# CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT



#### CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

#### 3.1 Implementation Plan

## 3.1.1 Implementation Principles

#### (1) Basic Framework for Project Implementation

The actual implementation of the Project, i.e. the Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools (Phase IV) in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, will require the cabinet approval of the Government of Japan following examination of the details of the Project by the Japanese government organizations concerned provided by the present Basic Design Report. After such a decision has been made, the Exchange of Notes (E/N) will be signed by the Government of Japan and the Government of Viet Nam to proceed to the implementation stage. The Project will then be implemented in accordance with the agreements concluded between the Project Implementation Agency in Viet Nam and the Japanese Consultant and Japanese Contractor pursuant to the grant aid system of the Government of Japan. These 2 separate agreements will be required to be certified by the Government of Japan.

## (2) Project Implementation System

The party to the E/N regarding the implementation of the Project on the Vietnamese side will be the Ministry of Education and Training which will also act as the Project Implementation Agency. The Project Management Committee, headed by the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Education and Training, will have the actual management responsibility for the Project.

The party on the Vietnamese side to the design and supervision agreement with the Consultant and to the construction agreement with the Contractor will be the Ministry of Education and Training. The Project Management Committee will also be responsible for land preparation and power supply at all the subject sites even though the work will be directly conducted by the Provincial and District People's Committees governing these sites. The work involving the special technologies required by the planned facilities will be arranged by the Institute for Research and Design of Schools (IRDS) in its capacity of a member of the Project Management Committee.

#### (3) Consultant

Following the signing of the E/N by the two governments, the Ministry of Education and Training will conclude a design and supervision agreement, involving the detailed design and supervision of the construction work, with a Japanese consultancy firm. In view of the smooth progress of the Project, the Consultant involved in the basic design of the Project will be awarded a contract to conduct the detailed design and construction work supervision. Upon certification of the agreement by the Government of Japan, the Consultant will conduct the detailed design for the planned facilities and equipment, etc. through consultations with the Project Management Committee of the Ministry of Education and Training, will expand the findings of the Basic Design Report and will also prepare the tender documents. Following approval of the detailed design and tender documents by the Ministry of Education and Training, the Consultant will conduct the tender procedure to select the Contractor on behalf of the Project Implementation Agency, i.e. Ministry of Education and Training, and will also supervise the entire construction work conducted by the Contractor.

#### (4) Contractor

The work of the Contractor will consist of the construction of the school facilities and procurement of educational equipment and materials. The successful Contractor will be selected through open competitive bidding held for Japanese construction companies with the appropriate qualifications. In principle, the lowest bidder will be declared successful and will conclude a construction agreement with the Ministry of Education and Training. Upon certification of the construction agreement by the Government of Japan, the Contractor will complete the construction work within the period specified by the agreement and will hand over the completed facilities, together with the duly procured educational equipment and materials, to the Ministry of Education and Training after inspection of their satisfactory condition.

#### (5) Areas of Work for Local Consultant and Sub-Contractors

Many private consultancy and construction companies have been established in Viet Nam since the introduction of market economy principles. However, their achievements so far do not appear good enough vis-a-vis undertaking a major project. In the case of a major construction project for primary school facilities such as the Project, the organization with the highest technical capability and experience to act as a consultant for the Project is the Institute for Research and Design of Schools of the Ministry of Education and Training. As the said Institute has the dual character of a subordinate organization of the Ministry of Education and Training and a business enterprise, it will be able to jointly work with the

Japanese Consultant to prepare the detailed design drawings or can be commissioned to conduct some of the work involved. The Institute can also provide assistant supervisors to assist the Consultant with the supervision work. The appointment of people conversant with the primary school building specifications in Viet Nam is deemed appropriate as they will be able to assist the on-site staff members of the Consultant to efficiently conduct the supervision of the application of uniform technical standards given the many construction sites under the Project.

Local construction companies include those controlled by the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and private companies. Both public and private construction companies have been acquiring expertise and experience in recent years with the injection of foreign capital. These companies will act as sub-contractors for the Japanese Contractor in the implementation of the construction work under the Project. Although the construction work size at each site under the Project is small, the overall construction work size is quite large because of the involvement of 80 sites in 7 provinces. Given the capability and experience of local companies, the appropriate division of the Project Area is desirable in view of the appointment of a local sub-contractor for each area. The establishment of uniform work processes is essential in order to complete the construction work at all sites on time and the use of Japanese process control techniques, etc. should prove both necessary and decisive.

## 3.1.2 Implementation Conditions

## (1) General Conditions of Local Construction Industry and Regional Characteristics

## 1) Local Construction Industry

The 6 coastal provinces in the southern-central part of Viet Nam and Quang Ninh Province in the north where the Project will be implemented are known as areas of less socioeconomic development in Viet Nam. The main local industries are agriculture and marginal coastal fisheries. Apart from urbanised areas, the construction demand is low except for some public works, minor business facilities and housing development. The development of such infrastructure components as roads, bridges and river improvement works in these provinces also lags behind other provinces. Construction-related local industries include brick-making and the manufacture of roof tiles. Construction timber is also produced locally. The local construction companies are public companies, the operation of which is supervised by the People's Committee of each province, and some private companies established since the introduction of a market economy.

#### 2) Labour Conditions

There tends to be a general surplus of simple labourers in rural and mountainous areas while there is a shortage of skilled workers who are specialised in structural work, finishing work and building services work. In central Viet Nam, local construction workers appear to have a general understanding of systematic building processes. Nevertheless, it is essential that local construction methods and materials with which local construction workers are familiar mainly be used with effective and appropriate technical improvements. In order to complete the construction work on time at the many sites anticipated by the Project while maintaining a uniform technical level, the services of a sufficient number of skilled workers should be secured through multiple local sub-contractors, backed by the assignment of many foremen to be responsible for the direct guidance and control of site workers, so that Japanese systematic work control techniques can be transferred to the Vietnamese side.

#### 3) Construction Materials

The construction material procurement priority is placed on local materials to facilitate the post-project maintenance of the new facilities. To secure a stable supply of the main materials, i.e. cement and reinforcing bars, supply routes such major cities as Na Nang, Ho Chi Minh, Hai Phong and Hanoi should be established in addition to primary procurement routes within the 7 subject provinces in which the Project will be implemented.

Common wall bricks, roof tiles and floor materials are sufficiently available in each subject province. While 3 - 5 mm thick glass is available locally, supply routes from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh should be considered for mass procurement. While aluminium window frames, etc. are available, high quality products are fairly expensive, making wooden louvre windows popular. However, locally produced wooden window frames, etc. have problems of unreliable precision and inadequate anti-terminate treatment due to uneven timber quality and insufficient drying, etc.

Forms are generally made of wooden boards. The materials used for temporary construction, such as supporting materials and scaffolding, are usually made of timber, logs and bamboo. Steel supports are seldom used except for major construction work.

As reviewed above, almost all of the construction materials required for the construction work of the planned size under the Project can be obtained locally.

#### 4) Transportation Conditions

Many sites in the six provinces along the south-central coast are located within a distance of some 10 km from National Route 1 and, therefore, access to these sites is generally good. At some sites located in mountainous areas far from National Route 1, although the site access is rather poor because of unpaved roads and/or submersible bridges which are flooded with rain water at the time of rain, it does not constitute a major obstacle to the construction work under the Project.

In the case of Quang Ninh Province in the north, the road conditions of National Route 5 linking Hon Gai, the provincial capital, with Haiphong and Hanoi are not particularly good (road repair work is currently in progress with Japanese ODA) and some sections require a cross-river ferry due to the lack of bridges. Access to the sites from Hon Gai is generally poor and the presence of mountainous areas and islands (the use of a ferry is required for access) pushes up the overall construction cost although these factors do not constitute major obstacles to the construction work under the Project.

## (2) Points to Note for Construction Work

The following points must be particularly noted in the construction of the planned school facilities under the Project.

- The construction plan must ensure punctual and efficient construction work in order to complete the work at a large number of sites distributed over geographically wide areas (7 provinces) without compromising the construction standards.
- 2) The construction sites are largely classified as new sites and existing primary school sites. In the case of the latter, the construction plan must ensure the safety of pupils and others during the construction period and the school management at each site must be properly consulted in this regard.
- 3) Prior to the actual work, a demonstration of each type of work should be conducted so that the workers involved properly understand the principles, processes and objectives, etc. of the work. This demonstration will act as not only vocational training but also as the transfer of technology from Japan.
- 4) During the construction period, a monthly work progress meeting should be held with the participation of members of the School Construction Committee at the central government level (Ministry of Education and Training), provincial government level

(Education and Training Bureau) and district authority level (Education and Training Office) and representatives of the People's Committees. This regular meeting should be designed to provide detailed reporting on the work progress to the Vietnamese side in order to facilitate the latter's understanding of and cooperation for the work and to ensure proper budgetary appropriation, etc. by the latter.

- 5) The selection of local sub-contractors should, in principle, be based on judgement of the capability of provincial level construction companies.
- 6) The quality and quantitative availability of local construction materials must be carefully checked and multiple supply sources should be established to stimulate competitive pricing and also to ensure a stable supply.
- 7) The Project requires the mass manufacture of school fixtures, windows and doors, etc. in a short period of time. Because of the lack of a local timber plant capable of conducting integrated work, from the purchase of logs to processing and curing, a new timber plant will be constructed, as in the case of the previous projects, to prepare for the mass production of school fixtures, windows and doors.
- 8) In the case of a site which is known to have a history of submersion at the time of flooding, the final decision on the ground elevation and ground floor height must be very carefully made.
- 9) The following points must be carefully examined with a view to making improvements in terms of uneven floor subsidence, ground floor condensation, structural precision, quality control of windows and doors, etc. and manufacturing precision of desks and chairs, etc.
  - i) Ground: A geological survey (boring survey) should be conducted (by the Vietnamese side) at all the sites. At those sites which are judged to have soft ground and which have a relatively high normal groundwater table, ground improvement work and foundation work using bamboo piles, etc. will be conducted to create a sufficient soil bearing capacity. Following the ground improvement work, a simplified loading test should be conducted to confirm a minimum soil bearing capacity of 10

tons/m2.

ii) Foundations

Concrete independent footing, continuous footing or pile foundations should be selected depending on the ground conditions of each site.

iii) Slab-on-Earth:

Slab-on-earth should be employed and the standard ground floor height should be 700 mm from the ground level (GL). Condensation on the ground floor should be prevented through the use of a damp-proof film.

iv) Structure

A RC rigid frame with a brick masonry walls should be constructed.

v) Floor

A RC slab floor should be constructed.

vi) Roof

The concrete roof slabs should be covered by a brick PC truss with corrugated cement roof tiles to prevent damage due to typhoons and to prevent an excessive temperature rise indoors.

vii) Finishing

: Instead of the local finishing using mortar mixed with lime which does not have sufficient strength, normal mortar finishing should be employed with a highly weatherable resin pain finish.

- viii) Windows and Doors : Emphasis should be placed on a high wood quality and uniform standard. Anti-termite treatment and wood drying should be thoroughly conducted. Through the establishment of a wood processing factory, the mass production of high quality timber should be achieved under the technical guidance of Japanese experts.
- ix) Temporary Structures: In principle, local methods should be used although strong guidance should be provided for local sub-contractors so that they understand the need to improve the form materials, temporary construction methods and use of surveying equipment and also to strictly control the precision in terms of horizontal and vertical centering and to implement the improved work in order to improve the structural precision and quality and to shorten the construction period.
- x) Work Control: Systematic process control and work control techniques should be introduced through transfer from the Japanese to the Vietnamese side.

#### (3) Planning of Staged Construction Work

Because of the involvement of 80 sites where almost 1,000 classrooms will be newly constructed and because of the wide geographical distribution of these sites in 7 provinces, including Quang Ninh in the north, it is judged appropriate to divide the construction work into two stages.

- Stage 1: Forty sites in Quang Nam Province, Da Nang City, Quang Ngai Province and Binh Dinh Province
- Stage 2: Forty sites in Phu Yen Province, Khanh Hoa Province, Binh Thuan Province and Quang Ninh Province

## 3.1.3 Scope of Work

#### (1) Division of Work

The adoption of the following division of work between the Government of Viet Nam and Government of Japan appears appropriate in relation to the planned construction work under the Project.

## 1) Work to be Undertaken by Japanese Side

#### i) Construction of Facilities

Construction of the following types of primary schools consisting of a classroom building (classrooms and administration rooms) and toilet building and a water supply system using a well.

#### ii) Provision of Equipment

Provision of such school fixtures as teacher and pupil desks and chairs, cabinets and bookshelves and educational equipment, including blackboards, organs and textbooks, etc.

Table 3-1 Number of Sites by School Type

School Type	School Type Stage 1		Total
8 Classroom School	5 (40 classrooms)	_	5 (40 classrooms)
9 Classroom School	7 (63 classrooms)	13 (117 classrooms)	20 (180 classrooms)
10 Classroom School			
11 Classroom School	8 (88 classrooms)	6 (66 classroooms)	14 (154 classrooms)
12 Classroom School	1 (12 classrooms)	2 (24 classrooms)	3 (36 classrooms)
13 Classroom School	4 (52 classrooms)	9 (117 classrooms)	13 (169 classrooms)
14 Classroom School		_	
15 Classroom School	8 (120 classrooms)	4 (60 classrooms)	12 (180 classrooms)
16 Classroom School	2 (32 classrooms)	·	2 (32 classrooms)
17 Classroom School	2 (34 classrooms)	1 (17 classrooms)	3 (51 classrooms)
18 Classroom School			
19 Classroom School	2 (28 classrooms)	3 (57 classrooms)	5 (95 classrooms)
20 Classroom School		1 (20 classrooms)	1 (20 classrooms)
21 Classroom School	1 (21 classrooms)		1 (21 classrooms)
22 Classroom School		1 (22 classrooms)	1 (22 classrooms)
Total	40 (500 classrooms)	40 (500 classrooms)	80 (1000 classrooms)

# 2) Work to be Undertaken by Vietnamese Side

- i) Surveying and geological survey (boring survey) at all sites with a view to presenting all the findings to the Japanese Consultant prior to the commencement of the Detailed Design stage.
- ii) Land preparation, banking and removal of existing buildings and structures obstructing the construction work prior to the commencement of the construction work.
- iii) Provision of proper road access to each site.
- iv) Incidental outdoor work, such as ground preparation, landscaping, fencing and exterior lighting, etc.

#### 3.1.4 Consultant Supervision

(1) Basic Principles for Detailed Design and Work Supervision

The Consultant, responsible for the detailed design of the facilities and equipment for the Project, will be selected by the Ministry of Education and Training of the Government of Viet Nam from among Japanese consultants with the necessary experience in educational facility projects as well as grant aid projects and, therefore, which are capable of performing the required consultancy work for the Project. The selected Consultant will conduct the detailed design of the planned facilities and equipment through consultations with the Government of Viet Nam, taking the findings of the Basic Design Study into consideration, and will prepare the necessary tender documents. At the supervision stage of the construction work and equipment installation work, etc., the Consultant will appoint full-time, on-site supervisors to provide the necessary guidance for the Contractor and sub-contractors and to liaise with members of the School Construction Committee which represent the Ministry of Education and Training, the Provincial Education Bureaus, the District Education Offices, the People's Committees of local communities and the schools in question and also with other government ministries involved in the Project. The Consultant is expected to conduct the following work.

- 1) Detailed design (preparation of tender documents, such as specifications and detailed drawings, for the construction work and equipment installation work, etc.)
- 2) Arrangements for the tender process and construction agreement (preparation of construction agreement guidelines and draft construction agreement, preparation of construction work details, announcement of tender, pre-qualification work, tender supervision, assessment of bids, selection of Contractor, agreement negotiations on behalf of the client (Ministry of Education and Training) and witnessing of the agreement).
- 3) Inspection and approval of the drawings, etc. submitted by the Contractor (inspection and approval/disapproval of shop drawings, construction plan and samples of construction materials, building service materials and equipment to be submitted by the Contractor).
- 4) Work supervision (examination of the construction plan and construction schedule and provision of guidance for the Contractor).
- 5) Reporting of work progress (reporting of the work progress to the Ministry of Education and Training and other related organizations) and management of monthly

meetings between the School Construction Committee, of which members represent the Ministry of Education and Training and Provincial as well as District Education and Training Bureau/Office, and the Contractor).

- 6) Provision of assistance for the payment approval process (examination of invoices for various components of the construction work payable during the construction period and following the completion of the work).
- 7) Witnessing of inspection (inspection of work quantity completed at various stages between the commencement and completion of the construction work and inspection of work quality).

## (2) Supervision Regime

The Consultant will be responsible for supervising the quality, construction schedule and safety, etc. of the work to be conducted at 80 sites located in 7 different provinces for the successful implementation of the Project. In order to ensure appropriate supervision, effective liaisoning with the Project-related Vietnamese organizations at the central, provincial and district levels and which school authorities and the smooth progress of the construction work based on the design drawings, the Consultant will assign two Japanese engineers and several local or third country engineers as full-time staff members. In addition, the following experts will be dispatched from Japan at appropriate times.

• Architectural Engineer : Examination and approval of the colour scheme, material samples and shop drawings and inspection of the final

handing-over

• Structural Engineer : Confirmation of and guidance on the land clearance, ground improvement and foundation work

• Building Services Engineer: Guidance on the building services work and inspection of the final handing-over

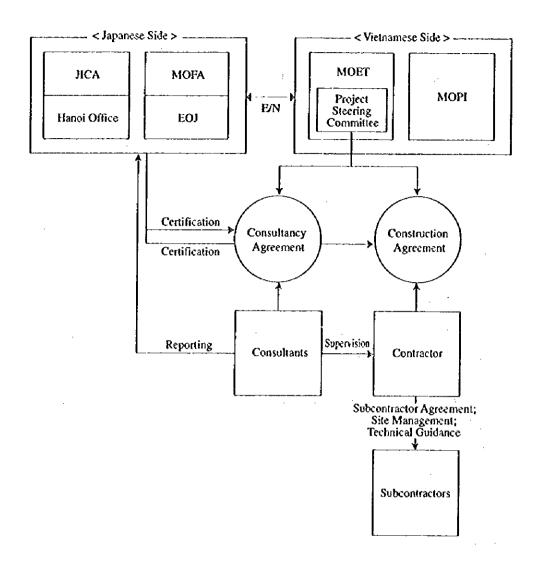
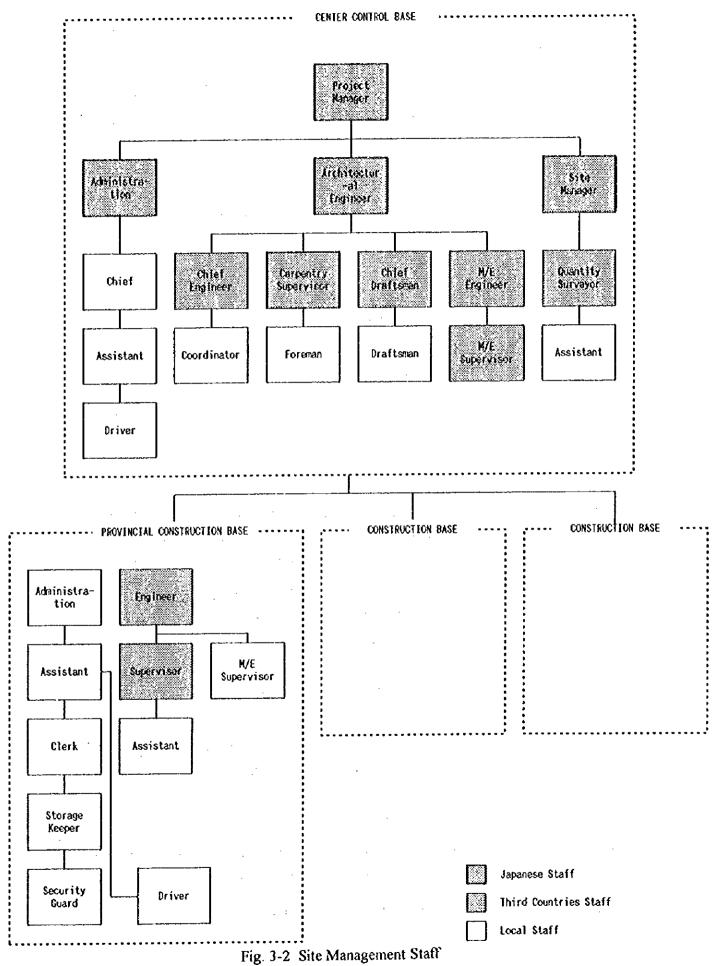


Fig.3-1 Project Management Organization

#### (3) Work Supervision Regime

Because of the large number of construction sites in different parts of Viet Nam, the Japanese Contractor must maintain good communication with the subcontractors (local construction companies) to facilitate the joint work so that the planned facilities are completed within the schedule construction period while satisfying the specifications indicated by the design drawings. In order to achieve this with the limited budget and Japanese staff members, the Contractor will be required to not only conduct general management duties but also to accurately judge the capability of each subcontractor. Moreover, it will be necessary for the Contractor to establish a work management system using Vietnamese or third country site managers. The site management system deemed necessary in view of the scale and contents of the planned facilities under the Project is illustrated in Fig. 3-2.



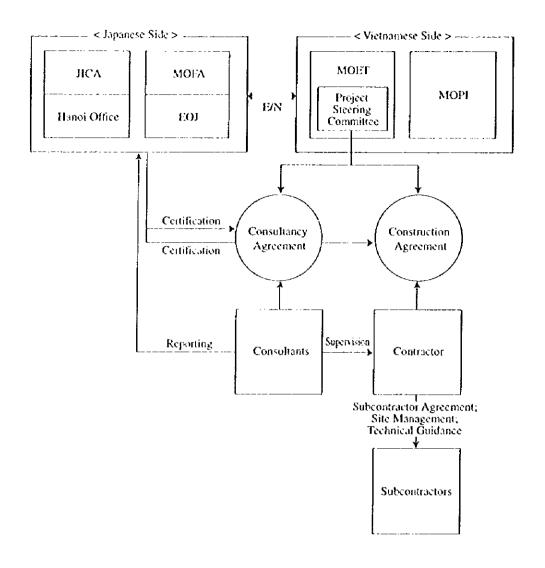


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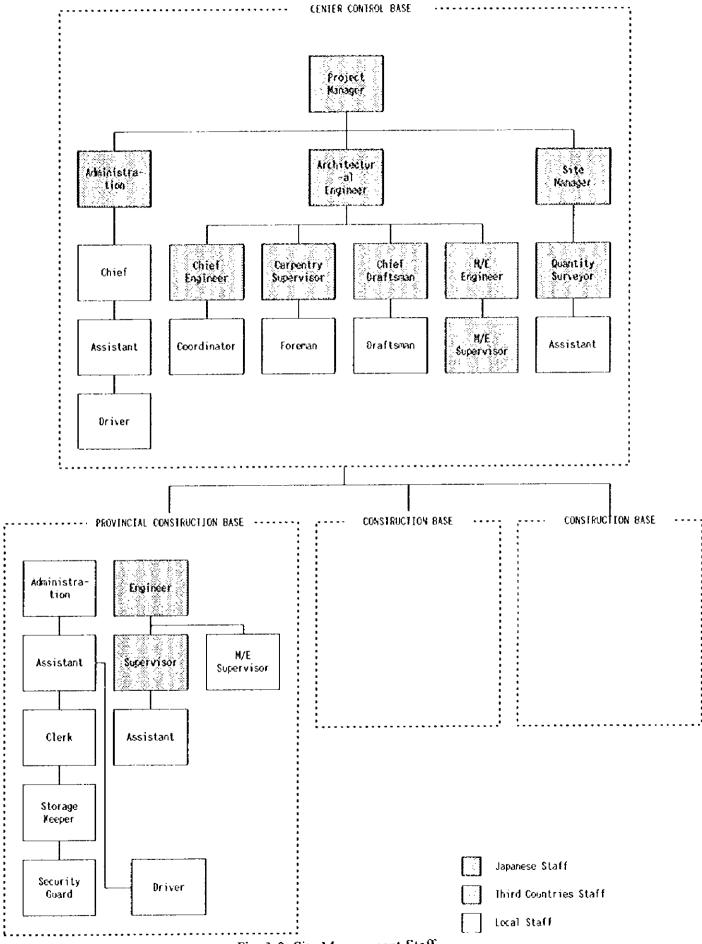


Fig. 3-2 Site Management Staff

#### 3.1.5 Procurement Plan

In principle, all the main construction equipment and materials can be procured locally. Based on experience obtained in the previous phases, the construction equipment and materials will be procured locally for easy maintenance of the new school facilities in the future. The decision on local suppliers will be made based on the available volume, durability and other qualitative aspects of the materials to be supplied. Several suppliers will be selected in order to ensure the stable supply and quality of products. The procurement plan for the main equipment and materials is described below.

#### (1) Structural Work

Cement : Locally produced cement

• Reinforcing Bars : Local or those products made in third countries and which are

distributed in Viet Nam

• Bricks : Both structural and face bricks are available within the provincial

or district boundary; the qualitative aspects, including the baking temperature, of the products must be carefully checked to ensure

their durability

Aggregate : Available within the provincial or district boundary; the existence

of a large price gap between different areas must be taken into

consideration when making the procurement decision

Concrete
 The concrete mixing at each site using a concrete mixer should be

supported by clear indication of the cement, aggregate and sand

mixing ratios (for example, one part cement, three parts

aggregate and six parts sand) while the cement consumption volume should be checked to ensure a proper mix; concrete

placing will use either a barrow or concrete bucket

• Forms : Wooden forms; careful attention should be paid to the building of

pillars and beams, etc. to ensure high structural precision

#### (2) Finishing Work, Windows and Doors

• Floor Materials : There are many varieties of on-site, polished terrazzo masonry

which suit the planned construction method very well

• Wall Tiles : Locally marketed ceramic tiles

• Mortar : Cement mortar to be arranged on site; strict quality control

should be introduced by clearly indicating the mixing ratios

• Paint : Locally available products (either made in Viet Nam or a third

country)

· Wooden Windows and Doors : Local products made of CHO TRI will, in principle,

be used with the quality grade to be designated together with strict control of the anti-termite treatment and proper drying; based on experience obtained in the previous phases, a local wood processing plant will be constructed to mass produce the products while technical guidance is provided for local engineers

• Glass : 3 - 5 mm thick glass produced in Viet Nam

• Louvre Windows : Locally available products

Metal Fittings : Locally available products

• Roofing Materials : Locally produced corrugated cement slates will be procured in

the province or district

(3) Plumbing

• Piping : Locally available products

• Valves : Locally available products

Sanitary Fixtures : Locally available products

• Well Pumps : Locally available products

(4) Electrical Installations

Lighting Fixtures : Locally available products

Cables : Locally available products

Conduits : Locally available products (PVC conduit pipes)

· Wiring Accessories: Locally available products

• Distribution Boards: Locally available products

Lightning Rods : Locally available products

## (5) Educational Equipment

• Furniture : To be manufactured locally

• Blackboards : To be manufactured locally

• Teaching Materials: Locally available products (designated items by the Ministry of

**Education and Training)** 

• Organs : To be procured in Japan

#### (6) Others

For the overall control of the construction work, the Central Working Area will be established in Da Nang for the Stage 1 work and in Nha Trang and Hong Gai for the Stage 2 work. In this Area, a central office (Project Headquarters), wood processing plant, stock yard, equipment preparation room, reinforcing bars processing plant, form processing plant and accommodation facilities will be set up. In other provinces, a working area management office, stock yard, equipment preparation room, reinforcing bars processing plant, form processing plant and accommodation facilities will be set up in each working area and the equipment and materials required to construct these temporary facilities will be procured in Japan and from third countries.

Table 3-2 Construction Material Procurement Sources, etc.

	Viet Nam					
Item	Local Product	Product from Third Country	Japan	Remarks		
Sand	0			Careful checking of the suppliers is required as the price varies from one area to another.		
Gravel	0					
Cement	0			Multiple sources will be required in view of a possible supply shortage.		
Form Materials	0			The Project area produce good timber and have a high level of wood processing activities.		
Bricks	0			There is a brick factory in the Project area and the quality of locally available products is adequate. Bricks made at a high baking temperature should be selected.		
Corrugated Cement Sheets	0					
Timber	0			Cho Tri timber should, in principle, be used as in the case of form materials.		
Wooden Window Frames and Doors	0,			Due to perceived problems of delivery and quality, a temporary wood processing plant will be established in each Central Working Area to ensure punctual delivery of		
Blackboards	0			high quality products and to improve the technical standard		
Wooden Furniture	0			of subcontractors.		
Metal Fittings		0				
Paint	<u> </u>	0				
Glass	0					
Roof Drains		0				
Louver Windows		0				
Wall Tiles		0				
On-Site Terrazzo Mansory	<u> </u>					
Organs	ļ <u>.</u>	0				
Piping	0	0				
Meters	0	0_				
Valves	0	0				
Sanitary Fixtures	<u> </u>	0				
Well Pumps	ļ	0	<u> </u>			
Conduit Pipes	0	0	<u> </u>			
Cables	0_	0.	·			
Power Boards	0	0	<u>:_</u>	·		
Lightning Rods		0				
Lightning Fixtures	<u> </u>	0				
Ceiling Fans	<u> </u>	0				
Power Outlets	<u> </u>	0_				
Vehicles	<u> </u>	0				
Construction Equipment and Materials for Temporary Facilities	0	0				
Stationary & Tele- communication Equipment	0	0				

#### 3.1.6 Implementation Schedule

If the Project is to be implemented with grant aid provided by the Government of Japan, a design and supervision agreement will be concluded between the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training and the Japanese Consultant following signing of the E/N by the two countries to commence the implementation of the Project. The Project will be implemented in 3 stages, i.e. (i) detailed design and preparation of tender documents, (ii) tender and conclusion of construction agreement and (iii) construction work.

#### (1) Detailed Design and Preparation of Tender Documents

Based on the contents of the Basic Design Report, the Consultant will conduct the detailed design of the facilities and will prepare the tender outline for the construction work and documents for legal agreements in line with the guidelines set by the Japanese grant aid system. Thorough consultations will be held with the Ministry of Education and Training for the preparation of the detailed design documents and the tender work will only commence after approval of the detailed design results by the Ministry of Education and Training.

#### (2) Tender and Construction Agreement

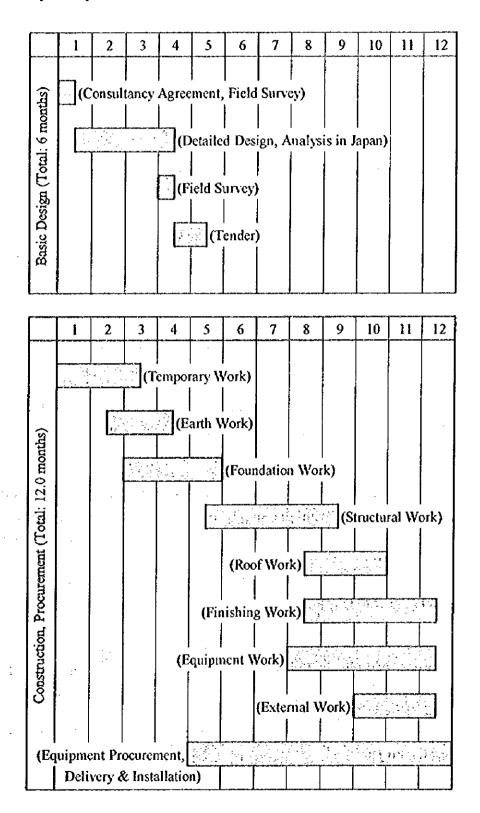
The Consultant will announce the tender for the Project in Japan on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Training, which is the Project Implementation Agency, and will conduct the pre-qualification of bidders for the construction work. The actual tender will take place in Japan, attended by officials of the Government of Viet Nam, and the pre-qualified construction companies will be invited to submit their bids. The bidder with the lowest bidding price will be declared the successful bidder provided that the contents of the bid are assessed as being adequate and will conclude the construction agreement with the Ministry of Education and Training. This agreement will become valid when certified by the Government of Japan. It is estimated that approximately five months will be required from the conclusion of the design and supervision agreement with the Consultant to the conclusion of the construction agreement.

#### (3) Construction Work

Following the signing of the construction agreement and certification of the agreement by the Government of Japan, the construction work will commence. The required construction period is assumed to be approximately seven months for a 10 classroom school and 8 - 10 months for an 18 classroom school. It will be possible to complete the entire construction work in 12 months by sliding the construction processes from one site

to another so that the staff and equipment/materials for the temporary facilities can be efficiently used without time-wasting.

Table 3-3 Project Implementation Schedule



#### 3.1.7 Obligations of Government of Viet Nam

The necessary measures to be taken by the Government of Viet Nam in connection with the implementation of the Project, agreed upon in the Minutes of Discussions for the Basic Design Study, are listed below.

- 1) Securing, clearance, levelling and reclamation of the sites for the Project prior to the Project's implementation.
- 2) Provision of a proper access road to each site.
- 3) Incidental outdoor work, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting and other incidental facilities, in and around each site, if necessary.
- 4) Bearing of the commission for the banking services of the Japanese foreign exchange bank based upon Banking Arrangement, i.e. the advise commission for "Authorisation to Pay" and payment commission.
- 5) Ensuring of the prompt unloading, tax exemption and customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in Viet Nam and prompt internal transportation of the materials and equipment provided by Japanese grant aid for the Project.
- 6) Exemption of Japanese nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Viet Nam in respect of the supply of products and services under the verified contracts.
- 7) Accordance of all facilities necessary for Japanese nationals who as services may be required in connection with the supply of products and services under the verified contracts for their entry into Viet Nam and their stay in Viet Nam to conduct their work.
- 8) Provision of all necessary permission, licences and other authorization required for implementation of the Project.
- 9) Proper budgetary appropriation and provision of teaching and administrative staff members for the proper and effective operation and maintenance of the equipment provided with Japanese grant aid.
- 10) Bearing of all expenses, other than those to be borne by Japanese grant aid within the scope of the Project.

#### 3.2 Operation and Maintenance Plan

#### (1) Operation and Maintenance System

The operation and maintenance of the new school facilities and equipment will be conducted by the school management committee, the members of which will consist of representatives of the District People's Committee, the headmaster, deputy headmaster and representatives of the parents. To be more precise, the headmaster and other teachers will be responsible for the safe-keeping and maintenance of the equipment while pupils, parents and local inhabitants will be responsible for the regular cleaning of the facilities. The septic tank should be thoroughly cleaned approximately twice a year to maintain the proper function of the toilets. In regard to other facilities, no maintenance or repair cost should be incurred for approximately 5 years after completion provided that they are used in a proper manner, except for the replacement of electric bulbs. When considering the long-term maintenance cost, it will be eventually necessary to replace or repair the wooden window frames, doors, metal fittings, water supply fittings and water pump, etc. All of these items will be locally available and their replacement or repair requirements can be adequately dealt with by local engineers.

#### (2) Operation and Maintenance Cost

#### 1) Personnel Cost

The Project aims at replacing deteriorated classrooms and adding new classrooms based on the present number of classes and does not anticipate an expansion of the school size. Consequently, no new teachers will be required and the personnel cost should be managed within the current budget.

#### Electricity Cost

The electrical installations planned under the Project consist of lighting and ceiling fans for the classrooms and staff room and a water pump for water supply purposes. As the total power load capacity will vary from one school to another due to different school sizes, the power cost estimation is based on the smallest and largest schools. The smallest school (8 classrooms) will have a power load capacity of 7.5 KVA while the largest school (18 classrooms) will have a power load capacity of 15.5 KVA.

In regard to lighting, it is assumed that natural lighting will meet the lighting requirements for daytime schooling and the daily lighting use is assumed to be 2 hours in the evening. It is assumed that the ceiling fans will be used for 6 hours a day in the summer period of 6 months. The operating hours of the water pump are assumed to be

2 hours a day for the smallest school (daily consumption of 3 m3) and 4 hours a day for the largest school (daily consumption of 6 m3) based on a water consumption rate of 5 - 8 litres/pupil/day.

# · Unit Charge

	- <b>T</b>	
1	Lighting	
	Smallest School:	3.2 KW × 2 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong × 12 = 979,768 VN Dong/year(a1)
	Largest School:	6.7 KW × 2 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong × 12 = 2,051,808 VN Dong/year(a2)
2	Ceiling Fans	
	Smallest School:	4.0 KW × 6 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong $\times$ 6 = 1,837,440 VN Dong/year(b1)
	Largest School:	8.4 KW × 6 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong × 6 = 3,858,624 VN Dong/year(b2)
3	Water Pump	•
	Smallest School:	0.15 KW × 2 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong × 12 = 45,936 VN Dong/year(c1)
	Largest School:	0.15 KW × 4 hours/day × 22 days/month ×
		580 VN Dong $\times$ 12 = 91,372 VN Dong/year(c2)

## Annual Electricity Bill

Smallest School: a1 + b1 + c1 = 2,900,000 VN Dong

Largest School : a2 + b2 + c2 = 6,000,000 VN Dong

#### 3) Maintenance Cost

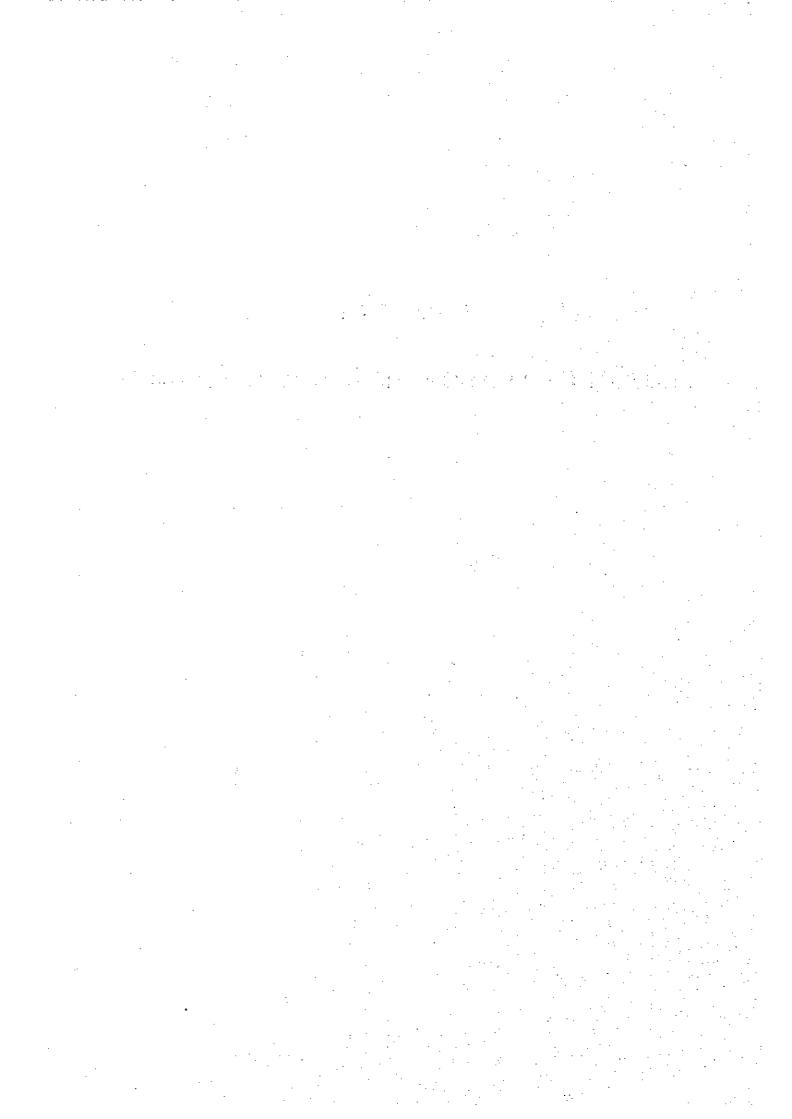
(Unit: 1,000 VN Dong)

Item	Frequency	Annual Cost	
a. Replacement of Fluorescent Lamps	annually	508	
b. Cleaning of Septic Tank	twice/year	assistance of local inhabitants	
c. Painting of Doors and Window Frames	every 5 years	2,754	
d. Replacement of Damaged Window Glass	every 10 years	1,770	
e. Replacement of Water Pump	every 10 years	220	
Total		5,252	

## 4) Operation and Maintenance Budget

The annual operation and management cost (water, lighting, heating and maintenance costs) of the subject schools for the 1995/96 fiscal year was an average of 18,000,000 VN Dong (¥130,000). In contrast, the annual operation and maintenance cost of these schools following completion of the Project will be 8,800,000 VN Dong (¥88,000), indicating that the operation and maintenance cost will be nearly halved. At present, the school operation and maintenance cost is mainly paid by local inhabitants and the implementation of the Project will reduce this financial burden.

# CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



#### CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Evaluation of the Project

The economy of Viet Nam has been steadily growing since the adoption of Doi Moi, focusing on the introduction of a market economy and liberalisation of the domestic economy to the outside world. One of the pressing tasks facing Viet Nam to proceed with the shift towards a market economy is the creation of a labour force and capable manpower of uniform quality throughout the country which explains why education to develop human resources is a national development priority towards the year 2000. Based on this strategy, the Ministry of Education and Training has prepared the Five Year Educational Development Programme (1996 - 2000), of which the targets for primary education are: (i) increase of the course completion rate to 80%, (ii) increase of the number of pupils from 10.22 million to 11.29 million, (iii) sufficient distribution of textbooks for all of the nine subjects taught, (iv) training of 160,000 new teachers and re-training of 89,520 existing teachers, (v) eradication of three shift school system and (vi) construction/improvement of 79,216 classrooms. Given the level of GNP per capita of 250 US\$ (1996, World Bank), the Government of Viet Nam is facing a tight fiscal situation. As a large proportion of the education budget is allocated to teachers' wages and other personnel costs, there are simply not enough funds left to conduct the full-scale improvement of school facilities throughout the country. Most of the present primary education facilities have been little improved since their construction before 1975 and show signs of severe deterioration. As many buildings have also been subject to typhoon and flood damage almost every year, their poor state is further worsening. As of 1997, some 30% of the 18,318 classrooms for primary education are of a temporary nature. The steady increase of the primary school enrollment rate has also made the classroom shortage a serious problem. The number of pupils receiving primary education in Viet Nam increased by 21% in the recent 10 years between 1985 and 1995 from 8.25 million to 10 million and is expected to reach 11.29 million in 2000. The number of classrooms currently totals slightly less than 60% of the number of classes, forcing the educational authorities and has forced the educational authorities to introduce a two shift or even three shift school system, often borrowing facilities belonging to secondary schools, nurseries and local people's committees.

The school buildings in 16 coastal provinces in particular are subject to typhoon and flood damage almost every year and emergency measures to repair the damaged buildings constitute an economic burden on the local people. The seven subject provinces of the Project, i.e. Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and Binh Thuan along the south-central coast and Quang Ninh along the northern coast, are the remaining provinces among the 16 typhoon and flood-prone coastal provinces in which Japan has been constructing new primary

education facilities since the Phase I Project in fiscal 1994. The replacement of and addition to the old, dangerous school buildings in these seven provinces with new buildings which have sufficient resistance to typhoons and floods is urgently required.

The Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools (Phase IV) is designed to effectively and swiftly deal with the urgent task of improving primary school facilities in all of Viet Nam's 16 coastal provinces, following the previous three phases of the Project, by means of improving 80 primary schools in the above-mentioned seven provinces.

As the construction of primary school facilities and the supply of educational equipment, etc. under the Project will make a significant contribution in terms of improving the educational environment, expanding the educational opportunities at primary schools, qualitatively improving primary education through an improved internal efficiency, increasing adult literacy and promoting public hygiene as well as family health, the Project will undoubtedly assist the achievement of the targets of the Five Year Educational Development Programme (1996 - 2000) newly adopted in 1996 and will also greatly contribute to the socioeconomic development of Viet Nam through the development of human resources.

The number of pupils currently attending the subject schools of the Phase IV Project are approximately 79,000, bringing the total number of pupils benefiting from the improved educational facilities under the four phases of the Project to 187,000, including 108,000 pupils benefiting from the previous phases. As a result of the increased number of classrooms through the four phases of the Project, the number of pupils which can be accommodated by the improved primary schools will increase to some 250,000, providing new educational opportunities for many more children. Assuming that the number of pupils per grade is one-fifth of this figure based on present primary school pupil statistics, at least 37,000 children will benefit from the Project each year for the next several decades, totalling innumerable beneficiaries over the years.

Moreover, the facilities to be constructed under the Project will also be used as local public facilities for adult education and other types of informal educational activities, including those relating to public hygiene and mother and child health. As such, the new facilities will benefit the local communities in many ways rather than simply acting as primary schools. In addition, the financial burden on the local people in general and on parents in particular will be reduced as the required contribution towards the maintenance cost will be much less. Furthermore, each school will be required less budget for school maintenance. In view of these beneficial effects described above, the Project is judged to be totally suitable for implementation as a grant aid

project of the Government of Japan. The concrete benefits to be achieved by the implementation of the Project are further detailed below.

# (1) Beneficial Effects on Educational Environment

## 1) Improved Learning Environment Through Rebuilding of Classrooms

The 80 subject schools of the Project currently have a total of 1,298 classrooms (including those of branch schools), including borrowed classrooms, of which 1,021 classrooms (79%) require rebuilding or major repairing. Because of the difficulty of securing alternative classrooms during the construction period, the existing classrooms will be used during the construction of the new facilities. The construction of 1,000 new classrooms under the Project will practically replace almost all of the deteriorated classrooms which are prone to collapse or other risks.

## 2) Alleviation of Classroom Shortage

At present, the 80 subject schools (plus branch schools) have a total of 2,239 classes using 1,298 classrooms (1,054 classrooms and 244 borrowed classrooms), resulting in a class-classroom ratio of 1.72. Of these classes, 146 classes (6.5%) are subject to a three shift school system while 1,942 classes (86.7%) are subject to a two shift school system. The remaining 152 classes (6.8%) enjoy a single shift school system. However, most of the classrooms used by the classes classified in the single shift school system category have, in fact, two shifts as the primary schools borrow the facilities of secondary schools or nurseries for primary education in the afternoon. Only a few schools provide full-day education, acting as model schools. When borrowed classrooms are excluded from the calculation, the class-classroom ratio increases to 2.12, making it inevitable that any increase of the number of pupils in the future will result in a three shift school system. As 1,000 new classrooms will be constructed under the Project, the total number of classrooms at these schools following the completion of the Project will increase to 1,552, including the 552 existing classrooms which are still usable. This means an increase of 254 classrooms from the present 1,298 classrooms and the class-classroom ratio will improved to 1.44, eradicating the three shift school system and providing 45,000° places for new enrollment at these schools. As such, the Project will greatly contribute to increasing both the opportunities for school education and the school enrollment ratio.

As the present number of pupils is 79,000, new enrollment opportunities for 45,000 pupils will be created.

<sup>40</sup> pupits/class x 2 shifts x 1,552 classrooms = 124,000

3) Improved School Management Through Integration or Withdrawal of Branch Schools The 80 subject schools currently have a total of 204 branch schools (925 classes), of which 160 branch schools (734 classes) have been established around the main schools to alleviate the classroom shortage. In principle, a branch school should be established for lower grade pupils (Grade 1 and Grade 2) in an area where the travelling distance to the main school is more than 2.5 km in accordance with the school facility establishment guidelines of the Ministry of Education and Training. While this criterion is met by 44 existing branch schools, these branch schools also cater for higher grade classes due to the classroom shortage. The facilities of these branch schools are of an even more temporary nature than those at the main schools and urgently require rebuilding. From among those branch schools of which integration to their respective main schools is desirable in view of the travelling distance, those in great need of rebuilding will be rebuilt and integrated to the main schools under the Project. In addition, those branch schools which currently use the facilities belonging to secondary schools, etc. will be integrated to the main schools.

The total number of branch schools to be integrated to their respective main schools under the Project is 147 (72% of all branch schools), consisting of 74 branch schools of which all the classes will be integrated to the main schools due to the poor state of the facilities and 73 branch schools of which only the higher grade classes will be integrated to the main schools. The reduction of the existing 204 branch schools to 130 branch schools through integration to main schools should bring about additional benefits such as closer communication between teaching and administration staff members to uniformatise the teaching level and higher school management efficiency.

## 4) Improved Learning Results Through Improvement of Educational Quality

At present, the classroom teaching at most of these schools uses only a blackboard and textbooks. Under the Project, a number of teaching materials and tools will be provided, including nine items for Vietnamese language teaching, nine items for social studies, music and health/physical education and 18 items for science and arithmetic teaching (measuring instruments and tools to explain the principles of volume, gear movement and electricity, etc.) Emphasis will be on the provision of teaching tools for science and arithmetic. These diverse teaching materials and tools to be provided under the Project will help pupils understand the subjects of teaching, increase their interest in learning and improve their learning efficiency. The tools for science and arithmetic teaching in particular are expected to facilitate understanding of those principles which are abstract concepts and which are generally difficult to grasp by simply listening to the teacher. The availability of new teaching tools as well as new

classrooms will increase the motivation of teachers to teach and should improve the overall educational effects on pupils. In short, the new materials and tools will boost the morale of both teachers and pupils and will contribute to improving the internal efficiency of schools by means of an improved rate of pupils progressing to the next grade.

## 5) Contribution to Improved Educational Environment for Secondary Schools

Twenty-two subject schools currently borrow a total of 182 classrooms belonging to secondary schools. With the introduction of compulsory primary education, the process of separating primary schools from secondary schools is currently in progress in terms of both the administration and physical facilities. At these 22 schools, however, a two shift school system is employed, using the same classrooms for secondary education in the morning and for primary education in the afternoon. With the implementation of the Project, these schools will have their own classrooms to allow secondary schools to improve the quality of their education by providing full-day teaching to fully complete their curriculum.

#### (2) Beneficial Effects on Improved Hygiene

Because of the absence of toilet facilities at most of the schools, the area around the school facilities is rather unhygienic and there is a risk of the outbreak of infectious diseases originating from the drinking of contaminated well water. Even at those schools with toilet facilities, the lack of a suitable water supply system has made it difficult or almost impossible to maintain these toilet facilities in a clean and hygienic state. New toilets equipped with water supply and drainage systems will be constructed under the Project to improve the sanitation conditions for not only pupils but also local residents. In addition, the provision of education and training to encourage the regular washing of hands and the cleaning of toilets with water to maintain desirable toilet facilities, etc. will enable effective hygiene education. Moreover, the introduction of separate toilets for boys and girls will improve the educational environment, particularly for girls.

## (3) Beneficial Effects on Local Society

The new facilities to be constructed under the Project are expected to serve for not only primary school education but also for various social education activities, including literacy education, adult education and health education for mother and child, playing a core educational role in the local community. They will also act as shelters for local people at the time of a typhoon or flood. In fact, a facility constructed under the Phase I Project provided shelter for 20 local families at the time of a major flood in August, 1996, proving

its reliability and durability vis-a-vis a natural disaster and earning the praise and gratitude of local people. In this context, some 900,000 local residents living in the school areas of the 80 schools can be regarded as potential beneficiaries.

#### (4) Beneficial Effects on Local Economy

All of the subject provinces experience severe damage due to typhoons and floods every year. As the new facilities to be constructed under the Project will be sufficiently resistant to such disasters, there will be less need to employ typhoon and flood damage prevention measures. In addition, the financial contribution by local people towards the repair cost of damaged school facilities will be made practically unnecessary. The annual maintenance cost of the 80 subject schools is an average of 18,177,000 dong (approximately ¥180,000), of which 15,502,000 dong (¥150,000) are donated by local people, including parents. As the maintenance budget is almost entirely allocated to the repair of facilities damaged by typhoons, the elimination of the need for local people to make a financial contribution to school repair will improve their own financial state.

The Project will assist the Primary Education Facility Development Plan promoted by the Ministry of Education and Training and will be basically conducted using the local construction method involving equipment and materials which can all be procured locally. As the facilities are designed to ensure their minimum function as primary education facilities with the durability to resist natural disasters and also a low construction cost and easy maintenance, they are expected to act as useful models for similar facilities to be constructed by the Government of Viet Nam in other parts of the country. Through the construction process, technical transfer will be conducted to rationalise the local construction method and to improve construction management with the result of improving the technical capability of local construction companies.

#### 4.2 Recommendations

In view of the expected wide ranging positive effects and contribution to improved primary education for the general public, the Project is judged to be suitable for implementation as a grant aid project of the Government of Japan. No specific problems regarding the management of the new facilities in the post-project period are envisaged as the existing manpower, technical and budgetary resources of Viet Nam are sufficient. For the smooth and effective implementation of the Project, however, the following points must be noted.

## (1) Implementation of Work Assigned to Vietnamese Side

The work assigned to the Vietnamese side must be implemented without fail for the successful implementation of the Project. In particular, at those sites where filling and land preparation are required to convert the present state of paddy fields, etc., the work must be completed without any delay prior to the commencement of the construction work by the Japanese side. The Vietnamese side is also required to prepare a site surveying map (scale: 1/200) and a geological survey report based on boring results for each site and to submit them to the Japanese side prior to the commencement of the detailed design stage.

## (2) Recruitment of Sufficient Number of Teachers

A total of 2,458 teachers (excluding headmasters and other administrative staff) are employed at the 80 subject schools to teach 2,432 classes, resulting in a teacher-classroom ratio of slightly higher than 1.0. Further examination on a school-by-school basis, however, reveals that there is a teacher shortage at 18 schools, amounting to a total shortage of 52 teachers. At these schools, some teachers teach two classes (one in the morning and one in the afternoon) to compensate for the shortage of teachers. This teacher shortage tends to be more manifest at schools located in remote mountain areas or remote coastal areas while schools in urban areas often have more teachers than the number of classes. The teacher shortage at remote schools is assumed to be caused by the poor living conditions, including the teacher accommodation conditions, low wage and lack of opportunities for additional work to supplement the low wage. While it is true that some teacher welcome the opportunity to teach two classes because of the over-time payment associated with such work, the employment of a sufficient number of teachers in the post-project period is desirable. At present, nationwide efforts are in progress to improve and expand teacher training schools to meet the target teacher-class ratio of 1.15, i.e. 1.15 teachers per class. In regard to wage improvement, the central government is responsible for finding the necessary resources but it appears to be the case that provincial governments and district people's committees can expect the help of local people to improve the living conditions of teachers, including the teacher accommodation conditions, as their contribution toward the improved educational environment.

## (3) Promotion of Self-Reliant Educational Facility Improvement in Other Areas

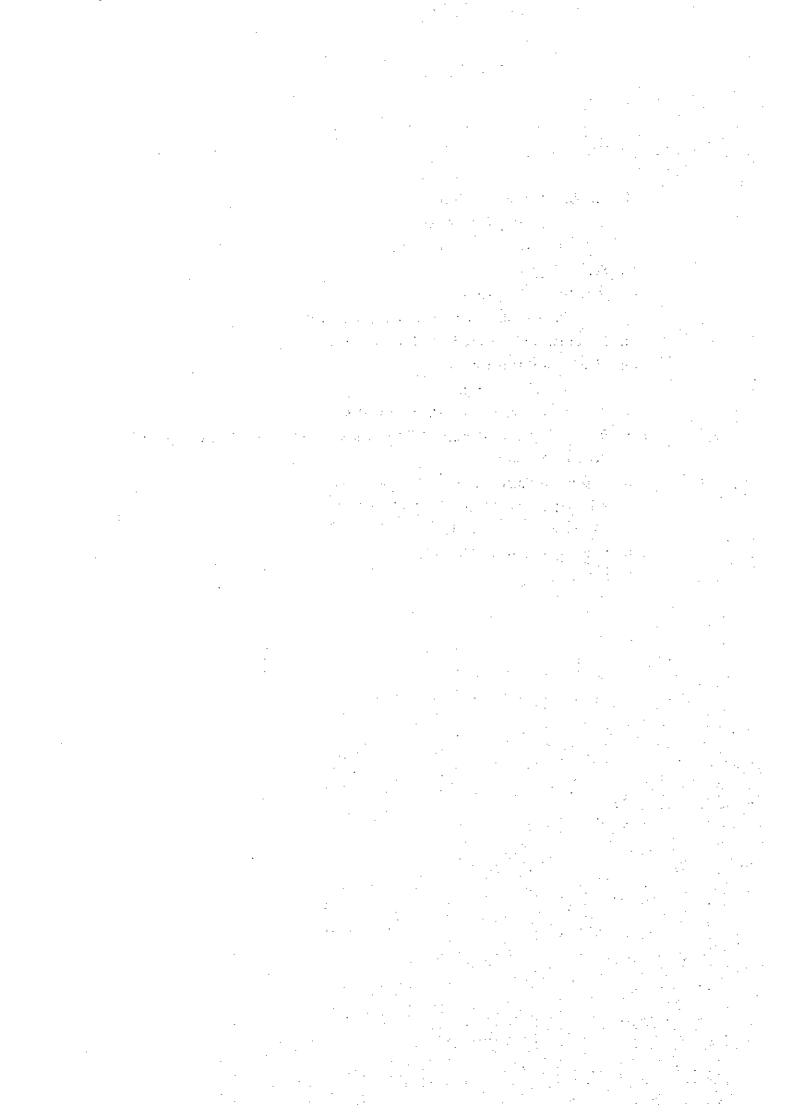
The seven subject provinces of the Project currently have a total of 1,462 primary schools and, according to statistics of the Ministry of Education and Training, the existing facilities at 30% of these schools are of a temporary nature. The Project covers 80 schools in these seven provinces, accounting for 5.5% of all primary schools, while the aggregate number of schools rebuilt under the four phases is 195 which represents a similar ratio among all

primary schools in the 16 subject provinces. Considering the large number of primary schools which were untouched by the four phases, it will be essential for the Government of Viet Nam and the general public to work together to make efforts on a scale many times larger than that of the Project to improve primary education and to achieve the target of the Facility Development Plan by the year 2000.

Statistics of the Ministry of Education and Training show that the number of primary schools increased by 1,087 in three years from 10,971 in 1994 to 12,058 in 1996. In contrast, the number of basic schools (nine year education) dropped by 732 from 2,569 to 1,837 in the same period, indicating the separation of these basic schools into independent primary and secondary schools and the establishment of 355 new primary schools. The number of classrooms also increased by 10,076 for primary schools and basic schools combined. These positive figures clearly suggest the enormous scale of the self-reliant efforts of Viet Nam. It is hoped that the momentum of such efforts will continue to achieve the targets of the Five Year Educational Development Programme.

## **APPENDIX**

- 1. Member of the Survey Team
  - 1-1. Basic Design Study Team
  - 1-2. Basic Design Study Draft Report Explanation Team
- 2. Survey Schedule
  - 2-1. Basic Design Study
  - 2-2. Basic Design Study Draft Report Explanation
- 3. List of Party Concerned in Recipient Country
- 4. Minutes of Discussion
  - 4-1. Basic Design Study
  - 4-2. Consultation on the Draft Basic Design
- Request Letter by Ministry of Education & Training Regarding Change in 5 Recipient Schools
- 6. Cost Estimation Borne by the Recipient Country
- 7. Administration & Facility Condition of 80 Recipient Schools (Based on the mid-term data)
- 8. Drawings of Proposed Site Plan
- 9. Reference



## APPENDIX 1 MEMBER OF THE SURVEY STUDY TEAM

## 1-1. BASIC DESIGN STUDY TEAM

1. 総括/矢ヶ部 義則

外務省経済協力局無償資金協力課

Leader, Mr. Yoshinori YAKABE
Official, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Buteau
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

2. 計画管理/伊澤 映子

JICA 無償資金協力調査部調査二課

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- 8. 通訳/永井 蘭 株式会社 マッダコンサルタンツ Interpreter, Ms. Ran NAGAI MASTUDA CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

#### 1-2. BASIC DESIGN STUDY DRAFT REPROT EXPLANATION TEAM

1. 総括/橋本 明彦

JICA 筑波国際センター所長

Leader, Mr. Akihiko HASHIMOTO

Managing Director, Tsukuba International Center

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

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- 4. 施工・設備計画 I / 菊地 俊彦 株式会社 マツダコンサルタンツ Construction and Equipment Planner I, Mr. Toshibiko KIKUCHI MASTUDA CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
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## APPENDIX 2 SURVEY SCHEDULE

## 2-1. BASIC DESIGN STUDY

 .	Officials	Consultants		
		Team A	Team B	
Leader	Planning &	·Chief Consultant	·Construction & Equipment Planner	
(Yakabe)	Management	(Takeuchi)	(Kikuchi)	
	(Izawa)	·Education & Social Environment Planner	·Construction & Equipment Planner II	
		(Moriya)	(Kawazoe)	
		·Construction & Equipment Planner III		
ļ	1	(Koda)		

1	Mon	Apr. 7	•09:45 Tokyo → 13:	15 Hong Kong (JL73	33)	<del>a digenta de la la composição de la com</del>
			•18:25 Hong Kong -	→ 19:15 Ha Noi (CX	793)	
뒨	Tue	Apr. 8			operation Agency (JICA)	
<u> </u>	•		·Courtesy visit to the Embassy of Japan			
		i			& Investment (MOPI)	
		ł			aining (MOET) officials - Inception Report, Qu	estionnaire, Schedule arrangements
3	Wed	Apr. 9	·Visit to UNICEF	<del></del>		
۱ ٔ	1,,,		Discussion with JICA			
ı			Discussion with MO		e Project request	
4	Thu	Apr. 10	·Leave Ha Noi - Da			
١,	1115	71pt. 10	·Courtesy visit to D	uv Xuven District De	partment of Education & Training (DOET), Vis	sit to school sites
ı		. 1	·Courtesy visit to O	uang Nam Province F	People's Committee (PPC), Visit to school sites	s
5	ed	Apr. 11	·Visit to school sites			
<u> </u>	ru	лрг. 11	•Visit to Junko Scho			
6	C. 4	A 12	•Courtesy visit to Q		sit to school sites	
°	Sat	Apr. 12	·Courtesy visit to Q		sie (o suitou ones	•
	C	A 10	•Visit to Da Nang Ci		reject school sites	
7	SUR	Apr. 13	<ul> <li>Visit to Da Nang Cl</li> <li>Visit to school sites</li> </ul>			
1			· Leave Da Nang 1		mec.	
_		A 14	Member of: Izawa, Te		ai	: Yakabe, Kikuchi, Koda
8	Mon	Apr. 14	Discussion with MC			·Visit to Phase I Project schools (2)
			<ul> <li>Analyzing survey d</li> </ul>		500331011	in Thai Binh Province
			"Analyzing survey o	ata.		·Visit to Gia Lam water supply facility
	<del>-</del>		•Discussion with MC	ET - Minutes of Die		12.00
9	rue	Apr. 10			C 1331011	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	i	•Analyzing survey data			
10	wea	Apr. 10	6 Report to Embassy of Japan			
			Report to JICA	and Chimmin D	tion dismon	
	<del>-</del> -	<del></del>	Signing on the Mint		akeuchi, Moriya, Koda, Nagai	Leave Ha Noi→Ho Chi Min (by car)
11	hu	Apr. 17			oject schools (2) in Than Hoa Province	Research on local condition of
			Ainve reayo	· VISIE (O PHASE I) FI	West 2010or (5) III Than 1103 I Towner	construction
				.T 11. No.5 .	·Leave Ha Noi → Da Nang (by air)	•Leave Ho Chi Min-Phan Thiet (by car)
12	ŀп	Apr. 18			l .	·Courtesy visit to Binh Thuan DOET
				Arrive 10xyo	Meeting with Quang Nam Dept. of Planning & Investment (DOPI)	Costesy list to bline rilound 200.
				· · ·	•Visit to Phase III Project school sites	•Courtesy visit to PPC
13	Sat	Арг. 19			· ·	
			<del></del>		in T.T. Hue Province	Analyzing survey data     Site Survey (4 schools)
		Apr. 20		<del></del>	•Analyzing survey data	Site Survey (2 schools)
15	Mon	Apr. 21			Site Survey in Da Nang City	- one oursey to sensonsy
					Visit to Education Dept. at Da Nang Univ.	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·Courtesy visit to DOET and DOPI	St. C(2 - 1 - 1)
16	Tue	Арг. 22			Site survey (3 schools)	·Site Survey (3 schools)
					·Visit to provincial secondary boarding	
					school	
		Apr. 23			•Site survey (2 schools)	Site survey (2 schools)
18	Thu	Apr. 24			·Site survey (4 schools)	•Report to DOET
						·Analyzing survey data
19	Fri	Apr. 25			•Site survey (3 schools)	·Visit to boarding school
					•Meeting with Da Nang City DOP!	Phan Thiet-Nha Trang (by car)
		į			Report to Quang Nam PPC	•Meeting with Khanh Hoa DOET

<u> </u>		Otficials		Consultants		
		1		Team A Team B		
		Leader	Planning &	·Chief Consultant	·Construction & Equipment Planner I	
		(Yakabe)	Management	(Takeuchi)	(Kíkuchi)	
			(Izawa)	Education & Social Environment Planner	·Construction & Equipment Planner II	
		1		(Moriya)	(Kawazoe)	
		Ì		·Construction & Equipment Planner III		
		j		(Koda)		
L						
20 5	at Apr.	26		·Courtesy visit to World Vision (NGO)	·Courtesy visit to DOET	
1	•	i		-Site Survey (1 school)	· Site Survey (2 schools)	
11				Report to Quang Nam DOET		
				·Leaave Da Nang - Quang Ngai (by car)		
2115	on Arr.	27		*Analyzing survey data	•Analyzing survey data	
5-1-	fon Apr.			·Courtesy visit to Quang Ngai DOET &	· Site Survey (4 schools)	
		[		PPC		
		l		•Visit to provincial teacher training		
				· Site survey (2 schools) school	·	
23 1	ue Apr.	<del>7</del> 9		·Site survey (4 schools)	• Site survey (4 schools)	
	'ed Apr.			Site survey (3 schools)	•Report to DOET	
		``		·Visit to district lower secondary	Leave Nha Trang → Tuy Hoa (by car)	
				1	•Meeting with Phu Yen DOET	
25 T	hu May	<del>-</del>	<del></del>	·Moriya: leave Quang Ngai → Tuy Hoa (by car	lan, and an	
	,			·Site survey (3 schools)	•Analyzing survey data	
26 F	ri May	2		•Research on construction-related matter	•Courtesy visit to DOET	
	,			Report to & discussion with PPC	•Site survey (2 schools)	
27 5	at May	3		·Quang Ngai - > Qui Nhon (by car)	-Site survey (3 schools)	
				·Site survey (3 schools)		
28 5	un May	<del>-</del>		·Analyzing survey data	·Site survey (4 schools)	
L	ion May			•Courtesy visit to Binh Dinh DOET & PPC	•Report to DOET	
П				·Visit to provincial teacher training	·Leave Tuy Hoa - • Nha Trang (by car)	
	1			• Site survey (2 schools) school	·Leave Nha Trang -> Ha Noi (by air)	
30 Î	ue May	6 Moriya			in Ha Noi: collection of sources & analysis	
	•	•Analyzing sou	orces	·Site survey (3 schools)	·Ha Noi → Ha Long (by car)	
		·Arranging sch	iedule		·Courtesy visit to Quang Nhin DOET	
31 W	ed May	7 -Courtesy visit	t to World Vision	·Site survey (4 schools)	•Site survey (3 schools)	
		-Visit to NGO	Resource Center	·Visit to district primary boarding school	·Ha Long → Tien Yen (by car)	
32 1	hu May	Discussion with	th MOET	· Site survey (2 schools)	•Site survey (4 schools)	
				·Research on construction-related conditions	•Tien Yen → Ha Long (by car)	
				Report to PPC		
33 F	н Мау	Courtesy visit	t to Asian Development	Leave Qui Nhon → Nha Trung (by car)	•Site survey (3 schools)	
	-		(ADB), Collection of data	-		
34 8	at May			•Leave Nha Trang → Ha Noi (by air)	•Report to DOET	
]	-			]	•Leave Ha Long → Ha Noi (ty car)	
		Team A & B re	uniting in Ha Noi, Team m			
35 5	un May			Organizing survey data		
<b>L</b> - 3 .	lon May	}		*Courtesy visit to Institute of Research & Design of Schools (IRDS)		
		İ	-	•Discussion with MOET		
37 Tue May 13 Report to JICA						
	-			Report to Embassy of Japan		
38 Wed May 14 9:55 Ha Noi → 12:40 Hong Kong (CX 790)						
<b>.</b> [		1		•14:45 Hong Kong → 19:45 Tokyo (JL 732)		
<b>L</b> L_		~		1		

## 2-2. BASIC DESIGN STUDY DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION

	Officials	Consultants
Leader (Hashimoto)	Planning & Management (Izawa)	<ul> <li>Chief Consultant (Takeuchi)</li> <li>Construction &amp; Equipment Planner I (Kikuchi)</li> <li>Interpreter (Nagai)</li> </ul>

ſ.	Mar	Jul. 21	·15:35 Arrive Ha Noi (CX791)				
1	L		•Courtesy visit to the Embassy of Japan, Discussion meeting				
2	1 ue	Jul. 22	·Courtesy visit to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Discussion meeting				
			·Courtesy visit to the Japan International Cooper	A A (MODI) Discussion	meeting		
			·Courtesy visit to the Ministry of Planing & Inves	sment (MOPI), Discussion	meenig		
1			·Courtesy visit to the Ministry of Education & Training (MOET), First discussion meeting				
3	Wed	Jul. 23	•Courtesy visit to UNICEF, First discussion meeting				
1			<ul> <li>Second discussion meeting with MOET</li> </ul>				
4	Thu	Jul. 24	•Third discussion meeting with MOET				
5	Fri	Jul. 25	·Meeting with MOET on the Minutes of Discussi-	on and signing on the Mint	ites		
6	Sat		Member of: Hashimoto and Kikuchi	Izawa, Takeuchi, Nagai			
j		•	•7:30 Leave Ha Noi (VN 311)→	·Visit to public schools in	ı City		
1			8:40 Arrive Da Nang	·Research on related regi	ılations		
	1		·Visit to Phase III Project schools in Hue				
7	Sun	Jul. 27	·Visit to Phase IV Project schools in Da Nang	·Organizing survey data	Nagai		
ľ		<b>J</b> 01. 2.	•14:40 Leave Da Nang (VN 312)->	ļ	·Leave Ha Noi (CX 790)		
İ			15:30 Arrive Ha Noi		→ Hong Kong (JL 732)		
	ļ				→19:45 Arrive Narita		
ł	]		Discussion within Team	<u>i                                     </u>			
8	Mon	jul. 28			]		
		•	Report to the Embassy of Japan				
			Report to JICA		[		
9	Tue	Jul. 29	·10:10 Leave Ha Noi(CX 790)→Hong Kong(JL 7	32)→19:45 Arrive Narita			

# 

## APPENDIX 3 LIST OF PARTY CONCERNED IN RECIPIENT COUNTRY

#### VIETNAMESE PARTIES

Ministry of Planning & Investment (MPI) Foreign Economic Relations Department

Dr. Ho Quang Minh

:Deputy Director General

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien

:Senior Expert

Science, Education & Environment Department

Mr. Pham Kim Cung

:Deputy Director

Mr. Phas Huy Thuan

:Expert

Ministry Of Education & Training (MOET)

Prof.Dr. Tran Xuan Nhi : Vice Minister

International Relations Department (IRD)

Prof.Dr. Tran Van Nhung: Diector

Dr. Bui Cong Tho

:Deputy Director

Ms. Nguyen Thuy Loan :Expert

Planning & Finance Department (PFD)

Mr. Dao Duc Chung

:Deputy Director

Mr. Quach Xuan Cau

:Expert

Primary Education Department

Dr. Nguyen Ke Hao

:Director

Project Steering Committee

Prof. Dr. Hoang Huy Thang : Architect

♠ Institute of Research & Development for School

(IRDS)

Dr. Tran Thanh Binh

:Director

Dr. Phan Chi Dai Mr. Tran Duy Tao :Deputy Director :Deputy Director

:Director, Science

Mr.Le Thai Tuyen

Rsearch Division

Mr. Nguyen Song Ha

:Expert

**●**UNICEF

Ms. Elaine R. Furniss

:Senior Project Officer

Ms. Thi Bich

:Assistant

Project Officer

♠World Bank (WB)

Ms. Kai Thi Thanh

:Operations officer

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Mr. Steven H. Van Der Tak

:Project Economist Eucation, Health & Population Division (West)

●World Vision International (WVI), Hanoi Office

Mr. Patrick I. Bracken : Manager

Ministry Of Education & Training (MOET)

Xr.Bui Quang

:Chief Accountant, WB Coordination Unit

Binh Thuan Province

Provincial People's Committee

Mr. Huynh Tan Thanh

:Vice Chairman

Department of Education & Training

Mr. Huynh Sanh Nhan

:Deputy Director

Mr. Nguyen The Phiet

:Director, Planning &

Finance Division

Mr.Le Tat Thinh

International Relations Department

Mr. Phan Hong Ky

:Officer

Phan Thiet City

City Education Division

Mr. Nguyen The Tinh

:Head

Mr. Nguyen Hieu Tinh

:Officer

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tinh

:Officer

Mui Ne Commune

Mr. Ho Thanh Tam

:PC Vice Chairman

Mr. Vo Ngoc Thang

:Financing

Mr.Dang Ba Go

:Charge of Land Affairs

Mui Ne 1 Primary School

Mr.Dang Van Quan

:Headmaster

Mr. Vo Ngoc Thang

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Ham Thang 1 Primary School

Mr. Dao Tri Thanh Son : Headmaster

Mr.Nguyen Van Muoi

:Head Teacher

Duc Long Commune

Mr. Duong Thi Dieu

:PC Vice Chairman

Duc Long Primary School

Ms. Truong Minh Nguyen : Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Hiep : Head Teacher

Ham Tan District

District Education Division

Mr. Nguyen Trong Cuong : Deputy Head

Lagi Town

Mr. Tran Anh

:PC Vice Chairman

Mr. Nguyen Phung Xuan Mai

:Charge of Land Affairs

Lagi 1 Primary School

Mr. Nguyen The Lu

:Headmaster

Due Linh District

District Education Division

Mr.Mai Xuan Ba

·Head

Tra Tan Village

Mr. Buu Hanh Thang

:PC Chairman

Mr.Nguyen Huu Cai

:PC Vice Chairman

Mr. Nguyen Van Suat

:Secretary

Tra Tan 1 Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Van Duoc

:Headmaster

Mr.Nguyen Thi La

:Head Teacher

Bac Binh District

District Education Division

Mr.Ba Nguyet

:Head

Phan Ri Thanh Village

Mr. Nguyen Van Thanh

:PC Chairman

Phan Ri Thanh 2 Primary School

Mr. Le Van Dong

:Headmaster

Tanh Linh District

District Education Division

Mr. Tran Dinh Khoi

:Head

Mr. Nguyen Van Dung

:Officer

Donh Kho Village

Mr. Tran Ngoc Du

:PC Vice Chairman

Donh Kho Primary School

Mr. Pham Quang Thanh :Headmaster

Ham Thuan Nam District

District Education Division

Mr. Van Huu Lap

:Deputy Head

Tan Lap 1 Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Bao Thuan

:Headwaster

Tan Lap 3 Primary School

Ms.Doan Thi Lien

:Headwaster

Thuy Phong District

District Education Division

Mr. Vo Phi Dung

:Head

Mr.Nguyen Thanh

:Officer

District Planning & Investment Committee

Mr.Dao Xuan Sinh

:Member

Phan Ri Cua Town

Mr. Phan Van Trong

:Secretary

Mr. Nguyen Truc Tien : PC Chairman

Mr. Vo Tan Hue

:PC Secretary

Phan Ri Cua 4 Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Tan Hoai

:Readmaster

Khanh Hoa Province

Provincial People's Committee

Ms. Nguyen Thi No

:Vice Chairman

Department of Education & Training

Mr.Do Dang Cao

:Director

Mr. Nguyen Dinh Co

:Director,Planning & Investment Divison

Mr. Nguyen Van Long

:Officer, Planning &

Investment Division

Mr. Tran Van Lam

:Officer, Planning &

Investment Division

Department of Construction

Mr. Nguyen Van Son :Officer

Project Administration Committee

Mr.Nguyen Do

:Chairman,

Facility Manager

■Van Ninh District

District Education Division

Mr. Nguyen Van Hoang

:Officer

Van Luong Village

Mr. Tran Duy Khanh

:PC Chairman

Van Luong Primary School

Mr. Dong Van Hoai

:Headmaster

Van Phu Village

Mr. Tran Van Kien

:PC Chairman

Van Phu Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Trong

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Phung Dieu : Head, Parents Assoc.

Ninh Hoa District

District Education Division

Mr. Vo Ngoc Thach

: Head

Mr. Chau Dinh Ky

:Officer

Ninh An Village

Mr. Nguyen Hanh

:PC Chairman

Mr.Nguyen Ky

:Secretary

Nin An Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Bao

:Headmaster

Mr. Tran Thanh Hiep

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Ninh Giang Village

Mr. Nguyen Dam

:PC Chairman

Mr. Tran Ngoc Diep

:PC Vice Chairman

Ninh Giang Primary School

Mr.Le Ngoc An

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Trong Anh

:Head Teacher

Dien Khanh District

District Education Division

Mr. Dao Ngoc Thoan

:Head

Mr. Le Dinh Diem

:Officer

Suoi Cat Village

Mr. Dang Dung

:PC Vice Chairman

Yersin Primary School

Mr. Do Dinh An

:Headwaster

Mr.Bien Trung Tinh

:Head Teacher

Mr. Le Van Ung

:Head.Parents Assoc.

Dien Khanh Town

Mr. Nguyen Dung

:PC Vice Chairman

Thi Tran 2 Prizary School

Mr. Dung Hou Trung

:Headmaster

Mr.Tran Thi Nuoi

:Head Teacher

Mr.Le Xuan Day

:Head.Parents Assoc.

Nha Trang City

City Education Division

Mr. guyen Ky Tri

:Officer

Tan Lap 1 Primary School

Ms. Nguyen Thi Ninh Chau: Headmaster

Ms. Phung Thi Thuy Nga: Head Teacher

Mr. Vo Van Thanh

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Phuoc Tien Commune

Mr. Phung Thuy Trang

:PC Vice Chairman

Phuoc Tien Primary School

Ms. Nguyen Thi Huynh

:Headmaster

Mr. Le Hong Son

:Head Teacher

Mr. Vo Van Thanh

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Cam Ranh District

District Education Division

Mr.Nguyen Khiem

:Head

Mr. Nguyen Hoang

:Officer

District People's Committee

Mr.Bui Nhat Linh

:Vice Chairman

Cam Hai Tay Village

Mr. Yuong Tri Truc

:PC Chairman

Cam Hai Tay Primary School

Ms. Huynh Phuoc

:Headmaster

Mr. Vo Don Chat

:Head Teacher

Cam Hoa Village

Mr. Dinh Ngoc Son

:PC Vice Chairman

Cam Boa 1Primary School

Mr. Tran Thi Loc

:Headmaster

Mr.Phan Dinh Xuan

: Head Teacher

Phu Yen Province

Provincial People's Committee

:Chairman

Department of Education & Training

Kr. Nguyen Xuan Dan

:Director

Kr. Ho Van Tung

:Deputy Director

Kr. Nguyen Van Ta

:Head, Planning & Investment Division

:Head, General Affairs

Mr. Huynh Van Sy Mr. Tran Van Van

Division

:Officer.Genral

Affairs Division

Department of Construction

:Officer Mr.Nguyen Van Cuong

Project Administration Committee

Mr.Le Thanh Han

:Vice Chairman

Tuy Hoa City

City Education Division

Mr. Tran Hien

:Read

Mr.Nguyen Hien

:Officer

Hoa Tri Village

Mr.Nguyen Trong Kim :PC Chairman

Hoa Tri Primary School

Mr. Pham Van Chanh

:Readmaster

Mr. Nguyen Khanh

: Head. Parents Assoc.

Roa Quang Village

Mr. Phan Van Tho

Hoa Quang 2 Primary School

:PC Chairman

Mr. Nguyen Van Lan Mr. Doan Kim Quang :Headmaster :Head Teacher

Mr.Nguyen Van Thinh

:Headmaster(Hoa Quang 4)

Mr. Nguyen Son Trung

:Headmaster(Hoa Quang 3)

Mr.Tran Viet Hung

:Headmaster(Hoa Quang 1)

Mr. Nguyen Duc Hung

:Head, Parents Assoc.

**❸**Tuy Hoa District

District Education Division

Mr.Le Nhuong

:Head

Mr.Nguyen Tai

:Officer

Hoa Thanh Village

Mr. Tran Lien

:Chief Secretary

Mr. Ho Trung Lang

:PC Chairman

Hoa Thanh Primary School

Mr. Nguyen Chanh

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Van Dein

:Head Teacher

Mr.Nguyen Hieu

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Hoa Thinh Village

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Chi :PC Chairman

Hoa Thinh 2 Primary School

Mr. Huynh Duc Dung

:Headmaster

Mr.Phan Dinh Ouv

:Head, Parents Assoc.

**❸**Tuy An District

District Education Division

Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Khai

:Deputy Head

Mr. Nguyen Thanh Dong :Officer

An Cu Village

Mr.Pham Van Le

:PC Vice Chairman

An Cu Primary School

Mr. Ngo Minh Chau

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Van Tung

:Head Teacher

Mr. Phan Van Duc

: Head, Parents Assoc.

Song Cau District

District Education Division

Mr. Nguyen Hue

:Deputy Head

Mr. Nguyen Dinh Tong

:Officer

Xuan Loc Village

Mr.Nguyen The Ha

:PC Representative

Xuan Loc Primary School

Mr. Huynh Van Hung

:Headmaster

Mr. Tran Sum

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Mr. Nguyen Phuoc

Deputy Head, Parents Assoc.

ODONG Xuan District

District Education Division

Mr. Nguyen Kim Dong

:Head

Mr.Tran Ngoc Que

:Officer

La Hai Town

Mr. Nguyen Van Thanh : PC Chairman

La Hai 1 Primary School

Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Thai Hoc

:Head Teacher

Mr. Manh Binh Sanh

:Head.Parents Assoc.

Parents Association Members:

Mr. Nguyen Thi Hong Hai

Mr. Doan Xuan Minh

Mr. Nguyen Thi Chin

Mr. Nguyen Thi Tuyet Suong

Mr. Nguyen Thi Hai Yen

Mr. Nguyen Van Thi

Son Hoa District

District Education Division

Mr. Xo Minh Nong

:Head

Son Hoa Town

Kr. Nguyen Van Hao

:PC Chairgan

Mr. Nguyen Van Phan

:Deputy Secretary

Cung Son 2 Primary School

Ms.Le Thi Sang

:Headmaster

Mr. Tran Ngoc

:Head Teacher

Mr. Doan Van Thang

:Charge of class

universalization

Song Hinh District

District Education Division

Mr. Luong Cong Tung

:Head

Mr. Nguyen Thanh Lam

:Officer

Hai Rieng Town

Mr. Hoang Van Sinh

:Chief Secretary

Mr.Mai Son

:PC Chairman

Thi Tran Hai Rieng Primary School

Mr. Huynh Xuan Mau Mr. Huynh Van Cung

:Headmaster :Head Teacher

Mr. Tran Van Hieu

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Quang Ninh Province

Department of Education & Training

Mr.Le Quan Tan

:Director

Project Administration Committee Mr.Dao Xuan Qui

:Chairman

Ha Long City

City Education Division

Mr. Hoan Kim

:Officer

Hong Ha Commune

Mr.Pham Van Thi

:Secretary

Mr.Tran Van Tin

:PC Member

Tran Quoc Toan Primary School

Ms.Ng Thi Sen

:Headmaster

Ms. Duong Thanh Tai

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Cam Pha City

City Education Division

Mr.Do Minh Tuan

:Head

Mr.Le Tien Hung

:Officer

Can Son Commune

Mr. Nguyen Ba Loc Mr. Yu Quang Huy

:PC Chairman

:PC Vice Chairman

Cam Son Primary School

Mr. Ngo Hoa Huyen

:Headmaster

Mr. Pham Van Son

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Dong Trieu District

District Education Division

Mr.Bui Xuan Tien

:Deputy Head

Mr. Le Van Luan

:Officer

Hong Thai Tay Village

Mr. Nguyen Van Dong

:Chairman

Mr. Hoang Van Hoan

:Secretary

Cam Son Primary School

Mr. Mac Xuan Ngan

:Headmaster

Mr. Nguyen Thi Bang

:Head Teacher

Mr. Nguyen Van Phong

: Head Teacher, Lover Secondary School

Mr. Nguyen Minh Hoang : Head, Parents Assoc.

⊕Uong 8i City

City Education Division

Mr.Ha Duy Diet

:Deputy Head

Mr. Tran Quoc Viet

:Officer

Quang Trung Village

Mr. Nguyen Tien Tru :PC Member

Quang Trung Primary School

Mr. Pham Cuc

:Keadmaster

Mr. Nguyen Tuan Khanh : Head, Parents Assoc.

Yen Hung District

District Education Division

Mr.Khuc Van Lien

:Deputy Head

Mr.Nguyen Canh Du

:Officer

Labor Union

Mr. Bui Xuan Ca

:Chairman

Cong Hoa Village

Mr. Dang Truong Luy

:PC Chairman

Cong Hoa Primary School

Mr. Dong Van Nhung

:Headmaster

Tien Yen District

District Education Division

Mr. Nong Minh Chau

:Head

Mr. Hong Quang

:Officer

Tien Yen Town

Mr.Le Quyet Tien

:PC Chairman

T.T. Tien Yen Primary School

Mr.Phung Thi Lien

:Headmaster

Mr.Le Thi Lien

:Head Teacher

Mr.Nguyen Luu

:Head, Parents Assoc.

♠8a Che District

District Education Division

Mr.Bui Duc Chien

:Deputy Head

Mr. Hoang Dinh Long

:Officer

Ba Che Town

Mr.Nguyen Hung

:PC Vice Chairman

Ba Che Primary School

Mr. Bui Thi Quy

:Headmaster :Head Teacher

Mr. Pham Thi Vinh Mr. Doan Duc Cuong

:Head, Parents Assoc.

●Quang Ha District

District Education Division

Mr.Trieu Tat

:Deputy Head

Mr. Bui Ngoc Trac

:Officer

Dam Ha Town

Mr.Luong Lienh

:PC Chairman

Dam Ha Primary School

Mr. Ty Minh Xuan

:Headmaster

Van Don District

District Education Division

Mr. Ngo Thi Nam

:Head

Ha Long Village

Mr.Le Minh Thuoc

:Chief Secretary :PC Chairman

Mr.Bui Van Ban Ha Long 1 Primary School

Mr. Tran Thi Be

:Headwaster

Mr.Nguyen V. Ky

:Head, Parents Assoc.

Binh Lieu District

District Education Division

Mr. Trinh Van Duoc

:Deputy Head

Mr.Bui Xuan Dao

:Officer

Binh Lieu Toyn

Mr. Tran Long

:PC Vice Chairman

Education Division T.T. Bish Lieu Primary School Mr. Nguyen Minh Hung :Deputy Head Mr.Ngo Thiem Voong :Headmaster Mr. Nguyen Dan :Expert Mr. Hoang Thi Han :Head Teacher Mr. Tu An :Expert of Land Affairs Mr. Giap Dong :Head, Parents Assoc. Dien Ngoc Village Mr. Nguyen Huu Nhat :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Huynh Duc Nghiep :Charge of Social Da Nang City Le Hong Phong Primary School City Department of Education & Training Mr. Tran Van Tho :Headmaster Mr. Lam Hung :Director Mr. Dang Ngoc Anh :Officer Hoi An City Mr. Thai Van Han :Deputy Director. Hoi An City Planning Division Mr. Trinh Van Toan :PC Vice Chairman Department of Planning & Investment Mr. Nguyen Van Son :PC.General Affairs Mr. Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy : Deputy Director Mr. Nguyen Van Hien :Head Kr. Trinh Diep Chi :Officer **Education Division** Hr. Tran Van Han :Expert Mr.Le Ngoc Chien :Head ●Hoa Vang District Cam Ha Village Hoa Yang District :PC Member Mr. Nguyen Van Dung Mr. Nguyen Anh Tuan :PC Vice Chairman Le Do Primary School **Education Division** Mr. Nguyen Tung :Headmaster Mr. Nguyen Thanh :Head Duv Xuan District Hoa Lien Village Duy Xuan District Mr. Nguyen Van Sau :PC Chairman Mr.Nguyen Van Hien :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Quy :Chief Secretary Hoa Lien Primary School Education Division Mr. Nguyen Van Phu :Keadmaster Mr. Van Ba Huyen :Officer Duy Phu Village Hoa Son Village Mr.Tran Van Hai :PC Representative :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Thuan Hoa Son Primary School Mr. Nguyen Minh Duc :PC Senior Member Mr. Pham Dinh Phuc :Readmaster Duy Phu Primary School Mr.Le Nam :Keadmaster ♠0ai Loc District Dai Loc District Quang Nam Province Mr. Truong Cong Kich :PC Vice Chairman Department of Education & Training District Education Division Mr. Tran Thi Huong :Deputy Director Mr. Nguyen Dang May :Head Mr. Nguyen Hoang Thanh : Officer Mr. Doan Ngoc Que :Expert Department of Planning & Investment Planning & Investment Division Mr. Tran Van Tri :Deputy Director Mr. Dang Thanh Binh :Deputy Head Mr.Luu Van Nam :Officer Mr.Dinh Van Son :Expert of Land Affairs Provincial People's Committee Mr. Ho Thi Thanh Lam : Vice Chairman Dai Thang Village Mr. Phan Van Dung :PC Chairman Dien Ban District Dai Thang Primary School

Cultures

Chairman

:Head, General Affairs

Section

Mr. Tran Huy Tu

:Headmaster

Dien Ban District

Mr. Phung Quang

Tien The Village ♠Oue Son District :PC Chairman Mr.Le Van Tho Que Son District :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Nguyen Van Tu Mr. Ha Phuoc Trinh :PC Vice Chairman Tran Ngoc Suong Primary School :PC Expert Mr. Vo Van Trung :Readwaster Mr. Trieu Thanh Tam Mr. Nguyen Dinh Tam :PC Member :Read Teacher Mr.Do Tai District Education Division :Head Teacher Kr. Nguyen Chau Mr.Le Quang Anh :Head :Officer Mr. Le Tan Khanh Tien Chau Village Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh : Charge of Land Affairs :PC Chairman Mr. Huynh Yan Lanh :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Phan Huy Chuong Que Chau Village :Deputy Secretary :PC Chairman Mr. Huynh Van Mr. Tran Dinh Dieu Tien Chau Primary School :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Nguyen Dinh Ky :Headmaster Mr. Vo Mong Duc Que Chau Primary School :Headmaster Mr.Bui Duc Nui Thanh District Mr.Nguyen Tan :Head Teacher Nui Thanh District :PC Vice Chairman Kr.Pham Van Quyen Dong Phu Town Education Division :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Van Thanh :Deputy Head Mr. Tran Quoc Khanh Mr. Phan Thanh Cuc :PC Vice Chairman :Officer Mr. Phan Nho Thuoc :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Dang Van Hue :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Son Dong Phu Primary School :Headmaster Mr. Tran Phuoc Hung Tam Quang Village Mr. Phan Thi Quynh Sam: Head Teacher :PC Chairman Mr.Bui Bai :Charge of Land Affairs Mr.Bui Van Nhan Hiep Duc District Tam Quang Primary School Hiep Duc District :Keadmaster Mr. Vo Chien Mr. Nguyen Duy Phuc :PC Vice Chairman Mr.Le Vinh :Head Teacher :PC Kember Kr. Nguyen Duy Phuc District Education Division Tam Ky District :Head Mr. Hoang Cam District Education Division :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Pham Van Nam Mr. Nguyen Van Tan :Head :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Phan Van Ba Mr. Tran Nhoi :Officer :Charge of Land Affairs Mr.Nguyen Ba Vo Thi Sau Village Binh Lam Village :PC Chairman Mr.Dinh Ngoc Hai Mr.Le Minh Chau :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Diang Duong :PC Vice Chairman Ly Tu Trong Primary School :Chief Secretary Mr. Truong Xuan Mai Mr. Nguyen Tan Ke :Headmaster :Charge of Land Affairs Mr.Dong Nhu Yen Vo Thi Sau Primary School Tan An Town Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Thoa: Headmaster :PC Chairman Mr.Do Van Xin :Head Teacher Mr. Nguyen Quang Buu Le Van Tam Primary School Mr. Phan Thanh Son :Headmaster ●Tien Phuoc District Tien Phuoc District Quang Ngai Province :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Vo Thanh Hai Provincial People's Committee :Vice Chairman District Education Division Mr. Hoang Ngoc Tran :Head Mr. Tran Minh Hung :PC External Affairs Mr. Nguyen Khanh :Officer Expert Mr. Vo Huu Phat

:Charge of Land Affairs

Mr.Le Truong Trinh

Mr. Nguyen Van Trang :Director District Education Division Mr. Tran Minh Hien Mr. Vu Van Dung :Deputy Director : Head Mr. Bui Trung :Deputy Head Mr. Ngo Huu Dang :Deputy Head, Construction Division Mr. Bui Ta Phuong :Officer Mr. Huynh Ngoc Can :Expert Mr.Bui Ta Phuong :Officer ONchia Hanh District Son Tinh Town District Education Division Mr. Truong Quang Thanh : PC Chairman Mr.Pham Thieu · Kead Son Tinh Primary School Ms. Nguyen Thi Vien :Headmaster Cho Chua Village Mr. Nguyen Thu Yen :PC Chairman Tinh Ha Village Cho Chua Primary School Mr. Nguyen Van Tan :Vice Secretary Mr. Nguyen Tan Soai :Keadmaster Mr. Tran Dinh Man :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Van Nguyen : Head Teacher Mr. Vu The Huy :PC Vice Chairman Tinh Ha 2 Primary School ●Tu Nghia District Mr. Bach Ngoc Gioi :Headmaster Tu Nghia District Parents Association Members: :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Pham Cao Tran Mr. Nguyen Nhan Mr.Do Thi Lan District Education Division Mr. Luong Van Minh Mr.Le Dinh Phuoc :Read Kr. Le Van Quang Mr.Bui Duc Mr.Nguyen Thi Lin Nghia Phu Village Mr. Tran Thi Mr. Tran Viet Minh :PC Chairman Mr.Nguyen Van Ghet Nghia Phu Primary School Mr.Pham Xuan Lai Mr.Bui Muoi Mr. Nguyen Ky :Headmaster Mr.Le Thi Thu Thuy Mr. Ho Van Huynh Tra Bong District Mr.Do Meo Mr. Nguyen Thi Huong District Education Division Mr. Dang Phuc Son Mr. Ho Thi Thang :Deputy Head Tra Phu Village Mo Duc District :PC Chairman District Education Division Mr. Bui Quang Lam Mr. Tran Nha The :Deputy Head Tra Phu Primary School Mr. Nguyen Tein Bo :Headmaster Duc Loi Village Mr. Tran Dang Tuan :Head Teacher :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Xe Due Loi Primary School Binh Son District Mr. Tran Vui Duc :Headmaster Binh Son District Kr.Nguyen Hoang Son :PC Vice Chairman Song Ha District District Education Division District Education Division Mr. Pham Phuong :Head Mr.Nguyen Van Hoa :Head Mr.Tran Nguyen Vinh :Officer Song Lang Village Binh Hoa Village Mr.Le Van Luu :PC Chairman Mr. Dinh Kien :PC Chairman Mr. Truong Quang Thang :PC Member Binh Hoa Primary School Ms. Nguyen Thi Truu :Headmaster Due Pho District Mr. Nguyen Thai Chau :Head Teacher District Education Division

Son Tinh District

Department of Educaton & Training

Mr. Nguyen Tien Dung : Head

An Roa Village Pho Cuong Village Mr. Tran Tan Si :PC Chairman Mr. Vo Huu Thinh :Secretary Mr. Thai Van No :PC Vice Chairman Mr. To Thanh Hai :Vice Secretary Mr. Vo Thanh Liem :PC Vice Chairman Mr.Chau Van Nho :Secretary Mr. Truong Yan Tam :PC Senior Member Pho Cuong Primary School :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Nguyen Xuan Le Mr. Vo Thanh :Headmaster An Hoa Primary School ●Ba To District Mr. Nguyen Hung Minh :Headmaster Mr. Huynh Hoc :Head Teacher District Education Division ·Bead Mr.Dinh Thi Hua ❸Hoai Nhon District :Officer Mr. Tran Ngoc Thanh Hoai Nhon District Mr. Hoang Hac :PC Vice Chairman Ba Vi Village Mr. Truong Van Phuong :PC Kember Kr.Dinh Xuan Lac :PC Chairman District Education Division Kr.Dinh Trung Tien :PC Mr. Hoang Minh Gioi :llead Mr. Ngo Thanh Duoc :Vice Secretary :Deputy Kead Mr.Doan Thuy Binh Ba Vi Primary School Mr. Lam Ngoc Vinh :Officer :Readmaster Xr.Le Xuan An :Head Teacher Hr. Tran Ngoc Vuy Tam Quan Nam Village Mr. Truong Dinh Dung :PC Chairman Tam Quan Nam Primary School Binh Dinh Province Mr. Yo Khoi Binh :Headmaster Provincial People's Committee :Chairman Mr. Mai Ai Truc Hoai Huong Village :Kember Mr. Nguyen Tan Mr. Nguyen Ruu Luc :Secretary Mr. Tran Bao Lam :Member :PC Chairman Mr. Le Duc Nga Mr. Pham Thanh Que :Charge of :Planning Division Mr.Nguyen Ba Huu External Affairs :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Nguyen Van Thuan Mr. Tran Bao Lam :Charge of Hoai Huong Primary School General Affairs :Readmaster Mr. Tran Duc Mr. Nguyen Phu Hung :Secretary :Head Teacher Department of Education & Training Mr. Nguyen Van Quy District Education Division Mr. Dang Thi Minh Huong : Deputy Director Mr. Hoang Minh Gioi :Head Mr. Vo Tien Bo :Deputy Head, Planning & Investment Division :Officer Mr Doan Thuy Binh Mr. Nguyen Thang :Charge of Construction Department of Construction **Qui** Nhon City Kr. Nguyen Huynh :Director City Education Division Department of Planning & Investment Mr.Le Thai Phien :Kead :Deputy Director Mr. Le Van Tam Department of Land Affairs Le Hong Phong Village :Director Mr.Nguyen Luu An Mr. Doan Thanh My :PC Vice Chairman Department of Finance District Education Division :Deputy Read Mr. Dang Yan Hung :Deputy Director Mr.Dang Thi Huong Mr. Nguyen Thang :Officer An Lao District Le Hong Phong Primary School An Lao District Mr. Nguyen Trung Phiet: Headmaster Mr.Dinh Xuan Ben :PC Vice Chairman Mr.Tran Hoa :Parents Assoc. :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Do Dieh An Mr. Nguyen Thanh Khiet : Charge of Land Affairs :Parents Assoc. Mr. Nguyen Kim Sang District Education Division

:Head

Mr. Nguyen Han

Vinh Thinh Village Nhon Binh Village :PC Chairman, Secretary Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thanh :PC Vice Chairman Mr.Ngo Dinh Nam Vinh Thinh Primary School :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Ho Hoang Trong Mr. Nguyen Dinh Thong : Charge of Social Culture Mr. Lam Ngoc Hoa :Headmaster :Head Teacher Mr. Luong Kim Anh Nhon Binh Primary School Mr.Le Van Canh :Headmaster :Head Teacher Tay Son District Mr. Quach Van Thang District Education Division Mr.Do Van Loi :Officer ❸Hoai An District Hoai An District Vo Xan Town :PC Vice Chairman Mr.Nguyen Dinh Ngai Mr. Phung Ngoc Diep :PC Chairman District Education Division Vo Xan Primary School Mr. Phan Thi Hong Thu : Deputy Head Mr. Ho Quang Tri :Headmaster Mr. Len Xuan Canh :Officer Mr. Hguyen Xuan Ngoc :Accountant An Thanh Village An Nhon District :PC Vice Chairman Mr. Phan Ngoc Quy District Education Division An Thanh Primary School Mr. Nguyen Duc Sang :Head Mr. Tran Duy Son :Headmaster Dap Da Village Phu My District Mr. Nguyen Van Nhuoc :Chief Secretary District Education Division Mr. Nguyen Thanh Minh :PC Chairman Mr. Nguyen Van Chong Mr. Vo Van Anh :PC Vice Chairman :Officer Mr. Ngo Ruu Tan Mr. Nguyen Van Chau :Charge of Land Affairs :Chief Accountant Mr. Tran Dinh Thoi Dap Da Primary School Mr. Tran Van Triet :Headmaster My An Village Mr. Vo Van Phuc :Head Teacher Mr. Tran Dinh Hao :Secretary Mr. Ho Ngoc Hai :PC Chairman ■ Van Canh District :PC Senior Member Mr. Lam Van Thiet District Education Division ·PC Member Mr. Ngo Van Tram Mr. Pham Huy :Kead Mr. Van Tien Sy :Charge of Land Affairs Mr. Giang Thi Ngat :PC Member My An Primary School Mr. Vo Van Tung :Headmaster Canh Hiep Village Mr. Dang An :Accountant Mr. Nguyen Cao Khoi :PC Member Canh Hiep Primary School Phu Cat District Mr. Man Dang My :Headmaster District Education Division Mr.Le Thi Tuyet Hanh :Head Teacher Mr. Dang Huu Loc :Head Mr. Huynh Van Tuan :Officer Tuy Phuoc District Tuy Phuoc District Cat Khanh Village :Secretary Mr. Tra Ngoc Ty Puoc Thanh Village Mr. Tran Buu Hanh :PC Chairman Mr. Dao Trong Binh :PC Vice Chairman Nguyen Tan Thau :PC Senior Member :Charge of Social Mr.Le Thanh Dien Cat Khanh Primary School

Puoc Thanh Primary School Mr. Tran Anh Tuan

Mr. Nguyen Thai Binh

:Teaching Secretary

Cultures

:Headmaster

:Head Teacher

Mr. Tran Huu Le

Mr.Phan Van Chieu

District Education Division

Mr. Huynh Van Chinh

Vinh Thanh District

:Headmaster

:Head

## JAPANESE PARTIES

**©**Embassy of Japan

Ms.Misako Kaji :Councilor

Mr.Mitsunori Ida :Second Secretary

Mr. Yasuyuki Ito

:Second Secretary

●JICA Hanoi Office

Mr. Masao Todoroki :Resident

Representative
Mr. Takeshi Hatakeyama :Deputy Resident
Representative

Mr.Hisatoshi Ohkubo :Assistant Resident Representative

## APPENDIX 4 MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

#### 4-1. BASIC DESIGN STUDY

## Minutes of Discussions

033

the Basic Design Study on the Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools (PhaseIV)

in

the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

In response to a request from the Government of Viet Nam, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools in Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), and entrusted the study to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Viet Nam a Basic Design Study Team headed by Mr. Yoshinori YAKABE. Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is scheduled to stay in the country from April 7 to May 14, 1997.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Viet Nam and conducted a field survey at the study area. As a result of discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

Hanoi, April 16, 1997

Yoshinori YAKABE

Leader.

Basic Design Study Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Prof.Dr.Tran Van Nhung

Director

International Relations Department

Ministry of Education and Training

#### ATTACHMENT<sup>®</sup>

#### 1. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objectives of the Project are to construct school buildings and facilities and supply educational equipment of primary schools in the typhoon affected areas in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

## 2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is the Implementing Agency of the Project.

# 3. CANDIDATE RECIPIENT SCHOOLS TO BE SURVEYED FOR THE PROJECT AND PROJECT AREA

The eighty (80) schools in the 7 provinces and Hoa Vang District (Danang City) listed in Annex-1 shall be the candidate recipient—schools to be surveyed for the Project.

## 4. ITEMS REQUESTED BY VIETNAMESE SIDE

The major items requested by Vietnamese side for the Project are listed in Annex-2.

#### 5. SUBJECT OF THE VIETNAMESESIDE'S F/S

The Vietnamese side will take necessary measures to obtain approval from the Government of Viet Nam for the Project and notify the Japanese side of acceptance of the Draft Basic Design by 10th September 1997 to facilitate the implementation of the Project.

#### 6. JAPAN'S GRANT AID SYSTEM

Vietnamese side has understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid Programme explained in Annex-3.

## 7. NECESSARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY VIETNAMESESIDE

- 7-1) The Government of Viet Nam will take necessary measures described in Annex-4 for smooth implementation of the Project on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.
- 7-2) The Vietnamese side should complete topographic survey and mechanical boring test at the Project sites by the end of July, 1997. The result of such survey and test

will be sent to the Team through the JICA office in Viet Nam as soon as possible.

## 8. FURTHER SCHEDULE OF THE STUDY

- 1) The Basic Design Study Team will proceed to study further in Viet Nam until May 14,1997.
- 2) JICA will prepare a DRAFT BASIC DESIGN and dispatch a DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION TEAM FOR THE DRAFT BASIC DESIGN in July, 1997 in order to explain and to confirm on the contents of the Draft Basic Design.
- In case that the Draft Basic Design is accepted by Vietnamese side. JICA will complete the STUDY REPORT and send it to Vietnamese side by October, 1997.

# ANNEX-1 LIST OF CANDIDATE RECIPIENT SCHOOLS TO BE SURVEYED FOR THE PROJECT

QUANG	NAM PROVINCE	
1	Que Chau	District Que Son
2	Ly Tu Trong	District Hiep Duc
3	Dai Thang	District Dai Loc
4	Duy Phu	District Duy Xuyen
5	Le Hong Phong	District Dien Ban
6	Thai Phien	District Thang Binh
7	Tran Ngoc Suong	District Tien Phuoc
8	Vo Thi Sau	District Tam Ky
9	Tam Quang	District Nui Thanh
10	Le Do	District Hoi An
11	Dong Phu	District Que Son
12	Le Van Tam	District Hiep Duc
DA NAN	$\mathbf{G}$	
1	Hoa Son	District Hoa Vang
2	Hoa Lien	District Hoa Vang
QUANG	NGAI PROVINCE	
1	Binh Hoa	District Binh Son
2	Tinh Ha No.2	District Son Tinh
3	Nghia Phu	District Tu Nghia
4	Pho Thanh	District Duc Pho
5	Cho Chua	District Nghia Hanh
6	Quang Phu No.1	Quang Ngai Town
7	Son Lang	District Son Ha
8	Ba Vi	District Ba To
9	Tra Phu	District Tra Bong
10	Duc Loi	District Mo Duc
11	Pho Cuong No.1	District Due Pho
12	Son Tinh	District Son Tinh

## BINH DINH PROVICE

1	Dap Da	District An Nhon
2	My An	District Phu My
3	An Hoa	District An Lao
4	Canh Hiep	District Van Canh
5	Vinh Thinh	District Vinh Thanh
6	Le Hong Phong	Qui Nhon Town
7	Phuoc Thanh	District Tuy Phuoc
8	Tay Phu	District Tay Son
9	Tam Quan Nam	District Hoai Nhon
10	An Thanh	District Hoai An
11	Cat Khanh	District Phu Cat
12	Hoai Huong	District Hoai Nhon
13	Nhon Binh	Qui Nhon Town
14	Vo Xan	District Tay Son

## PHU YEN PROVINCE

1	Hoa Thinh 2	District Tuy Hoa
2	Hoa Hiep Bac	District Tuy Hoa
3	Phuong 2	Tuy Hoa Town
4	Hoa Tri	Tuy Hoa Town
5	An Cu	District Tuy An
6	Xuan Loc	District Song Cau
7	La Hai	District Dong Xuan
8	Cung Son	District Song Hoa
9	Hai Rieng	District Song Hinh

## KHANH HOA PROVINCE

ì	Phuoc Tien	Nha Trang Town
2	Tan Lap 1	Nha Trang Town
3	Van Luong 1	District Van Ninh
4	Van Phu	District Van Ninh
5	Ninh An	District Ninh Hoa
6	Ninh Giang	District Ninh Hoa
7	Thi Tran 2	District Dien Khanh
8	Yersin	District Dien Khan

9	Cam Hai Tay	District Cam Ranh
10	Cam Hoa 1	District Cam Ranh
	: · · ·	
BINH	THUAN PROVINCE	
ı	Tan Ha 2	District Duc Lien
2	Ham Thang	District Ham Thuan Bac
3	La Gi 1	District Ham Tan
4	Phan Ri Thanh 2	District Bac Binh
5	Dong Kho	District Tanh Linh
6	Phan Ri Cua 4	District Tuy Phong
7	Tan Lap I	District Ham T Nam
8	Tan Lap 3	District Ham T Nam
9	Hung Long	Phan Thiet Town
10	Mui Ne	Phan Thiet Town
11	Duc Long	Phan Thiet Town
QUAN	G NINH PROVINCE	
1	Tran Quoc Toan	District Ha Long
2	Cam Sort	District Cam Pha
3	Hong Thai Tay	District Dong trieu
4	Quang Trung	District Uong Bi
5	Cong Hoa	District Yen Hung
6	Tien Yen	District Tien Yen
7	Vo Ngai	District Binh Lieu
8	Ba Che	District Ba Che
9	Ha Long	District Van Don

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Thi Tran Quang Ha

District Quang Ha

## ANNEX-2 ITEMS REQUESTED BY THE VIETNAMESE SIDE

Classrooms

**Administration Offices** 

Toilets

Water Supply Facilities

Blackboards

Desks

Chairs

Cabinets

Educational Equipment

Laboratories

Libraries

Electricity Preparation

Others

## ANNEX-3 JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROGRAMME

## 1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

- 1) Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed through the following procedures.
  - Application (A request made by the recipient country)
  - · Study (Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
  - · Appraisal & Approval (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet of Japan)
  - Determination of Implementation (Exchange of Notes between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country)
- 2) At the first step (Application), a request made by the recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), whether it is suitable for Grant Aid. If the request is confirmed that it has a high priority as the Project for Grant Aid, the Government of Japan instructs JICA to conduct the Study.

At the second step (the Study), the Basic Design Study is conducted by JICA basically under contracts with a Japanese consulting firm to carry out.

At the third step (Appraisal & Approval), the Government of Japan appraises whether or not the Project is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme based on the Basic Design Study Report prepared by JICA, and then it is submitted for an approval by the Cabinet.

At the fourth step (Determination of Implementation), the Project approved by the Cabinet is officially determined to implement by signing the Exchange of Notes between both Governments.

In the course of implementation of the Project, JICA will take charge of expediting the execution by assisting the recipient country in terms of the procedures of tender, contract and others.

## 2. Basic Design Study

#### 1) Contents of the study

The purpose of the study (the Basic Design Study) conducted by JICA is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal by the Government of Japan whether or not the project is viable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme. The contents of the Study are as follows:

a) to confirm the background of the request, objectives and effect of the Project and maintenance ability of the recipient country necessary for the implementation,

- b) to evaluate the appropriateness of the Grant Aid from the technological, social and economical points of views,
- c) to confirm the basic concept of the plan mutually agreed upon through discussion between both sides.
- d) to prepare a basic design of the Project,
- e) to estimate rough cost of the Project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved as the contents of the Grant Aid as it is. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. In the implementation of the Project, the Government of Japan requests the recipient country to take necessary measures in order to promote its self-reliance. Those undertakings shall be guaranteed even if the recipient implementing entity does not have jurisdiction. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations in the recipient country in the Minutes of Discussions.

## 2) Selection of Consultants

For a smooth implementation of the Study, JICA selects a consultant that are registered to JICA by evaluating proposals submitted by those consultants. The selected consultant carries out the Basic Design Study and prepares a report based upon the terms of reference made by JICA.

At the stage of implementation after the Exchange of Notes, for concluding the contract regarding the Detailed Design and Construction Supervision of the Project between a consultant and the recipient country, JICA recommends the same consultant which participated in the Basic Design Study to the recipient country in order to maintain the technical consistency between the Basic Design Study and the Detailed Design as well as to avoid undue delay caused by the selection of a new consultant.

## 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds needed to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

## 2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, ect., are confirmed.

#### 3) Period

"The period of the Grant Aid" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedures such as Exchange of Notes, concluding contracts by (a) consultant firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

However in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

## 4) Purchase of the Products and or Services

Under the Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However the prime contractors, namely, consulting constructing and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals." (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

## 5) Verification

The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

# 6) Undertakings required of the Government of the Recipient Country (As described in ANNEX 4)

## 7) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

## 8) Re-export

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be re-exported from the recipient country.

## 9) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority shall open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Venfied Contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an authorization to pay issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

## ANNEX-4 NECESSARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY VIETNAMESE SIDE

Following necessary measures should be taken by the Government of Viet Nam on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project:

- 1. To provide data and information necessary for the Project.
- 2. To secure, clear, level and reclaim the site for the Project prior to the Project implementation.
- 3. To provide proper access road to the Project area.
- 4. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary.
- To bear commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for its banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement, namely the advising commission of the "Authorization to Pay" and payment commission.
- To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in Viet Nam and prompt internal transportation therein of the materials and equipment for the Project purchased under the Grant Aid.
- 7. To exempt Japanese juridical and physical nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Viet Nam with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts.
- 8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Viet Nam and stay therein for the performance of their work.
- 9. To provide necessary permissions, licenses and other authorizations for implementing the Project, if necessary.
- 10. To assign appropriate budget and teaching and administrative staff members for proper and effective operation and maintenance of equipment provided under the Grant Aid.
- 11. To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and the equipment provided under the Project.

12. To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Japan's Grant Aid within the scope of the Project.

## 4-2. CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT BASIC DESIGN

Minutes of Discussions

o n

The Basic Design Study on the Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools (Phase IV)

in

the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Consultation On Draft Basic Design)

In April 1997, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools (Phase IV) in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), and through discussions, field survey, and technical examination of the result in Japan, has prepared the draft basic design of the study.

In order to explain and to consult to the Vietnamese side on the components of the draft basic design, JICA sent to VietNam a Draft Basic Design Study Team headed by Mr. Akihiko HASHIMOTO, Managing Director of Tsukuba International Center, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from July 21 to 29, 1997.

As a result of discussions, both parties have confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

Hanoi, July 25, 1997

Akihiko HASHIMOTO

Leader,

Draft Basic Design Study Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Prof. Dr. Tran Van Nhung

Director,

International Relations Department

Ministry of Education and Training

### ATTACHMENT

1. Components of Draft Basic Design

The Vietnamese side has agreed and accepted in principle the contents of the Draft Basic Design proposed by the team.

### 2. Japan's Grant Aid System

The Vietnamese side has understood the system of the Japan's Grant Aid Programme explained in Annex-2.

### 3. Implementing Agency

Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) takes the responsibility of implementing the project.

4. Schools to be covered by the Project

Both parties have confirmed the primary schools to be covered under the Project as listed in Annex-1.

- 5. Necessary Measures to be taken by the Vietnamese side
  - (1) The Vietnamese side will take the necessary measure to obtain approval from the Government of Viet Nam for the Project and notify the Japanese side of acceptance of the Draft Basic Design by the 10th September, 1997 to facilitate the implementation of the Project.
  - (2) The Vietnamese side has assured to secure, clear, reclaim, and level the land necessary for implementing the Project in the confirmed sites before the Project implementation.
  - (3) The Vietnamese side should complete topographic survey and mechanical boring test at the Project sites by the end of August, 1997. The result of such survey and test will be sent to the Team through the JICAViet Nam office as soon as possible.
  - (4) The Vietnamese side will take the necessary measures described in Annex-3, for smooth implementation of the Project, on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.
- 6. Further Schedule of the Study

The Team will make a Basic Design Study Report in accordance with the confirmed items, and send it to the Vietnamese side by October, 1997.

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# ANNEX 1. LIST OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO BE COVERED UNDER THE PROJECT

### QUANG NAM/DA NANG

I	Que Chau	Que Son District
2	Ly Tu Trong	Hiep Duc District
3	Dai Thang	Dai Loc District
4	Duy Phu	Duy Xuyen District
5	Le Hong Phong	Dien Ban District
6	Thai Phien	Thang Binh District
7	Tien Chau	Tien Phuoc District
8	Vo Thi Sau	Tam Ky District
9	Tam Quang	Nui Thanh District
0	Le Do	Hoi An District
I	Dong Phu	Que Son District
2	Le Van Tam	Hiep Due District
3	Hoa Son	Hoa Vang District
4	Hoa Lien	Hoa Vang District

### QUANG NGAI

1	Binh Hoa	Binh Son District
2	Tinh Ha 2	Son Tinh District
3	Nghia Phu	Tu Nghia District
4	Pho Thanh	<b>Duc Pho District</b>
5	Cho Chua	Nghia Hanh District
6	Quang Phu-1	Quang Ngai Town
7	Son Lang	Son Ha District
8	Ba Vi	Ba To District
9	Tra Phu	Tra Bong District
10	Duc Loi	Mo Due District
11	Pho Cuong 1	Duc Pho District
12	Son Tinh	Son Tinh District

### BINH DINH

1	Dap Da	An Nhon District
2	My An	Phu My District
3	An Hoa 2	An Lao District
4	Canh Hiep	Van Canh District
5	Vinh Thinh	Vinh Thanh District
6	Le Hong Phong	Qui Nhon City
7	Phuoc Thanh	Tuy Phuoc District
8	Tay Phu	Tay Son District
9	Tam Quan Nam	Hoai Nhon District
10	An Thanh	Hoai Ai District
11	Cat Khanh	Phu Cat District
12	Hoai Huong	Hoai Nhon District
13	Nhon Binh 1	Qui Nhon City
14	Vo Хал	Tay Son District

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### PHU YEN

l	Hoa Thinh 2	Tuy Hoa District
2	Hoa Thanh 1	Tuy Hoa District
3	Hoa Quang 2	Tuy Hoa Town
4	Hoa Tri 1	Tuy Hoa Town
5	An Cu	Tuy An District
6	Xuan Loc I	Song Cau District
7	La Hai 1	Dong Xuan District
8	Cung Son 2	Song Hoa District
9	Hai Rieng	Song Hinh District

### KHANH HOA

1	Phuoc Tien	Nha Trang City
2	Tan Lap 1	Nha Trang City
3	Van Luong 1	Van Ninh District
4	Van Phu	Van Ninh District
5	Ninh An	Ninh Hoa District
6	Ninh Giang	Ninh Hoa District
7	Thi Tran 2	Dien Khanh District
8	Yersin	Dien Khanh District
9	Cam Hai Tay	Cam Ranh District
10	Cam Hoa I	Cam Ranh District

### BINH THUAN

	<b>ਨਾ</b> ਰਾਂ •	Don't Call District
I	Tra Tan 1	Due Linh District
2	Ham Thang	Ham Thuan Bac District
3	Lagi 1	Ham Tan District
4	Phan Ri Thanh 2	Bae Binh District
5	Dong Kho	Tanh Linh District
6	Phan Ri Cua 4	Tuy Phong District
7	Tan Lap 1	Ham Thuan Nam District
8	Tan Lap 3	Ham Thuan Nam District
9	Hung Long	Phan Thiet Town
10	Mui Ne	Phan Thiet Town
11	Duci ong	Phan Thiet Town

### QUANG NINH

1	Tran Quee Toan	Ha Long City	
2	Cam Son	Cam Pha Town	
3	Hong Thai Tay	Dong Trieu District	
4	Quang Trung	Uong Bi District	
5	Cong Hoa	Yen Hung District	
6	T.T.Tien Yen	Tien Yen District	
7	T.T.Binh Lieu	Binh Lieu District	
8	Ba Che	Ba Che District	
9	Ha Long	Van Don District	
10	T T Dam Ha	Quang Ha District	

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### ANNEX 2.

### JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROGRAMME

### 1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

- 1) Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed through the following procedures.
  - · Application (A request made by the recipient country)
  - · Study (Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
  - Appraisal & Approval (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet of Japan)
  - Determination of Implementation (Exchange of Notes between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country)
- 2) At the first step (Application), a request made by the recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), whether it is suitable for Grant Aid. If the request is confirmed that it has a high priority as the Project for Grant Aid, the Government of Japan instructs JICA to conduct the Study.

At the second step (the Study), the Basic Design Study is conducted by JICA basically under contracts with a Japanese consulting firm to carry out.

At the third step (Appraisal & Approval), the Government of Japan appraises whether or not the Project is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme based on the Basic Design Study Report prepared by JICA, and then it is submitted for an approval by the Cabinet.

At the fourth step (Determination of Implementation), the Project approved by the Cabinet is officially determined to implement by signing the Exchange of Notes between both Governments.

In the course of implementation of the Project, JICA will take charge of expediting the execution by assisting the recipient country in terms of the procedures of tender, contract and others.

### 2. Basic Design Study

1) Contents of the study

The purpose of the study (the Basic Design Study) conducted by JICA is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal by the Government of Japan whether or not the project is viable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) to confirm the background of the request, objectives and effect of the Project and maintenance ability of the recipient country necessary for the implementation,
- b) to evaluate the appropriateness of the Grant Aid from the technological, social and economical points of views,

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- c) to confirm the basic concept of the plan mutually agreed upon through discussion between both sides,
- d) to prepare a basic design of the Project,
- e) to estimate rough cost of the Project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved as the contents of the Grant Aid as it is. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. In the implementation of the Project, the Government of Japan requests the recipient country to take necessary measures in order to promote its self-reliance. Those undertakings shall be guaranteed even if the recipient implementing entity does not have jurisdiction. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations in the recipient country in the Minutes of Discussions.

### 2) Selection of Consultants

For a smooth implementation of the Study, JICA selects a consultant that are registered to JICA by evaluating proposals submitted by those consultants. The selected consultant carries out the Basic Design Study and prepares a report based upon the terms of reference made by JICA.

At the stage of implementation after the Exchange of Notes, for concluding the contract regarding the Detailed Design and Construction Supervision of the Project between a consultant and the recipient country, JICA recommends the same consultant which participated in the Basic Design Study to the recipient country in order to maintain the technical consistency between the Basic Design Study and the Detailed Design as well as to avoid undue delay caused by the selection of a new consultant.

### 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds needed to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

### 2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, etc., are confirmed.

### 3) Period

"The period of the Grant Aid" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedures such as Exchange of Notes, concluding contracts by (a) consultant firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

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However in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

4) Purchase of the Products and or Services

Under the Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However the prime contractors, namely, consulting constructing and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals." (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

### 5) Verification

The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

6) Undertakings required of the Government of the Recipient Country
(As described in ANNEX 3)

### 7) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

### 8) Re-export

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be re-exported from the recipient country.

### 9) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority shall open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an authorization to pay issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.



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### ANNEX 3.

### NECESSARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY VIETNAMESE SIDE

Following necessary measures should be taken by the Government of Viet Nam on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project:

- 1. To secure, clear, level and reclaim the sites for the Project prior to the Project implementation and to demolish and transfer existing buildings, if necessary.
- 2. To construct necessary access roads for construction work.
- To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, as well
  as constructing bicycle parking facility and other incidental facility in and around the Project
  site, if necessary.
- 4. To bear commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement, namely the advising commission of the "Authorization to Pay" and payment commission.
- To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption and customs clearance of the materials and equipment for the Project purchased under the Grant Aid at the port of disembarkation in Viet Nam.
- 6. To exempt Japanese juridical and physical nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Viet Nam with respect to the supply of the products and the services under the verified contracts.
- 7. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Viet Nam and stay therein for the performance of their work.
- 8. To provide necessary permissions, licenses and other authorizations for implementing the Project.
- 9. To assign appropriate budget and teaching and administrative staff members for proper and effective operation and maintenance of equipment provided under the Grant Aid.
- 10. To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Japan's Grant Aid within the scope of the Project.

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### APPENDIX 5

### REQUEST LETTER BY MOET REGARDING CHANGE IN 5 RECIPIENT SCHOOLS

BỘ GIÁO ĐỰC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO Số: 35Q2/KHTC

CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập Tư do Hanh phúc

VIv điều chỉnh một số trường, sau khảo sát

Hà nội, ngày 13 tháng 5 năm 1997

Kinh giri: Ông Yoshinori YAKABE Trưởng Đoàn Khảo sát Thiết kế cơ bản DƯÁN CẢI TẠO CƠ SỞ VẬT CHẤT CÁC TRƯỜNG TIỂU HỌC GIAI ĐOAN IV

Trong đọt khảo sát của Công ty Tư vấn Matsuda tại các tỉnh chuẩn bị cho Dư án Cải tạo Cơ sở vật chất các trường tiểu học- giai đoạn IV, có 4 tỉnh đề nghi điều chỉnh danh sách một số trường cho phù hợp với tình hình thực tế của địa phương trong việc tiếp nhân viện trợ không hoàn lại của Chính phủ Nhật Bản vào thời gian tới. Cu thể như sau:

- 1- TÌNH QUẢNG NAM: Trường tiểu học Tiên Châu huyên Tiên Phước thay cho trường tiểu học Trần Ngọc Sương huyên Tiên Phước.
- 2- TÎNH BÌNH THUẬN: Trường tiểu học Trà Tân số 1 huyện Đức Linh thay cho trường tiểu học Tân Hà số 2 huyện Đức Linh.
- 3-TINH QUẢNG NINH: Trường tiểu học thị trấn Bình Liêu thay cho trường tiểu học Vô Ngại huyện Bình Liêu.
  - 4- TÎNH PHÚ YÊN:
- a- Trường tiểu học Hoà Thành số 1 huyện Tuy Hoà thay cho trường tiểu học Hoà Hiệp bắc huyện Tuy Hoà.

b-Trường tiểu học Hoà Quang số 2 Thị Xã Tuy Hoà thay cho trường tiểu học Phường 2 Thi Xã Tuy Hoà.

Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo thấy đề nghị của các tỉnh là hợp lí và đề nghị Ông Trường đoàn Khảo sát chấp thuận việc thay đổi trên.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn.

### Nơi nhân:

- Như trên
- Công ty Tư vấn Matsuda /
- Lita: VP-KIITC

TL. BỘ TRƯỜNG BỐ GIÁO DUC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO KT. VU TRƯỞNG VỤ KẾ HOẠCH VÀ TÀI CHÍNH Phó Vu trưởng

## Ministry of Education and Training

# Socialist Republic of Vietnam Independence - Freedom - Happiness

No. 3562/KHTC

Hanoi, 13 May 1997.

Ref.: The change of some schools after survey

To:

Mr. Yoshinori YAKABE

Head of Basic Design Survey Group

Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools, phase IV

Dear Sir.

Regarding the survey of Matsuda Consultants International Co., Ltd. at the provinces in order to prepare for Project for Improvement of the Facilities of Primary Schools- phase IV, there are 4 provinces that requested to adjust the list of schools in order to correspond to the factual situation of each province in the receiving the grant aid of Japanese Government in the coming time. The details are as follows:

- 1. QUANG NAM province: Tran Ngoc Suong Primary School belongs, Tien Phuoc Dist. will be changed to Tien Chau Primary School belongs Tien Phuoc Dist.
- 2. BINH THUAN province: Tan Ha No.2 Primary School belongs Duc Linh Dist. will be changed to Tra Tan No.1 Primary School belongs Duc Linh Dist.
- 3. QUANG NINH province: Vo Ngai Primary School belongs Binh Lieu Dist, will be changed to Binh Lieu Town Primary School.
- 4. PHU YEN province:
- a- Hoa Hiep Bac Primary School belongs Tuy Hoa Dist, will be changed to Hoa Thanh No.1 Primary School belongs Tuy Hoa Dist.
- b- Phuong 2 Primary School belongs Tuy Hoa Town will be changed to Hoa Quang No.2 Primary School belongs Tuy Hoa Town.

Ministry of Education and Training sees that the proposals of the provinces is reasonable and kindly requests the Head of Survey Group to accept the above change.

Thank you very much.

On behalf of Minister of Education and Training Vice Director of Finance and Planning Dep.
(signed)
Dao Due Chung

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		PROVINCE		PHU-YEN										KHANH HOA											BINH THUAN										-	OUANG NINH		~					~			_

# APPENDIX 7 ADMINISTRATION & FACILITY CONDITION OF 80 RECIPIENT SCHOOLS

NO School	Province	Name of	Distanc	Ļ				Current	ant Sc	hoo A	OHIO	stratic	n Stat	/96.)sn:	(16./				Ĭ	Facility (	Sandit	/96.)suc	(16/	 [5]	Child Pop	poleti	Ę
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		School	Site	5	8	S3 Q4	`T	H	Total	G1 G2	80	G4 G5	Total	888	2	-Hoee	/Class	/Class	Owned	d Shared	ed Tota	1_		0m 1-5			ted
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2		Thon 7	<u>ر</u> ب				0		3	-	0	0	~	0		~	26.00	<del></del> ·		_ (	٥,	· (		8.8		—	
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NO. School	Province		Distance		ļ !		Curren	nt Sol	ool Ac	minist	ration	nt School Administration Status ('96/'97	16,796,	_			J. B.	Facility Conditions (1967/97)	ditions	5./96.):	(7)	(O.,)⊙	Of. Child Population	lation
	<b>.</b>	Main/Branch	8		2	No. of Pupils	i i	$\vdash$	ě	No. of Classes	8868	Ž	No. of	No. of	an d	Teacher		No. of Classrooms	I	Avail- Class	Class	Age	Age	ğ
		School		5	3	G1 G2 G3 G4 G5	35 70	-	C1 G2 G3 G4 G5	200	G5 Total	_	Shifts	Class Shifts Teach-	/Class		/Class Owned Shared	Shared	Total	appe	able /Room	1-5	6 <del>-</del> 10	pected
			[km]						_		_	-	2 3	2	Ratio	Ratio				Rooms Ratio	Satio			Crowth
					-	_ _	Υ.	<u></u>		_	( <u>e</u> )			<u>[</u>	[A]/[B	<u>[A]/[B]</u> [[O]/[B]			9		[8]/[8]			Rate
QC Tra Pho	Tra Bong	Tre Phu	0.00 149 183 161 125 165	14911	83 16	125	65	783	5	5 5	9	33	0	20	34.04	1 0.87	13	0	13	O	1.77	701	725	0.97
				149 1	83 161	149 183 161 125 165	65	783	\$ \$	5	က	23		8	34.04	1 0.87		0		o	1.77)			
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5		THCS Duc Lo	0.40	107	77 55	8	2	348	<u>~</u>	2	Ø	o	ō	2	34.8	8	O	9	9	0	1.67	_		
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-		Thanh Son	1.50	118	20 7	3 82	٥	393	<u>د</u>	2 2	o	Ö	ō	ů,	39.30	S.	ç	Ö	'n	3	200			
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12		Lien Hiep	1.50	101	02 12:	5 13	8	519	ۍ دی	භ අ	2	15	O	4)	34.60	, S	80	0	20	9	88.			
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Hiep will be transfered	Ţ	Sub total	_	296.2	53 28	7.261	202 1.2	66	8 8	8	5	38	_	4	34.18	80.1	22	0	22	6	173			
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			E 3			<u>.</u>		[4	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>a</u>		က	. – <u>.                                  </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	[2	8			<b>:</b> 	
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		Bang Chau Trung	0.30	4				124	<del>-</del>	-	ō	4	0		3	8	8	7	0	2		2		
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	± w	School	Site	5	G2 G3	9	§ 3	otal	C1 C2	G2 G3 G4 G5		Total Cla	Class Shifts			as as	حل	واد	۱ L	1-				6-10	Sected
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