

COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM RESULTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 2007–2010
(Supporting the Government Reduce Poverty to 10–11% by 2010)

Government's Medium-Term Development Agenda		ADB's Strategic Focus		Programmed ADB Interventions, 2007–2010 (to help the Government achieve the targets)	Links with Interventions of Other Major Development Partners
Goals and Strategies ^a	Key Constraints/Issues	Outcomes (that ADB intervention expects to influence by 2010)	Tracking Indicators/ Milestones to Assess CSP Implementation		
Pillar I. Business Led, Pro-Poor, and Sustainable Economic Growth					
Goal: High economic growth (Growth rate of 7.5%–8.0% per annum with an increase in per capita GDP of up to \$1,050–\$1,100 by 2010)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to infrastructure (transport, power, etc) improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport bottlenecks and high costs stifling business growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit costs and time for goods and passengers transportation reduced to be more in line with those of regional competitors • National and regional road freight and passenger volumes increased • Business along transport corridors strongly expanded • Public and private financing of infrastructure enhanced • Increase in intraregional exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transport cost is to be reduced by 10% by 2010 from the 2005 level • 5,800 km of highways to be built in 2006–2010 (from the 4,575 km built during 2001–2005) • 100,000 km of trunk and rural roads to be built in 2006–2010 (from the 65,000 km built in 2001–2005) • Transportation of goods to increase to 409.7 million tons by 2008 and 490.8 million tons by 2010 (from 313 million tons in 2005) • Proportion of private investment in total infrastructure investment increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in expressways, railways, highways, plus private-public partnerships financing • TA to strengthen transport institutions • Urban infrastructure and transport systems • Regional (GMS) transport corridors • Regional TA operations on trade and transport facilitation 	World Bank, Japan, United Kingdom, and France
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power demand is increasing at a rate of 15% per annum, while the installed generation capacity is lagging • Sector bottlenecks risk are stifling business growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate, reliable, and improved quality of electricity supply to meet industrial, commercial, and residential consumer demands • Improving efficiency of electricity supply, transmission capacity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation doubled to 83 billion kilowatt hours (kwh) in 2008 and 112 billion kwh by 2010 (from 53.3 billion kwh in 2005) • Electricity losses be about 10% by 2010 (from 12.1% in 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in power sector to increase capacity in generation and high voltage transmission • Restructuring of the power sector to establish competitive power markets, and

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		and its use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power utilities are financially sustainable 		strengthen power sector institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulation of public-private participation in power generation projects • Cross-border power transmission networks 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment mobilization enhanced • Investment efficiency improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional barriers to business growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitiveness in industries improved • Corporate governance improved • Business enabling environment improved • More level playing field for all businesses created • Bureaucracy minimized and corruption reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of enterprises registered under EL/UJEL increased (from 160,000 for 2001–2005 to 320,000 by 2010) • Ratio of exports to GDP to reach 71–72% by 2008 and 72–73% by 2010 (from 69% in 2005) • Private domestic investment increased to 34% of GDP in 2008 and 35% in 2010 (from 29.8% in 2001–2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA and loan support for private sector/SME development. 	European Union, Germany, UNIDO, and Japan for SMEs; IMF; World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources for infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public–private partnership (PPP) developed and strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of private investment in infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public–private partnership investment from ADB as the catalyst for private investment in power and transport projects 	World Bank, Japan, and United Kingdom
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak public administration and SOE governance hinder public service delivery and business growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of public services delivery improved • SOEs restructured under UJEL with annual externally audited financial reports showing increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days to obtain business registration licenses reduced from the 50 days in 2005 • Number of SOE equitized to increase to 4,500 in 2006–2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA and investments in public administration, SOE reforms, and corporate governance • The M4P, JFPPTP, and PhPP capacity-building support 	UNDP, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and Denmark for PAR; World Bank for SOCB; and UNDP for SOE reform

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		profitability	(from 2,347 in 2005) • The JFPPTP, and PhPP initiatives recognized as model capacity-building initiatives		
	• Constraints on capacity of the government staff	• Quality of the civil service improved	• Number of civil servants trained with the new curriculums	• TA and investments in public administration	
• More efficient access to financial services	• Limited access to finance stifling growth in business investment	• Strong growth in leasing services • Increased role of capital market in business financing • Increased share of private investors in Vietnamese financial sector institutions • Financial intermediation strengthened	• Total leased assets increase by 20% of the level in 2005 (D8.9 trillion) • Three of the five SOCBs equitized by 2010 • Proportion of nonperforming loans in all outstanding credit to remain on par at regional level by 2010 (from 4% in 2005)	• TA and investment to strengthen nonbank financial services • Financial sector development programs • Private sector operations in financial sector	World Bank, UNDP, IFC, and Germany
• Public resources management becomes more effective, transparent, and accountable	• Common incidences of petty corruption in the delivery of public services	• Reduce opportunities for corruption	• Implementation guidelines of anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws issued and enforced	• Support to implement the anticorruption and anti money-laundering laws	World Bank, United Kingdom, and Norway; UNDP
	• Lack of criteria for public investment allocation	• Public resources allocation more transparent and equitable	• Transparent procedures on public resources allocation set and used	• TA on capacity strengthening of public investment planning	UNDP, World Bank, and European Union; Denmark and Australia
	• Limited participation of stakeholders in targeted programs	• More participation in poverty specific targeted programs at commune and district levels	• District and commune planning done with stakeholder involvement as evidenced by participation in Program 135 decision making	• TA on monitoring and evaluation • Capacity strengthening for local planning	World Bank, UNDP, and European Union; and Australia

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of M&E system to ensure that goals and objectives are achieved Weak capacity of local government staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning performance to be consistently monitored and evaluated Improved capacity to support the transfer of more responsibilities to local officials (in areas such as private sector development, public services delivery, and planning local infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEDP M&E frameworks and guidelines set and used for the 2006–2010 SEDP monitoring and evaluation Percentage of communes in Program 135 act as investment owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSC Capacity strengthening for local level planning 	World Bank, UNDP, and European Union; Australia, United Kingdom, and Sweden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access and quality of secondary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional skilled labor needed to help achieve SEDP targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government achieves enrollment targets Improvement in the quality of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the lower secondary enrollment rate from 85% (2001–2005) to 90% by 2010 Public expenditure on education to reach 20% of total budget (2006–2010) from 18% in 2005 UNDP's Human Development Index for Viet Nam improved from 0.704 in 2005 to 0.725 by 2010. All provinces completing universal lower secondary education by 2010 (from 31 in 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA and investments in secondary education 	Belgium, Australia, and Germany
Pillar II. Inclusive Social Development					
Goal: Improve Living Standards					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce poverty, especially in isolated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in reaching the targeted beneficiaries of poverty reduction programs in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better state budget management and linked public spending and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 million jobs by 2010 created (about 50% for women) 40% of workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program-based support for selected targeted programs (such as the PRSC, Program 	World Bank, United Kingdom, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and Finland

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	remote areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatly reduced poverty among the poorest rural population, and among ethnic minority groups • More rural jobs and income opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed technical and vocational trainings by 2010 (from the 10.7 million or 25% of the total labor force in 2005) • Poverty rate to be reduced to 10–11% by 2010 from 22% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 135 • TA to strengthening the local planning capacity • Vocational trainings 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to infrastructure by rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities having access to infrastructure and market increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, 100% population access to basic rural infrastructure/roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural infrastructure (roads, water finance, water supply, sanitation, and livelihoods) 	World Bank; European Union, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Finland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce morbidity, and improve physical health, life expectancy, and quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate resources improve and extend preventive health care needed to achieve MDG and VDG targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child mortality rates reduced • Access of health services by the poor and the ethnic minorities improved • HIV/AIDs infection rate lowered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child mortality (under 5 years old) reduced to 26 per 1,000 by 2008 and 25 per 1,000 by 2010 • Health care expenditure to reach 2.7% of total investment capital during 2006–2010 • 26 beds per 10,000 people by 2010 (from about 24 in 2005) • 75% of communes to have doctors and facilities with MOH standards by 2008 and 80% by 2010 (from 68% in 2005) • HIV/AIDS infection rate lowered to 0.4% by 2010 from 0.44% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA and financial support focusing on sector strengthening and reforms, reaching the vulnerable, and control of communicable diseases • Regional initiatives on HIV/AIDs prevention (ongoing) • Regional (GMS) communicable disease control programs 	European Union, Australia, World Bank, Japan, and Sweden

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Pillar III. Sustained Environmental Management					
Goal: Sustain the renewable natural resources and protect the environment					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage, extract and use natural resources to sustain growth and eradicate hunger, and reduce poverty, vulnerability, and environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid economic growth and urban pressures threatening the natural and urban environment • Limited capacity to protect high-value biodiversity areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management and integrated management of shared resources (water, biodiversity, coastal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity (proportion of forested areas that has a close canopy and is highly biodiverse) to increase to 11.2% by 2010 from the 7.5% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA and financial support to improve resource management and rural and coastal livelihoods. • GMS Program to encourage sustainable management of shared natural resources • GMS biodiversity corridor initiative 	Germany, FAO, Denmark, Japan, World Bank, Sweden, European Union, Netherlands, Australia, and WWF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve urban management, water supply and sanitation, and mass transit systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for proactive urban development management to help avoid environmental and social costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanced urban development through improvement in living and business environment, and job creation in secondary cities • Avoid the social and environmental costs of rapid growth in urban centers • Ensure that most urban dwellers have access to piped water, and solid waste disposal mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of solid waste treated by 2010, from the 65% in 2005 • 80% of hazardous waste treated by 2010, from the 40% in 2005 • 100% of hospital waste treated by 2010, from the 62% in 2005 • 75% of rural people with access to clean water by 2010, from 62% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA, investment support and policy dialogue to improve urban development and management • City comprehensive socioeconomic development 	World Bank, UNICEF, France, European Union, Denmark, Australia, and Japan

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, JFPPTP = Japan Fund for Public Policy Training Program, M & E = monitoring and evaluation, M4P = Making Markets Work for the Poor, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, MOH = Ministry of Health, PAR = public administration reform, PhPP = Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, PPP = public-private partnership, PRSC = Poverty Reduction Support Credit, SOCB = state-owned commercial bank, SME = small- and medium-sized enterprise, SOE = state-owned enterprise, TA = technical assistance, WB = World Bank, WWF = World Wide Fund for Nature, UEL = Unified Enterprise Law, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

^a Selected components of the medium-term national development agenda that coincides with ADB's strategic priorities in Viet Nam.