile and Garmen Corporation	5000 m ³ /day	2003 - 2005	5.00	5.00	
66	Build drainage system for Hong Linh town in Ha Tinh province	Ha Tinh People's Committee		2001 - 2005			
67	Project on master planing and settlement of people living in the urban, high populated and flooded areas of Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2003 - 2006	12.00	11.00	
68	Phuoc Vinh Dong water supply plant in Long An province	Long An People's Committee		2003 - 2005	5.23	4.80	
69	Capacity building for poverty reduction in 24 disadvantaged communes of Long An province	Long An People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.00	5.50	
70	Drainage and waste water treatment in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province	Khanh Hoa People's Committee		2003 - 2006	15.10	14.50	
71	Water supply for Cam Ranh town, Khanh Hoa city	Khanh Hoa People's Committee	6000m ³ / day	2002 - 2010	8.30	7.90	
72	Build drainage and sanitation system in Vinh Yen town, Vinh Phuc province	Vinh Phuc People's Committee					
73	Rural water supply in Can Tho province	Can Tho People's Committee		2003 - 2004	5.20	5.00	
74	Water supply in Son La province	Son La People's Committee		2002 - 2010	5.00	4.50	
75	Commune water supply systems in districts of Tuy Phong, Ham Thuan Nam, Duc Linh, Tanh Linh, Binh Thuan province	Binh Thuan People's Committee		2003 - 2004	4.84	4.84	
76	Expand water supply system in Bac Ninh province	Bac Ninh People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.10	5.20	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
77	Waste water treatment system of Quang Phu industrial zone, Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee	6600m ³ / day		1.42		
78	Drainage and waste water treatment system in Quang Ngai chief town, phase II	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2007	8.26		
79	Waste treatment and sanitation in Dong Thap province	Dong Thap People's Committee		2002 - 2005	7.50	5.30	
80	Develop surrounding areas of Tram Chim national park in Dong Thap province	Dong Thap People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.05	7.25	
81	Build urban water supply in Dong Thap province	Dong Thap People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.30	4.24	
82	Rural water supply for remote areas in Dong Thap province	Dong Thap People's Committee		2002 - 2005	2.50	2.00	
83	Build water plant for 3 districts in Cu Lao Minh, Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee		2003 - 2005	13.00	10.00	
84	Solid waste treatment from towns and hospitals in Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee		2003 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
85	Drainage and sanitation in Bac Kan province	Bac Kan People's Committee		2003 - 2005	10.00	10.00	
86	Drainage system in Quy Nhon town, Binh Dinh province	Binh Dinh People's Committee		2003 - 2005	13.50	5.00	
87	Build and rehabilitate waste water treatment and drainage system in My Tho city, Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee	20000 m ³ / day	2003 - 2008	12.00	10.00	
88	Urban development in Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee		2003 - 2005	60.00	35.00	
Education and Training							
1	Invest in equipment and training of staff and trainers (Hue Industrial Secondary School, Ministry of Industry)	Ministry of Industry		2002 - 2006	7.00	6.00	
2	Invest in equipment and training of staff and trainers	Ministry of Industry		2002 - 2007	6.00	6.00	
3	Develop human resources at boarding ethnic schools and establish community training centres for socio-economic development of mountainous areas	Association for Development Assistance and Education Extension		2003 - 2005	5.00	3.50	
4	Human resource development	Sate bank of Vietnam		3 years	5.00	5.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
5	Build R&D zone and develop human resources for Hoa Lac high-tech park	Ministry of Science and Technology		2003 - 2006	178.00	151.00	
6	Provide training and equipment to increase education quality in Ha Giang	Ha Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2003	8.20	7.50	
7	Upgrade Thai Nguyen University	Thai Nguyen People's Committee		2002 - 2005	22.00	20.00	F/S being done
8	Build and upgrade primary schools Thai Nguyen	Thai Nguyen People's Committee	50 schools	2002 - 2005	6.00	5.20	
9	Build primary schools in the most disadvantaged communes of Thai Nguyen province	Thai Nguyen People's Committee			5.14		
10	Build physical basis for primary schools in Bac Giang province	Bac Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	16.00	13.00	
11	Build high schools in Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2003 - 2006	8.50	6.84	
12	Build secondary schools (Hoa Binh)	Hoa Binh People's Committee	800 rooms	2002 - 2005	5.50	5.00	
13	Build primary schools in Hoa Binh province	Hoa Binh People's Committee		2003 - 2007	5.50	5.00	
14	Ha Noi Polytechnic University			2002 - 2010	50.00	20.00	
15	Equip Ha Noi National University			2002 - 2005	100.00	75.00	
16	Build technical training centre in Ha Noi city	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2005	25.00	22.00	
17	Build four vocational training centres	Hai Phong People's Committee		2003 - 2005	2.80	2.00	
18	Build and upgrade physically vocational schools and training centres for labour	Hai Duong People's Committee		2002 - 2006	9.35	7.90	
19	Primary school in poor communes (Bac Ninh)	Bac Ninh People's Committee		2002 - 2003	9.00	6.00	
20	Develop IT training and education management in Ninh Binh province; build primary schools and kindergartens with national standard	Ninh Binh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	16.50	15.00	
21	Build schools in flooded areas in Quang Tri province	Quang Tri People's Committee		2003 - 2005	5.67	5.10	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
22	Build and provide training equipment for Quang Tri integrated vocational school	Quang Tri People's Committee		2003 - 2005	2.30	2.00	
23	Upgrade Hue University			2002 - 2005	20.00	15.00	
24	Upgrade Da Nang University			2002 - 2005	20.00	15.00	
25	Vocational and jobs service centre in Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.50	5.00	
26	Build physical and technical basis for education sector (Binh Dinh)	Binh Dinh People's Committee	944 rooms	2002 - 2005	8.80	8.80	
27	Build and develop schools (Binh Thuan)	Binh Thuan People's Committee	37 schools	2002 - 2004	10.00	10.00	
28	Build and provide training equipment for Binh Thuan vocational school	Binh Thuan People's Committee		2003 - 2004	5.00	5.00	
29	Vocational training in Ayunpa district (Gia Lai)	Gia Lai People's Committee	500 pupils	2002 - 2003	5.50	5.00	
30	Build secondary school system for communes of Kon Tum province	Kon Tum People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.00	7.00	
31	Program to upgrade infrastructure and equipment for training education sector teachers and staff (Binh Duong)	Binh Duong People's Committee		2002 - 2005	34.50	34.50	
32	Build school in Binh Phuoc	Binh Phuoc People's Committee		2002 - 2005	6.07	6.00	
33	Improve vocational school system and work service centres in Long An province	Long An People's Committee		2003 - 2005	10.50	6.00	
34	Build secondary schools in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2001 - 2005	9.70	9.00	
35	Build high schools in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2001 - 2005	9.40	9.00	
36	Vocational school in Tien Giang province	Tien Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	2.50	2.00	
37	Build 8 semi-boarding schools in 7 districts and Ben Tre town	Ben Tre People's Committee	8000 pupils	2003 - 2005	6.50	5.50	
38	Invest in building and improvement of secondary schools in Tra Vinh	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	6.50	5.30	
39	Build centres for providing vocational guidance and training and job settlement at provincial and district levels (Soc Trang)	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.50	5.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
40	Invest in An Giang University	An Giang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	17.70	14.40	
41	Assist the programme on consolidation of schools and provision of school facilities to meet education development requirement for the period 2002 - 2005 in An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	38.73	13.81	
42	Build technique worker schools in Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee		2003 - 2005	1.10	1.10	
	Health Care and Social Affairs						
1	Project to improve the facilities and equipment of laboratories for preventative health care centres in provinces for: monitoring epidemiology, environment, food and foodstuff hygiene			2002...	25.00	20.00	
2	General health projects for: malaria control and prevention, general vaccination, goitre; Control and prevention tuberculosis, leprosy, malnutrition; Control and prevent hemorrhagic fever; Foodstuff cleanliness and safety; Control and prevent HIV/AIDS, dangerous and communicable diseases; Reproductive Health			2002 - 2005	60.00	50.00	
3	Upgrade BCG, measles vaccine production line			2002...	15.00	10.00	
4	Project to strengthen the equipment for medicine quality inspection for the National Inspection Institute, Ho Chi Minh City Sub-National Inspection Institute and 5 regional centres			2002 - 2005	12.00	10.00	
5	Project to equip the Central Cancer Hospital		500 - 1000 beds	2002 - 2005	8.00	6.50	
6	Project to equip poly-clinic in Bac Kan	Bac Kan People's Committee	300 beds	2002 - 2002	4.00	3.00	
7	Project to build regional health care centres for North West, Central Highlands, and South West.	Ministry of Health		2002...	75.00	60.00	
8	Project to build regional poly-clinic for Central Highlands provinces and Northern mountainous areas.	Ministry of Health		2002...	25.00	20.00	
9	Project to build basis to produce measles vaccines.	Ministry of Health		2002 - 2005	37.00	30.00	
10	Project to establish a remote health care network.			2002 - 2003	25.00	20.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
11	Project to provide comprehensive investments in equipment for provincial poly-clinics and 6 district hospitals in Tuyen Quang province.	Tuyen Quang People's Committee		2003-2005	5.00	4.50	
12	Project to Equip the poly-clinic in Cao Bang.				6.00	6.00	
13	Project to upgrade and renew equipment for the poly-clinic in Lang Son.	Lang Son People's Committee		2 years	5.00	4.00	
14	Project to equip the Thai Nguyen maternity hospital.	Thai Nguyen People's Committee			5.00	5.00	
15	Project to equip the poly-clinic in Bac Giang.	Bac Giang People's Committee			6.00	6.00	
16	Project to build Hoa Binh provincial hospital.	Hoa Binh People's Committee	400 beds	2002 - 2004	5.50	5.00	
17	Project to strengthen equipment for Huu Nghi (friendship) hospital, Ha Noi			2002...	50.00	50.00	
18	Upgrade Viet Duc Hospital (Ha Noi)		500 beds	2002...			
19	Project to build Viet Nam research and supporting centre for older ages in Ha Noi	Older Ages' s Association		2003 - 2005	4.50	4.05	
20	Project to equip subfertile department of Hai Phong maternity hospital	Hai Phong People's Committee		2002 - 2005			
21	Project to upgrade Hai Phong children hospital	Hai Phong People's Committee		2003 - 2004	3.00	2.50	
22	Provide health care equipment for specialized hospital in Bac Ninh	Bac Ninh People's Committee		2002 - 2004	12.00	9.00	
23	Upgrade health care centres at district and provincial hospitals (Ha Nam)	Ha Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	8.50	
24	Rehabilitate and upgrade provincial friendship polyclinic (Nghe An)	Nghe An People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.00	8.00	
25	Da Nang polyclinic	Da Nang People's Committee	600 beds	2002...	75.00	60.00	
26	Build hospital and provide research equipment, cure tropical diseases for people in Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2007	12.00	11.00	
27	Equipments for Dung Quat hospital in Quang Ngai province	Quang Ngai People's Committee	300 beds	2003 - 2006	4.00	4.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
28	Upgrade and expand district polyclinic in Binh Dinh province	Binh Dinh People's Committee		2003 - 2005	7.50	6.00	
29	Build and provide equipments for Phu Yen polyclinic	Phu Yen People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
30	Polyclinic for Dak Nong's area, Dak Lak province	Daklak People's Committee		2003 - 2005	5.00	5.00	
31	GMP standard pharmacy processing enterprise in HCMC	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002 - 2010	28.00	28.00	
32	Develop emergency system in the whole city and the Trung Vuong emergency centre (Ho Chi Minh city)	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002...	16.00	16.00	
33	Equipment for Dong Nai polyclinic	Dong Nai People's Committee		2003 - 2005	8.00	8.00	
34	Equip provincial polyclinic and regional polyclinic in Binh Long (Binh Phuoc)	Binh Phuoc People's Committee		2002...	5.00	4.25	
35	Central polyclinic of Ba Ria - Vung Tau.	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee		2002 - 2005	17.00	17.00	
37	Equipment for Long An poly-clinic	Long An People's Committee	600 beds	2002 - 2006	10.00	8.00	
38	Build Moc Hoa hospital in Long An province	Long An People's Committee		2003 - 2005	1.66	1.30	
39	Upgrade equipment and facilities for the Tien Giang poly-clinic	Tien Giang People's Committee	600 beds	2001 - 2005	6.00	5.00	
40	Upgrade Cu Lao Minh hospital in Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee	500 beds	2002 - 2005	10.00	8.00	
41	Upgrade facilities and equipment for hospitals in Cu Lao Minh, Ben Tre province	Ben Tre People's Committee		2003 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
42	Upgrade facilities and equipment for polyclinics in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee		2003 - 2004	6.00	5.00	
43	Upgrade and renovate polyclinic in Tra Vinh	Tra Vinh People's Committee	500 beds	2003 - 2007	10.00	8.00	
44	Equip Vinh Long polyclinic	Vinh Long People's Committee	500 beds	2003 - 2008	10.00	8.00	
45	Equip Can Tho polyclinic	Can Tho People's Committee		2003 - 2004	5.20	5.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
46	Equip preventive health care centres in Soc Trang	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2003	5.50	5.00	
47	Build and equip Soc Trang maternity hospital	Soc Trang People's Committee		2003 - 2004	6.00	5.40	
48	Upgrade and equip Soc Trang healthcare school	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2003	5.50	5.00	
49	Build and equip the traditional medicine hospital in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2003 - 2004	6.00	5.40	
50	Build An Giang central polyclinic	An Giang People's Committee	500 beds		5.00	4.25	
51	Build polyclinic in Chau Doc, An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee	400 beds	2003 - 2007	5.19	5.00	
52	Build Ca Mau peninsula hospital (Kien Giang)	Kien Giang People's Committee		2002...	6.00	5.40	
53	Equip healthcare center in Bac Lieu province	Bac Lieu People's Committee				3.47	
54	Upgrade medical equipment for Ca Mau province	Ca Mau People's Committee		2002...	4.45	4.45	
55	Unexploded ordinance and mine exploration and clearance	Ministry of Defense					
56	Overcome the consequences of toxic chemical agents left over from the war.	Ministry of Defense					
57	Preserve and develop certain very small ethnic minority groups	Committee for Ethnic Minority		2003-2005	10.00	9.00	
	Culture and Information						
1	Build a Film production technology centre in the north of Vietnam.	Ministry of Culture and Information		2002...	7.00	6.00	
2	Build a Film production technology centre in the south of Vietnam.	Ministry of Culture and Information		2002...	7.00	6.00	
3	Provide technical facilities for children's film production.	Ministry of Culture and Information		2002...	5.50	5.00	
4	Develop the television network of science and education (VTV2)	Vietnam Television	15 transceivers	2003 - 2005	20.60	19.60	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
5	Build a Vietnam nature museum with headquarters in Hanoi	National Centre for Natural Sciences and Technologies		2002 - 2005	23.83	17.00	
6	Improve capacity of radio transmission at grassroots level for community education	The Voice of Vietnam		2003 - 2006	10.00	10.00	
7	Establish Bai Tu Long national park in Quang Ninh province	Quang Ninh People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.01	3.96	
8	Develop Viet Nam television tower (Ha Noi)	Vietnam Television	350 m	2002...	140.00	135.00	
9	Preserve and restore Ha Noi's Old Quarter	Hanoi People's Committee		2002...	2.00	1.20	
10	Develop cultural village of Viet Nam's minorities in Ha Tay	Ha Tay People's Committee		2002 - 2005	11.00	10.00	
11	Develop national handicraft and cultural village in Ninh Binh	Ninh Binh People's Committee		2002...	11.00	10.00	
12	Heritage preservation in Hue	TT Hue People's Committee		2002 - 2005	10.00	8.00	
13	Heritage preservation in Hoi An ancient town in Quang Nam	Quang Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2005	2.00	2.00	
	Sports Facilities						
1	Ha Noi National sport training centre No.3	Physical Training and Sports Committee		2002...	2.50	2.00	
2	Outdoor sports complex	Physical Training and Sports Committee		2003 - 2004	5.70	5.70	
3	Indoor sports complex	Physical Training and Sports Committee		2003 - 2004	12.28	12.28	
4	Improve capacity in training and coaching of athletes at Gymnastics and Sports University No. 1	Physical Training and Sports Committee		2003 - 2004	8.00	7.60	
5	Lai Chau gymnastics and sports complex	Lai Chau People's Committee		2002 - 2010	9.50	8.50	
6	Build Gia Lai gymnastics and sports complex	Gia Lai People's Committee		2003 - 2006	7.50	7.00	
7	Build stadium and multi-function sports arena in An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	6.82	6.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
	Science, Technology and Environment						
1	Information Institute of General Library (Ha Noi)	National Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities		2002...	4.00	4.00	
2	Information Technology Institute	Ministry of Science and Technology		2002...	2.00	2.00	
3	National information technology program	Ministry of Science and Technology		2002..	180.00	150.00	
4	Build key national laboratories	Ministry of Science and Technology		2002..	100.00	70.00	
5	Strengthen national measuring standards centre	Ministry of Science and Technology		2002..	50.00	40.00	
6	Design and produce small-scale satellite to monitor natural resources and the environment to help anticipate natural disasters	Ministry of Science and Technology		2002...	20.00	15.00	
7	Improve and renovate environment for Vietnamese textiles industry (8/3, Viet Thang textiles company).	Ministry of Industry		2002 - 2002	215.00	146.00	
8	Establish a centre for market information and e-commerce	Ministry of Trade		2002 - 2010	200.00	120.00	
9	Establish Hoa Lac high technology park	Ministry of Science and Technology					JICA assisted with masterplan and feasibility study
10	Build information technology research and training centre in Hoa Lac high-tech park	Ministry of Science and Technology		2003 - 2005	15.00	15.00	
11	Build Vietnam measurement institute	Ministry of Science and Technology		2003 - 2010	26.00	25.00	
12	Build national centre of radio-active machines for cancer treatment	Ministry of Science and Technology		2003 - 2007	5.00	3.00	
13	Invest in building materials production technology and treatment of weak foundations in the wetlands of the Mekong river delta.	Ministry of Construction		2003 - 2005	28.00	24.00	
14	Programme on reform of land administration system, Phase II	General Department of Land Administration		2003 - 2007	12.00	10.00	
15	Build system on environment and natural resources monitoring	General Department of Land Administration		2003 - 2005	52.00	50.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
16	Provide advanced technology equipment for mapping offshore bench of the South China Sea	General Department of Land Administration		2003 - 2005	8.00	5.00	
17	Modernize banking sector and clearing system, Phase II	State Bank of Vietnam		2003 - 2006	20.00	19.00	
18	Upgrade the issuing system for debit and credit cards, build e-commerce system.	State Bank of Vietnam		2003 - 2004	25.00	15.00	
19	Invest in the fire-fighting and first-aid equipments for firefighters.	Ministry of Public Security		2002 - 2004	10.20	10.00	
20	Build information centre for managing fire-fightingwork.	Ministry of Public Security		2002 - 2004	14.28	14.00	
21	Build facilities and techniques for the national registration system of secure transactions.	Ministry of Justice		2003 - 2005	5.70	5.00	
22	Establish solid waste dumping ground and install processing line for organic fertilizer in Lang Son province	Lang Son People's Committee		1 year	1.40	1.12	
23	Improve the capacity of environmental monitoring and improve the solid waste management in Thai Nguyen city	Thai Nguyen People's Committee		2 years	1.41	1.41	F/S
24	General environment management in Song Cong town and Song Cong industrial zone of Thai Nguyen province	Thai Nguyen People's Committee		3 years	8.00	8.00	F/S
25	Use new technology to develop forest seeds in Bac Kan province	Bac Kan People's Committee	50,000 ha	2002...	34.48	34.48	
26	Build appropriate solid waste landfill in Nam Son, Soc Son and intermediary collection system (Ha Noi)	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2003	31.00	30.00	
27	Use of solid wastes together with low quality coal to generate electricity	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2005	83.00	71.00	
28	Build ecological urban areas of Ha Noi	Ha Noi People's Committee		2003 - 2004	33.00	30.00	
29	Invest in building technical infrastructure for Ha Noi lake system	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2004	30.00	27.00	
30	Information technology transaction center of Ha Noi	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2007	7.00	5.50	
31	Build software development centre to serve industrial and automation sector	Ha Noi People's Committee	7-10 servers, 200 workstations, 10 PCs.	2002 - 2005	5.20	5.00	
32	Hanoi Infomation Technology Training Centre	Ha Noi People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.00	3.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
33	Waste treatment and management in dumping grounds Cat Ba, Thuy Nguyen, Kien An, Do Son of Hai Phong city	Hai Phong People's Committee		2002 - 2005	8.00	7.00	
34	Renovate environment and scenery at Ben Tam lake	Hai Duong People's Committee		2003 - 2007	8.00	8.00	
35	Build household and industrial area solid waste treatment plant for My Hao - Van Lam in Hung Yen province	Hung Yen People's Committee		2002 - 2004	6.00	5.00	
36	Environmental management in Nhue Tinh in Ha Tay province	Ha Tay People's Committee		2002 - 2005	12.00	12.00	
37	Solid waste management and treatment in Ninh Binh province	Ninh Binh People's Committee			26.30	20.97	
38	Nature Reserve Pu Huong, Pu Hoat (Nghe An)	Nghe An People's Committee		2002...	5.00	5.00	
39	Build nature preservation park for wetlands in Tam Giang - Cau Hai, Thua Thien Hue province	TT Hue People's Committee			5.00	3.00	
40	Software Information Technology Park in Da Nang province	Da Nang People's Committee		2003 - 2005	30.00	28.50	
41	Preserve and rehabilitate landscape and environment of Tay Nam in Hoi An, Quang Nam province	Quang Nam People's Committee		2002 - 2004	7.00	6.00	
42	Build technical infrastructure in urban area of Van Tuong - Oil Refinery No.1 in Dung Quat, Quang Ngai	Quang Ngai People's Committee		2002 - 2004	5.50	5.00	
43	Build waste treatment zone for Quang Ngai town	Quang Ngai People's Committee	190 tons/day		1.37		
44	Build Krong Trai nature preserved zone in Phu Yen province	Phu Yen People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.00	4.00	
45	Develop HCMC Tropical Biology Institute	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002...	2.00	2.00	
46	Drainage in combination with pollution control in Tham Luong Channel-Ben Cat-Rach Nuoc Len, Ho Chi Minh City	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002...	97.50	92.96	
47	Treatment of industrial solid wastes in Ho Chi Minh city	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002...	39.50	39.50	
48	Build Quang Trung advanced software information technology institute	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002...	14.00	14.00	

No	Programme/Project	Agency	Capacity	Duration	Total capital (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Status
49	Set up ecological tourism and environment education model in Ho Chi Minh city	Ho Chi Minh People's Committee		2002 - 2003	5.00		
50	Waste treatment and sanitation in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh People's Committee	75 tons/day	2003 - 2005	5.00	5.00	
51	Build organic fertilizer factory and solid waste incinerator for hospital in Can Tho province	Can Tho People's Committee		2002 - 2005	3.70	2.00	
52	Build refuse dumping ground in Can Tho province	Can Tho People's Committee		2003 - 2010	8.00	5.00	
53	Develop Lung Ngoc Hoang nature preservation park in Can Tho province	Can Tho People's Committee		2002 - 2004	5.00	3.00	
54	Maintain biological diversification in Cu Lao Dung, Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2010	7.00	5.00	
55	Build waste treatment zones in districts and towns of Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.96	5.36	
56	Build community cemetery for districts and towns of soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee		2002 - 2005	5.99	5.40	
57	Rehabilitate mangrove ecosystem, flooded wetland areas in upstream Mekong River, An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee	15,000 - 20,000 ha	2002 - 2007	8.41	5.89	
58	Build waste treatment plant in Chau Phu district, An Giang province	An Giang People's Committee	25 tons/hour	2003 - 2004	12.00	10.00	
59	Build centralized waste treatment zone for towns in Bac Lieu province	Bac Lieu People's Committee				2.66	
Post and Telecommunications							
1	Introduce internal provincial telecommunications cable		61 provinces and cities and towns	2002 - 2003	135.00	100.00	New project
2	National data transmission network			2002 - 2003	75.00	50.00	
3	Develop rural telecommunications network in three Central Highlands provinces and provinces in the Mekong River Delta.	General Department of Post		2002 - 2005	77.58	50.00	
4	Develop public service internet network	General Department of Post			124.00	104.00	
5	Launch Vietnam telecommunication satellite	General Department of Post		2002 - 2005	208.00	177.00	

Appendix 2:

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES EXPECTED TO BE ODA FUNDED DURING 2001 - 2005

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
1	Transfer advanced technology and biotechnology to youth in rural areas	Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union	6.50	5.00	2001 - 2005	
2	Disseminate information technology (IT) knowledge for VN youth and children outside the school system	Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union	12.70	12.70	2001 - 2005	Providing equipment for 262 children's palaces throughout the country and creating IT environment
3	Prevent and control drug-related criminal offences and the supply of raw materials for drugs	Ministry of Police	30.00	30.00	2002...	
4	Establish the National Legal Information Center	Ministry of Justice	0.80	0.60	2003-2005	Establishing and operating branches of the Centre in Danang and Ho Chi Minh City and providing facilities for the Centre in Hanoi
5	Build capacity for legal assistance system in Vietnam	Ministry of Justice	2.50	2.00	2003 - 2005	Building capacity for legal assistance system and participating agencies; Training and providing equipment
6	Strengthen State auditing capacity	State Audit Office	7.50	6.80	2002 - 2005	Provide experts, training and and providing equipment
7	Capacity Building Centre (CBC) for sustainable development of SMEs, Phase 2 (2002-2004)	VN Union of Co operatives	1.30	1.30	3 years	Changing the way of utilization of natural resources (raw materials or energy) and production methods; Training human resources.
8	Non-State Enterprise Support Center	VN Union of Co operatives	2.82	2.59	3 years	Establishing centers for training and consulting for enterprise development
9	Program to reform the formulation, issuance and quality improvement of legal documents	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Conducting study, survey and assessment of formulation of legal documents; organising research activities and discussions through workshops
10	Research program to identify roles, functions and organisational structures of agencies in the public administration system	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Identifying roles and functions of State agencies; Analysing and assessing current situation; Researching and implementing decentralisation

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
11	Program on streamling of the Government agencies	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2005	Identifying workloads, positions required for personnel arrangement; Decentralising to line ministries and the provincial people's committees in personnel management
12	Program on quality enhancement of public servants	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Conducting survey and assessment of public servants in the Government agencies; Working out the master plan for public servant development.
13	Program on salary and wage reform	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Increasing minimum wages and reforming salary and wage scales appropriate to the public administrative servants
14	Program to reform financial management mechanism in administrative and public services agencies	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Conducting survey and assessment the work performance, rating the performance of units; training and build an advanced information system.
15	Program on public administration modernization	Ministry of Interior Affairs			2001 - 2010	Carrying out the reform on practices of management and implementation of administrative system; Applying information technology
16	Build capacity in IT application to the development of market and price information system in Viet Nam	State Price Committee	5.00	5.00	2001 - 2005	Investing to upgrade equipment for the infrastructure of market and price information system nation-wide and to develop software solutions for market and price information.
17	Build capacity in national price appraisal	State Price Committee	5.00	5.00	2003 - 2005	Organizing training course, specialized surveys and seminars; Providing equipment; Developing standards, methods and criteria for price appraisal
18	Survey on hazardous waste and control of industrial pollution	Ministry of Industry	5.00	5.00	2002 - 2007	Setting up statistical system on waste; Building laboratories; Organizing training.
19	Study for rehabilitation of polluted environment caused by coal exploitation at Cam Pha, Quang Ninh province	Ministry of Industry	8.00	6.00	2002 - 2004	Greening the side of waste dumping areas; Treating acid-affected water; Taking measures for management of environmental pollution
20	Research on policies and strategies for development of the coal mining industry in the Red River Delta.	Ministry of Industry	5.83	5.30	2002 - 2005	Carrying out study, analysis, and assessment of geological conditions of coal mine areas for development of policies and strategies on coal exploitation in the Red River Delta

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
21	Build capacity in training technical workers	Ministry of Industry	5.15	5.15	2002 - 2005	Providing equipment
22	Build capacity and provide equipment for training and scientific research at the Transport College	Ministry of Transport	5.50	5.00	2001 - 2003	Building capacity and providing equipment for training and scientific research
23	Build execution and management capacity in science and technology	Ministry of Science and Technology	5.00	5.00	2003 - 2007	Develop a complete set of evaluation indicators and statistics on R-D agencies; Provide training; Build State management capacity for relevant agencies
24	Provide equipment for national standards system to increase examination ability of the Institute of Measurement	Ministry of Science and Technology	5.70	5.50	2002 - 2005	
25	Build the national reporting system on quality of environment	Ministry of Science and Technology	0.60	5.00	2002 - 2005	
26	Comprehensive management of environment quality for sustainable development in Sai Gon and Dong Nai River basins	Ministry of Science and Technology	9.00	8.00	2002 - 2006	
27	Build the centre for training and researching information technology	Ministry of Science and Technology	15.40	15.40	2002...	
28	Investigate geological calamities and assess their impacts on socio-economic development	Ministry of Science and Technology	5.00	4.00	2002 - 2005	
29	Center for environmental observation and information	Ministry of Science and Technology	7.00	7.00	2002 - 2005	
30	Establish observation network and set up an environmental data base in the North Western region	Ministry of Science and Technology	6.30	6.30	2002 - 2004	
31	Support the implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy	MOLISA	3.00	3.00	2002-2005	Supporting the GOV to implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2001-2010 in the period 2001 - 2005 (Phase I), through such activities as improving capacity in management, monitoring and organizing implementation.

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
32	Build capacity in policy formulation and in labour and employment management	MOLISA	50.00	50.00		Building capacity in assessment, organization and management of labour; Establishing an electronic information network to manage labour/employment policies
33	Mobilize intellectual resources from overseas Vietnamese	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5.00	5.00	2002 - 2005	Providing voluntary experts for domestic projects; Establishing the focal point management agency; Updating data base on intellectual demand and supply; Providing training programme officers.
34	Conduct studies for development of indicator system and reporting mechanism (including amending the State Budget Indices)	Ministry of Finance			2002 - 2003	
35	Conduct studies on the formulation of output-based budget allocation policies	Ministry of Finance			2002 - 2005	
36	Build Integrated Information System for financial management	Ministry of Finance			2003 - 2008	
37	Build Management Information System based on self-calculation, self-claim and self-tax payment	Ministry of Finance			2002 - 2005	
38	Formulate policy on compensation and resettlement with regard to the land recovered by the State	Ministry of Finance			2004 - 2006	
39	Develop instruments for national uniform management, implementation of compensation and resettlement	Ministry of Finance			2003 - 2004	
40	Complete housing construction technology in contribution to poverty alleviation in flood and storm affected central coastal region	Ministry of Construction	2.50	2.38	2003 - 2005	Build houses suitable for conditions of regularly flood and storm affected central coastal areas in Vietnam
41	Build capacity in analysis and testing of quality of Vietnamese construction materials to meet the requirements of regional and international integration	Ministry of Construction	7.00	7.00	2002...	
42	Build capacity of the Science and Technology Institute for Construction Materials in research of light construction materials and use of on-site materials to build permanent houses for ethnic minorities in the remote and mountainous areas.	Ministry of Construction	7.50	2.50	2002 - 2007	Building capacity for cadres of the Institute; Conducting surveys on resources of domestic raw materials appropriate for production of light construction materials

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
43	Complete standardized system for measuring and testing quality; Provide equipment for measurement and quality control agencies in construction industry	Ministry of Construction	5.00	4.00	2002 - 2006	Establishing standardized system for measuring, controlling quality in construction; Providing equipment for measurement and quality control agencies
44	Plan and improve urban environment and rural residential areas in the Mekong Delta often affected by storms and floods	Ministry of Construction	5.00	5.00	2002 - 2004	Building capacity in research and planning to improve urban environment and rural residential areas in the Mekong Delta
45	Provide training on international consulting capacity for construction consulting firms to meet the requirements of integration	Ministry of Construction	5.00	5.00	2002...	
46	Establish a centre for training human resources in information technology applied in construction sector	Ministry of Construction	3.00	3.00	2003 - 2004	Build an information technology specialized training centre
47	Build capacity for contractors in undertaking construction contracts; Develop professional criteria in technical and architectural consultancy, meeting the process of regional and international integration.	Ministry of Construction	2.00	2.00	2002...	
48	Training on technology transfer and techniques for underground construction on weak foundation	Ministry of Construction	5.50	5.00	2002 - 2004	Ensuring the construction of on the foundation of land under the Hai Van tunnel project; Underpass traffic in the cities
49	Build capacity in managing and inspecting quality, hygiene and safety of foods	Ministry of Health	10.00	10.00	2001 - 2005	Supporting the development of the national strategy for hygiene and safety of foods and foodstuff; Building and providing equipment for the food inspection center
50	Prevent and limit the spread of HIV/AIDS, Phases 2 and 3	Ministry of Health	9.00	9.00	2002 - 2005	Providing testing and sterilising equipment, and training facilities for health care centres in 10 northern and 16 central provinces.
51	Increase prevention, management and health care for HIV/AIDS infected people.	Ministry of Health	10.00	10.00	2002...	Supporting the operation of the system in prevention, management, healthcare and consultancy on HIV/AIDS
52	Build capacity in quality control of medicine and vaccines	Ministry of Health	15.00	15.00	2002...	Providing technical equipment and training on management and quality control of medicines and vaccines

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
53	Feasibility study and detailed planning for an International Transit Port in Van Phong - Khanh Hoa	Maritime Department	5.00	4.85	2002 - 2005	Making detailed master plan and feasibility study for the Project
54	Improve capacity of Ho Chi Minh Political Institute in training leaders and managers at various levels	Ho Chi Minh National Institute of Politics	5.00	4.50	2002 - 2006	Research to reforming training program and content. Social survey of staff personnel. Design training materials.
55	Reform content of the curriculum and training materials for training and coaching courses	National Administration Institute				Research on curriculum reform. Develop a doctorate level training program for state personnel. Survey of in-country and overseas training facilities.
56	Expand the short-term training model on demand. Focus on administrative and management skills and techniques	National Administration Institute				Design training materials for new training program. Study tour in some leading training institutions internationally and regionally. Provide training.
57	Strengthen advocacy training capacity in changing behaviour in reproductive health and family planning	Viet Nam Association of Family Planning	1.00	1.00	2002 - 2005	Advocacy training to change behaviour in reproductive health and family planning
58	Program to promote gender equality in Viet Nam	Women's Union	5.00	4.75	2002 - 2007	Research policies relating to the advancement of women, increasing staff capacity of the Women's Union, and improving working conditions.
59	Improve management capacity in effectively utilising of ornamental creatures	Biology Association	5.20	5.20	2002 - 2005	Make plan on biology preservation, utilization and development; Provide training
60	Survey on natural resources and proficiency of ornamental creatures production in a number of localities	Biology Association	5.00	5.00	2003 - 2005	Surveying and assessing natural resources in plains and mountainous areas
61	Reidentify the number of old trees with historical, cultural, scientific and beauty values	Biology Association	5.00	5.00	2002 - 2005	Assess the real states of old trees with historical, cultural, scientific and beauty values
62	Private Sector Support Program	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	8.33	7.87	2003 - 2005	Participate in research and introduce enterprise development policy. Recommend policies and implement programmes on export promotion for the private sector.

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
63	Support and accelerate agricultural enterprise development in Vietnam	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	5.50	5.00	2003 - 2006	Accelerate the process of establishing non-farm rural enterprises, operational management and administration. Support these enterprises in accessing international and regional markets.
64	Support to human resource development and provide services to enterprises	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	6.99	5.99	2003 - 2006	Provide training on business, provide market information. Research and provision of information analysis service. Establish WAN (Wide Area Network).
65	Strengthen capacity consistently and comprehensively throughout the Labour Protection Technique Research Institute in researching and implementing scientific methods to improve working conditions and environment and to prevent labour accidents and occupational diseases for Vietnamese workers.	Vietnam Labour Union	9.00	9.00	2003 - 2005	Build infrastructure; Provide comprehensive equipment for laboratories; Provide training
66	Strengthen capacity on hydrometeorological and environmental forecasting	General Department of Hydrometeorology	6.40	5.10	2003 - 2006	Set up weather forecast system applied high consultation digital methods; Develop environmental forecasting technology; Provide training.
67	Provide training and transfer of technology and methodology for underground construction	Song Da General Construction Company	5.50	5.00	2002 - 2004	Provide English language training. Theoretical training to transfer of tunnelling technology. Provision of equipment. Prepare engineering documents for constructing underground tunnels.
68	Strengthen capacity in science and environmental technology for the National Center for Natural Science and Technology	National Center for Natural Science and Technology	10.00	3.00	2002 - 2005	Build a laboratory for environmental research; Provide training; technology transfer.
69	High-efficiency Public Lighting	National Center for Natural Science and Technology	12.00	5.00	2003 - 2007	Improve capacity of research institutes operating in research and development, training, designing, and management on urban lighting.

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
70	Support the development of strategy and training of administrative level staff from ethnic minority groups	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs	6.50	6.50	2002 - 2005	
71	Investigate, assess and implement the training of staff in communes and villages in very poor and remote areas	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs	7.00	7.00	2002 - 2005	
72	Survey, assess, and develop proposals to transform the structure of crops and animal husbandry in very poor, remote and ethnic minority communes	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs	5.80	5.80	2002 - 2005	
73	Improve research capacity, propose and implement an Ethnic Minority Development Policy	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs	3.30	3.00	2003 - 2008	Develop a pilot research program on production of agriculture, forestry, handicraft and traditional industries.
74	Improve investigative capacity of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.	State Budget and Economic Committee	3.50	3.00	2001 - 2006	Research on topics, organise workshops and conferences on each area of specialization of the Standing Committee, organise practical research and increase training activities.
75	Survey and assess changes in the geological environment in Hoang Su Phi - Xyn Man - Bac Me - Mo Vac districts of Ha Giang province.	Ha Giang People's Committee	1.50	1.50	2002 - 2005	
76	Plan and implement solid waste treatment projects in 9 district centres in Ha Giang province.	Ha Giang People's Committee	1.50	1.50	2002 - 2005	
77	Develop scientific justification for turning the special-use forest in Tay Con Linh (Ha Giang province) into a Nature Reserve area.	Ha Giang People's Committee	1.70	1.70	2002 - 2005	
78	Program to strengthen the health care sector to prevent and control communicative diseases in Cao Bang province.	Cao Bang People's Committee	2.45	2.45		
79	Improve the quality of and training for human resources in Ha Noi	Ha Noi People's Committee	7.00	7.00	2002 - 2005	
80	Survey surface water resources for supplying clean water to Ha Noi and surrounding areas from 2000 onwards.	Ha Noi People's Committee	5.00	4.00	2001 - 2005	

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
81	Vehicle user training and examination centre	Ha Noi People's Committee	5.00	4.50	2001 - 2003	Build central building, exercise and examination area, monitoring station, and training of trainers.
82	Ha Noi Software Technology Centre	Ha Noi People's Committee	5.00	4.50	2002 - 2003	Create information and telecommunication infrastructure, on-the-job training and human resource development
83	Develop household economy in the buffer zones of natural reserve areas in the wet lands of Van Long -Gia Vien -Ninh Binh	Ninh Binh People's Committee	1.38	1.00	2002 - 2004	
84	Support to strengthen capacity of agencies and communities	TT Hue People's Committee	1.61	1.61	2001 - 2003	
85	Strengthen management capacity and prepare a Da Nang urban development plan.	Da Nang People's Committee	1.10	1.00	2002 - 2005	Capacity building, providing infrastructure
86	Administrative reform program	Da Nang People's Committee	1.96	1.90	2002 - 2004	Strengthen activities to manage tourism and increase the capacity of the Da Nang Urban Environment Company.
87	Technical Assistance on studying the ring road route of National Highway No1 in Danang province	Da Nang People's Committee				
88	Improve capacity for a library to serve the poor in Quang Nam province.	Quang Nam People's Committee	6.00	5.00	2002 - 2005	Provide information to the poor, improve knowledge, social awareness and create opportunities for them to integrate into the international community.
89	Support for administrative reform in Phu Yen province.	Phu Yen People's Committee	1.90	1.50	2000 - 2005	
90	Research on managing and protecting the Nature Reserve of Ngoc Linh (Kon Tum).	Kon Tum People's Committee	4.00	3.40	2002 - 2005	Assess potential of the Reserve, propose scope, management and options for investment.
91	Programe to strengthen capacity in training of workers	Vietnam Labour Confederation	9.34	6.34	2003 - 2005	Provide teaching facilities and training for teachers.

No	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Total Investment (USD million)	ODA needs (USD million)	Project Duration	Summary Description
92	Improve capacity and business management to increase income opportunities for the poor Khmer ethnic people in Tra Vinh	Tra Vinh People's Committee	15.00	13.50	2002 - 2005	
93	Provide support to manage natural resources and develop socio-economy of Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	10.00	8.00	2002 - 2005	
94	Improve Capacity in administrative management at commune level in Soc Trang province	Soc Trang People's Committee	5.50	5.00	2002 - 2005	Training, coaching and improving management capacity for local staff. Provide equipment.
95	Establish Ton Duc Thang vocational school in Hue city	Association for Development Assistance and Education Extension	4.89	4.00	2003...	In-house human resource training (especially for staff of a young age of ethnic minorities), to develop their knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
96	Investment in equipment for the economic and technology high school in Ba Ria - Vung Tau province	Ba Ria Vung Tau People's Committee	0.65	0.65	2004 - 2005	Training human resources with technical qualifications and skills to meet the demands of economic development. Application of advanced scientific technology to production and services.
97	Assistance to develop and apply IT, telecommunications and e-library services in the Ho Chi Minh National Institute of Politics	Ho Chi Minh National Institute of Politics	5.00	4.50	2003 - 2007	
98	Support to trade promotion and export development	Ministry of Trade	2.15	2.00	2003 - 2005	Improve capacity in trade promotion of institutions operating in the trade promotion areas as well as of the Vietnamese export companies.
99	Project on the application of information technology to State administration in the trade sector	Ministry of Trade	3.00		2003 - 2005	Implementation of IT applications in the State administration of the trade sector .