

**BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF FACILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN
THE NORTHERN MOUNTAIN REGION
IN
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**

November, 1999

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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**

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Matsuda Consultants International Co., Ltd.**



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PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for the Improvement of Facilities of Primary Schools in the Northern Mountain Region and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Viet Nam a study team from April 11 to May 25, 1999.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Viet Nam, and conducted a field study at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made. Then, a mission was sent to Viet Nam in order to discuss a draft basic design, and as this result, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for their close cooperation extended to the teams.

November, 1999



Kimio Fujita

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

November, 1999

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit to you the basic design study report on the Project for the Improvement of Facilities of Primary Schools in the Northern Mountain Region in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

This study was conducted by Matsuda Consultants International Co., Ltd., under a contract to JICA, during the period from March 31, 1999 to November 30, 1999. In conducting the study, we have examined the feasibility and rationale of the project with due consideration to the present situation of Viet Nam and formulated the most appropriate basic design for the project under Japan's grant aid scheme.

Finally, we hope that this report will contribute to further promotion of the project.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JICA 田中 明彦'.

Akihiko Takeuchi

Project Manager,

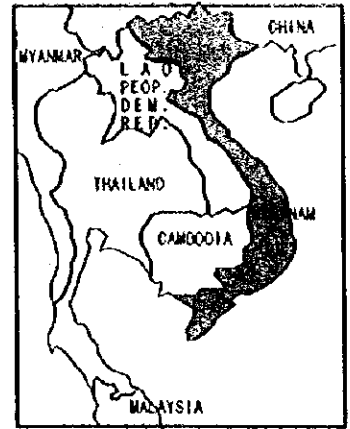
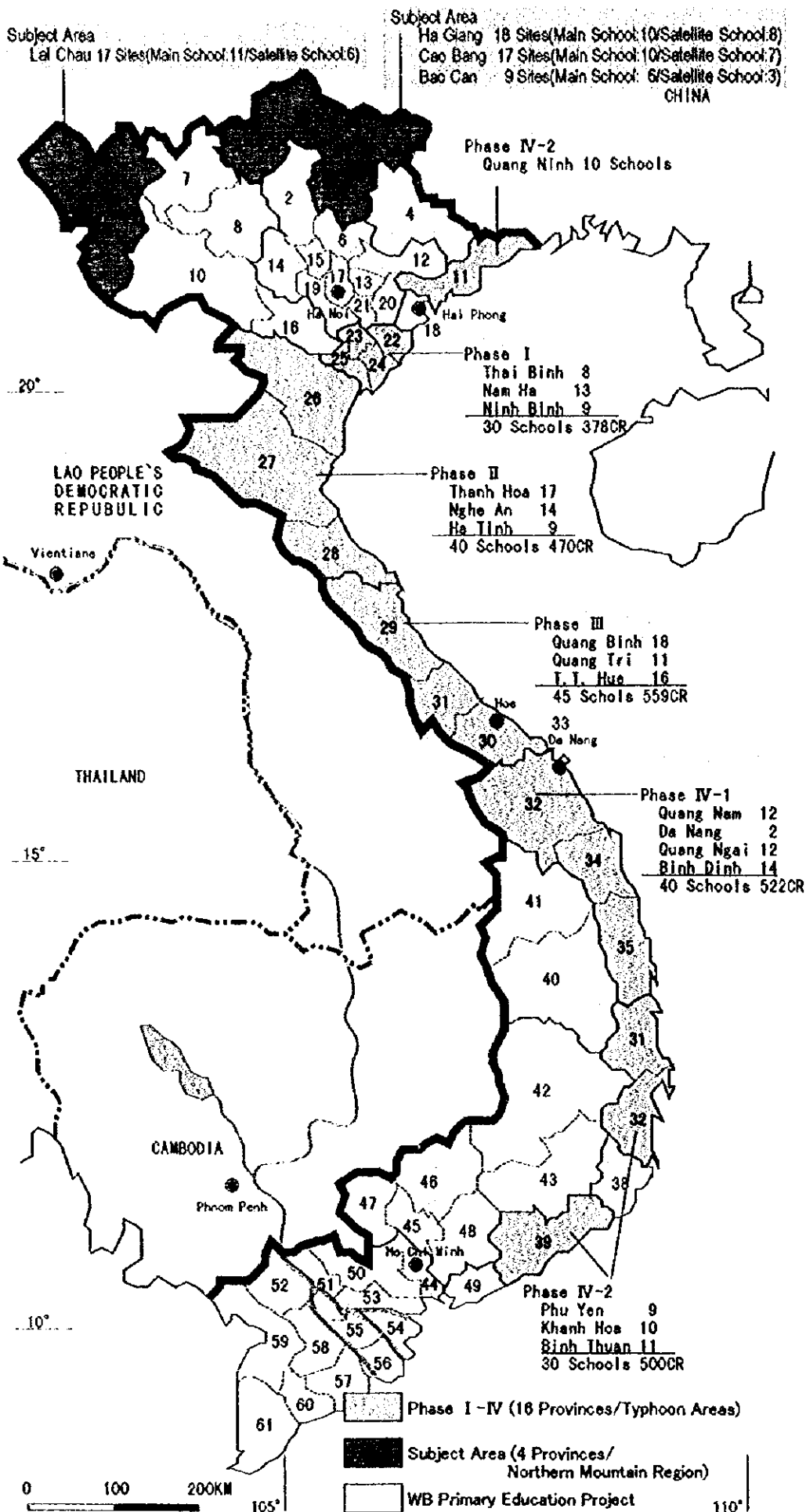
Basic design study team on

the Project for the Improvement of Facilities
of Primary Schools in the Northern

Mountain Region in the Socialist Republic
of Viet Nam

Matsuda Consultants International Co., Ltd.

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



PROVINCES

Subject Provinces

Northern Uplands

- 1 Ha Giang
- 2 Tuyen Quang
- 3 Cao Bang
- 4 Lang Son
- 5 Bao Can
- 6 Thai Nguyen
- 7 Lao Cai
- 8 Yen Bai
- 9 Lai Chau
- 10 Son La
- 11 Quang Ninh
- 12 Bao Giang
- 13 Bao Ninh
- 14 Phu Tho
- 15 Vinh Phuc
- 16 Hoa Binh

Red River Delta

- 17 Ha Noi
- 18 Hai Phong
- 19 Ha Tay
- 20 Hai Duong
- 21 Hung Yen
- 22 Thai Binh
- 23 Ha Nam
- 24 Nam Dinh
- 25 Ninh Binh

North Central

- 26 Thanh Hoa
- 27 Nghe An
- 28 Ha Tinh
- 29 Quang Binh
- 30 T.T.-Hue
- 31 Quang Tri

Central Coast

- 32 Quang Nam
- 33 Da Nang
- 34 Quang Ngai
- 35 Binh Dinh
- 36 Phu Yen
- 37 Khanh Hoa
- 38 Ninh Thuan
- 39 Binh Thuan

Central Highlands

- 40 Gia Lai
- 41 Kon Tum
- 42 Dao Lac
- 43 Lam Dong

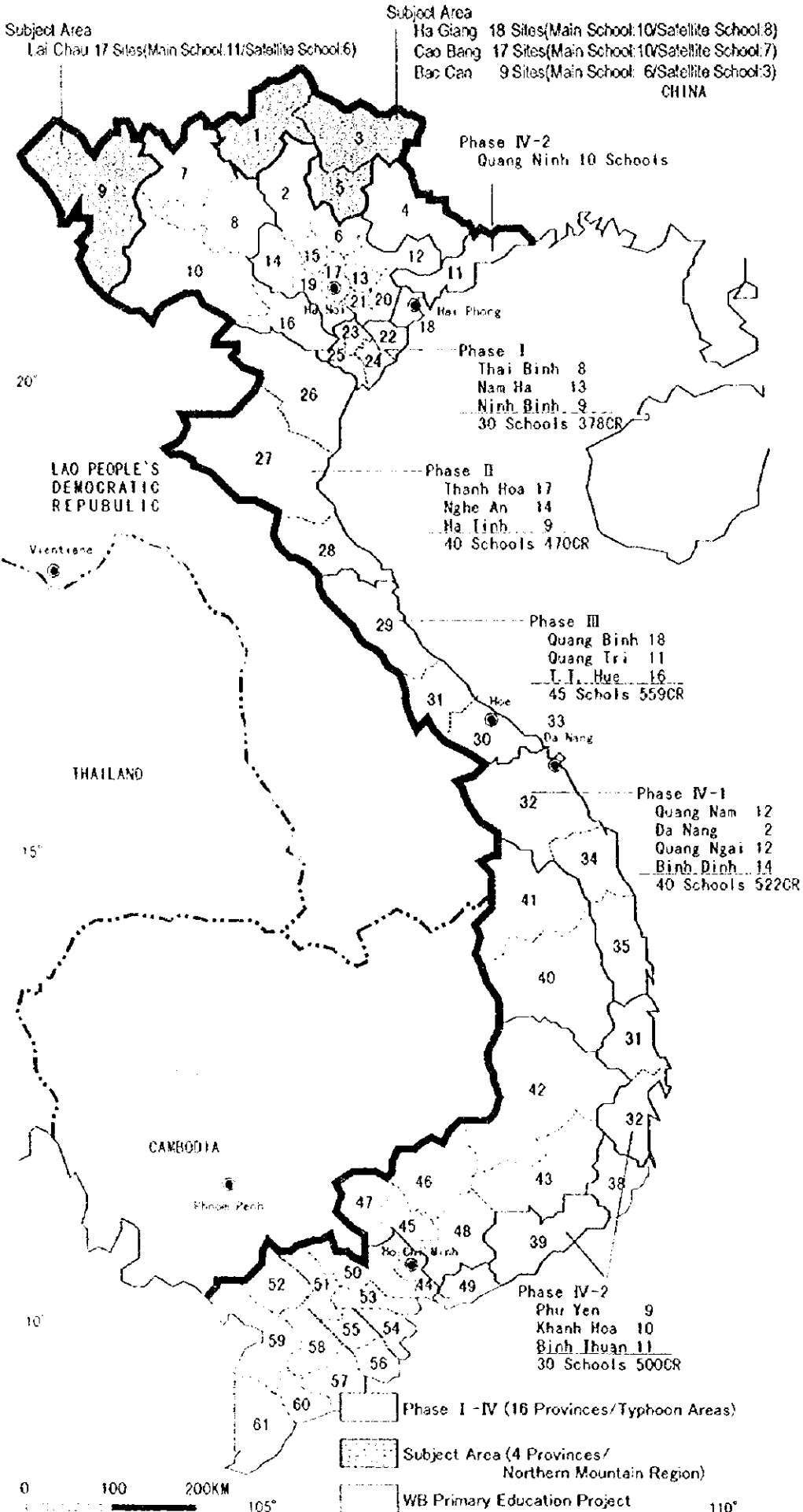
Southeast

- 44 Ho Chi Minh
- 45 Binh Duong
- 46 Binh Phuoc
- 47 Tay Ninh
- 48 Dong Nai
- 49 Ba Ria Vung Tau

Mekong River Delta

- 50 Long An
- 51 Dong Thap
- 52 An Giang
- 53 Tien Giang
- 54 Ben Tre
- 55 Vinh Long
- 56 Tra Vinh
- 57 Soc Trang
- 58 Can Tho
- 59 Kien Giang
- 60 Bac Lieu
- 61 Ca Mau

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



PROVINCES
 Subject Provinces

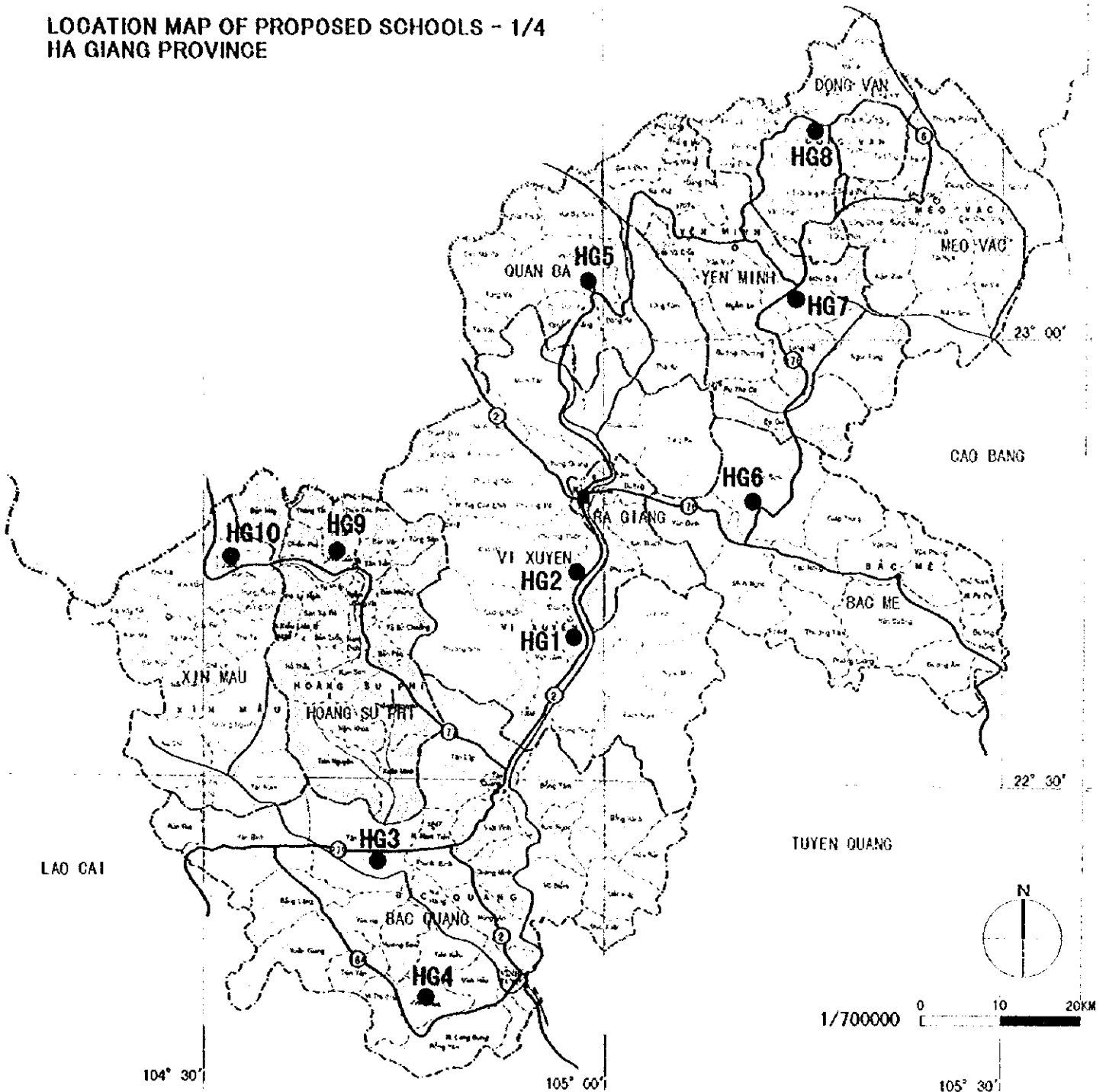
Northern Uplands	
1	Ha Giang
2	Tuyen Quang
3	Cao Bang
4	Lang Son
5	Bac Can
6	Thai Nguyen
7	Lao Cai
8	Yen Bai
9	Lai Chau
10	Son La
11	Quang Ninh
12	Bac Giang
13	Bac Ninh
14	Phu Tho
15	Vinh Phuc
16	Hoa Binh
Red River Delta	
17	Ha Noi
18	Hai Phong
19	Ha Tay
20	Hai Duong
21	Hung Yen
22	Thai Binh
23	Ha Nam
24	Nam Dinh
25	Ninh Binh
North Central	
26	Thanh Hoa
27	Nghe An
28	Ha Tinh
29	Quang Binh
30	T.T. Hue
31	Quang Tri
Central Coast	
32	Quang Nam
33	Da Nang
34	Quang Ngai
35	Binh Dinh
36	Phu Yen
37	Khanh Hoa
38	Ninh Thuan
39	Binh Thuan
Central Highlands	
40	Gia Lai
41	Kon Tum
42	Dac Lac
43	Lam Dong
Southeast	
44	Ho Chi Minh
45	Binh Duong
46	Binh Phuoc
47	Tay Ninh
48	Dong Nai
49	Ba Ria Vung Tau
Mekong River Delta	
50	Long An
51	Dong Thap
52	An Giang
53	Tien Giang
54	Ben Tre
55	Vinh Long
56	Tra Vinh
57	Soc Trang
58	Can Tho
59	Kien Giang
60	Bac Lieu
61	Ca Mau

0 100 200KM

105°

110°

**LOCATION MAP OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS - 1/4
HA GIANG PROVINCE**



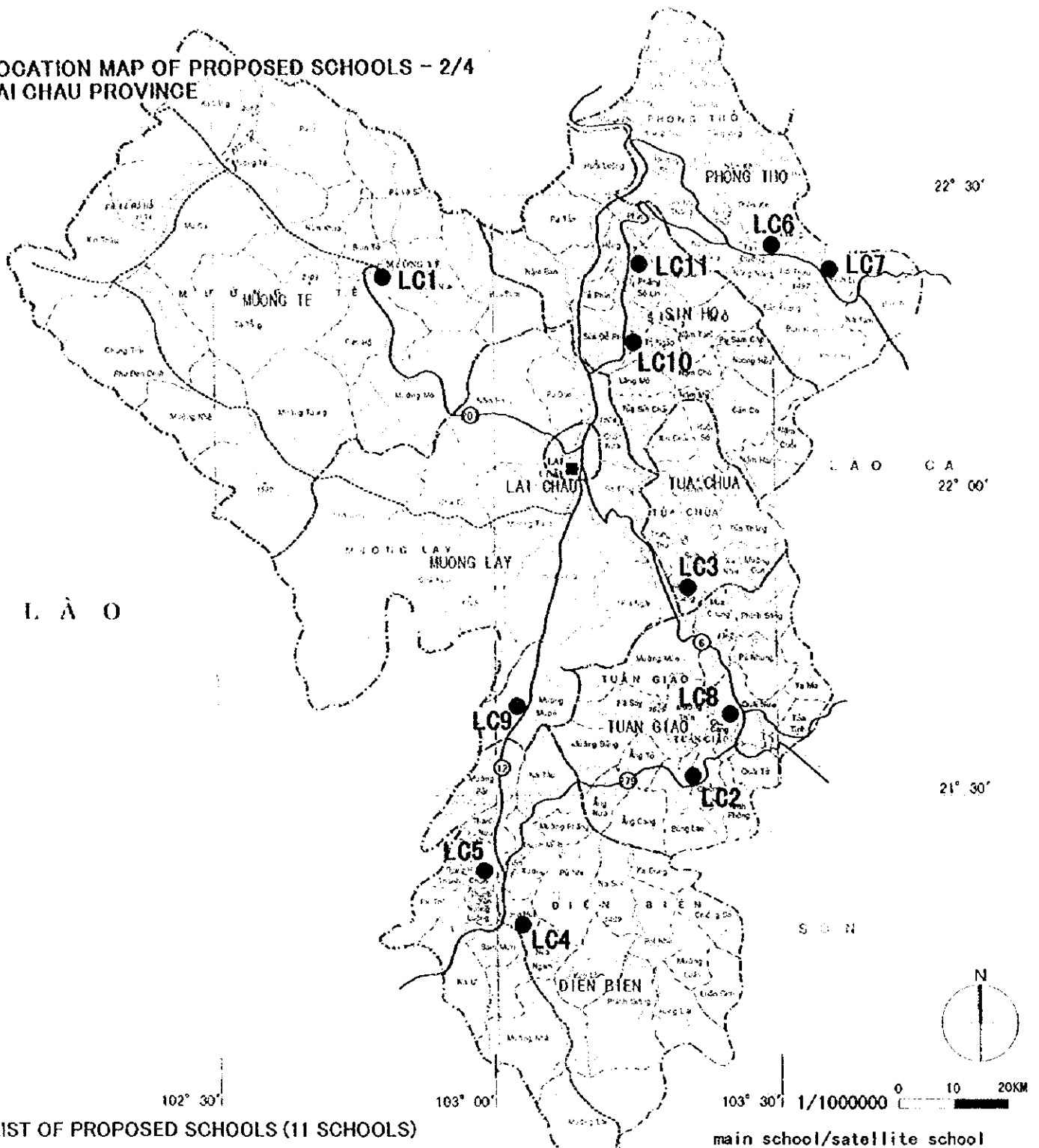
LIST OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS (10 SCHOOLS)

main school/satellite school

HA GIANG PROVINCE

HG1	1-5 VI XUYEN	/KM23 VI XUYEN	VI XUYEN DISTRICT
HG2	DAO DOC	/LANG NUNG	VI XUYEN DISTRICT
HG3	TAN NAM	/NGOI HAM	BAC QUANG DISTRICT
HG4	VINH PHUC	/VINH THANH	BAC QUANG DISTRICT
HG5	QUAN BA	/BAO AN	QUAN BA DISTRICT
HG6	MINH SON	/BO PENG	BAC ME DISTRICT
HG7	MAU DUE	/NGAM SOOC	YEN MINH DISTRICT
HG8	XA PHIN	/LUNG HOA A	DONG VAN DISTRICT
HG9	PO LO	/COC SOOC	HOANG SU PHI DISTRICT
HG10	THEN PHANG	/KHAU TAO	XIN MAN DISTRICT

**LOCATION MAP OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS - 2/4
LAI CHAU PROVINCE**

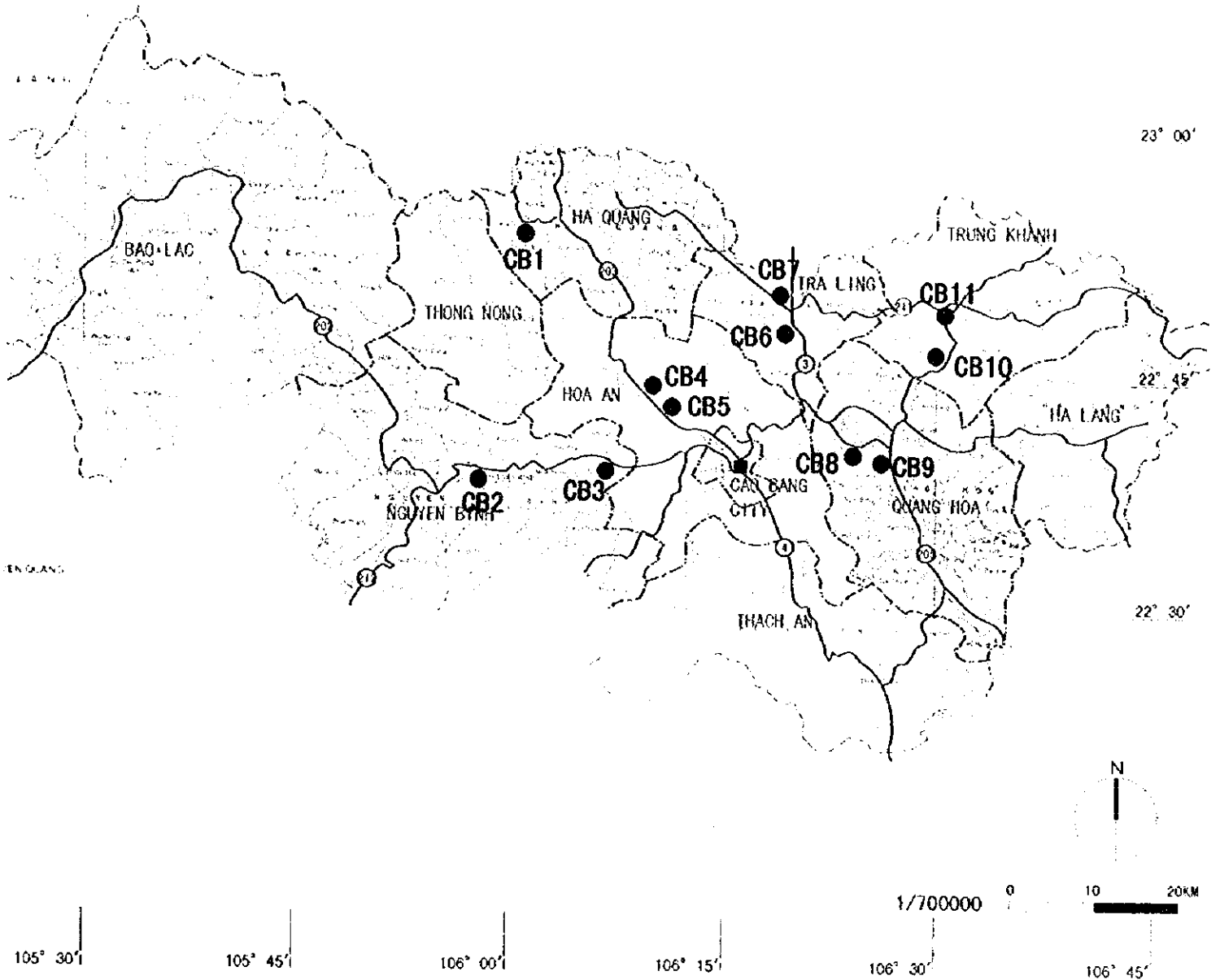


LIST OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS (11 SCHOOLS)

main school/satellite school

LAI CHAU PROVINCE			
LC1	TT. MUONG TE	/NAM CAU A	MUONG TE DISTRICT
LC2	BINH MINH	/BAN VANH	TUAN GIAO DISTRICT
LC3	MUONG BANG	/PHIENG BUNG	TUA CHUA DISTRICT
LC4	NOONG HET	/BAN PHU	DIEN BIEN DISTRICT
LC5	THANH HUNG	/PA PE	DIEN BIEN DISTRICT
LC6	TAM DUONG	/DOI 6	PHONG THO DISTRICT
LC7	BINH LU	/HOA VAN	PHONG THO DISTRICT
LC8	QUAI NUA	/BAN TRA	TUAN GIAO DISTRICT
LC9	MUONG MUON	/MUONG MUON	MUONG LAY DISTRICT
LC10	TÁ NGAO	/ -	SIN HO DISTRICT
LC11	PHAN XU LIN	/ -	SIN HO DISTRICT

**LOCATION MAP OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS - 3/4
GAO BANG PROVINCE**



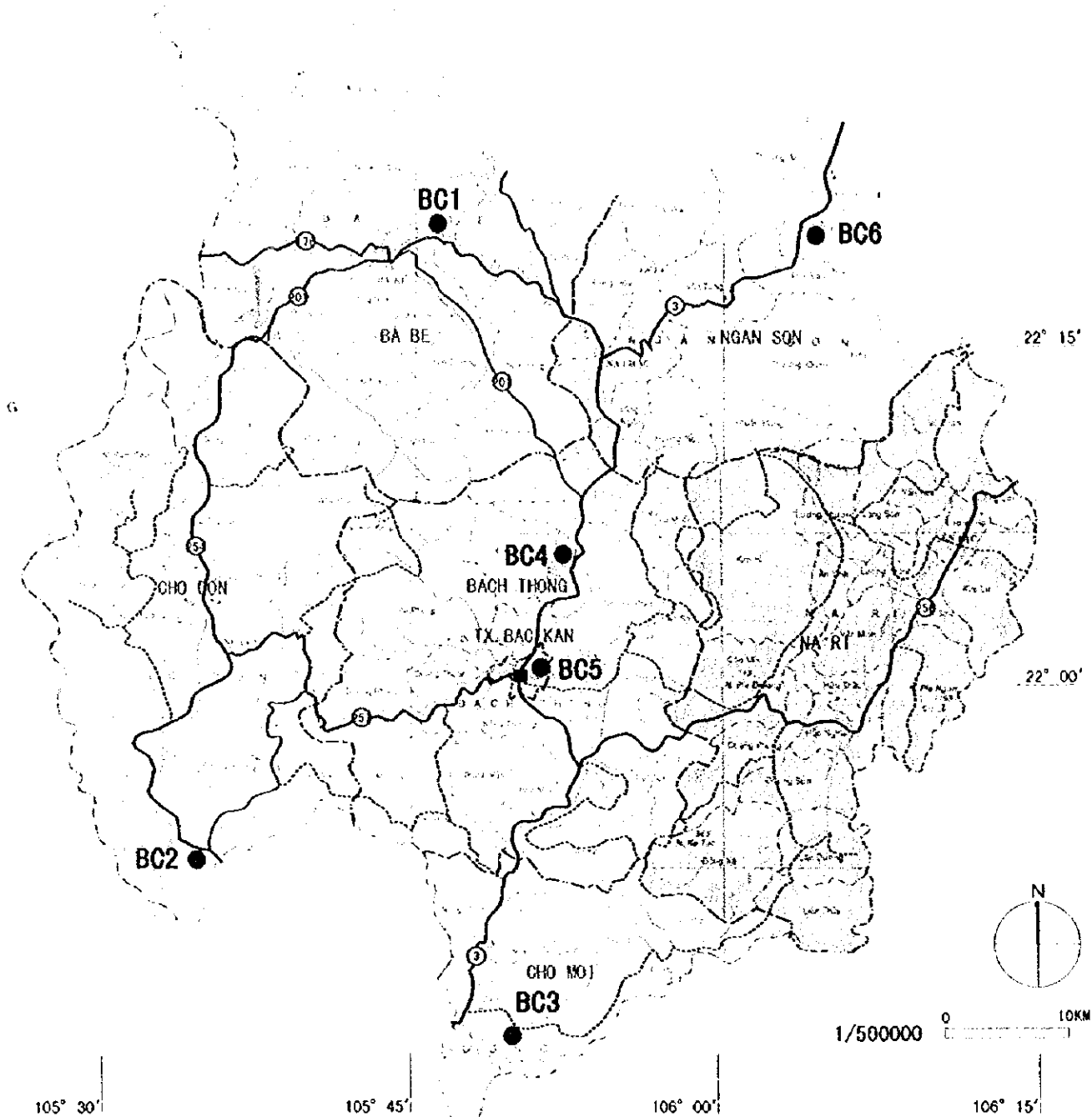
LIST OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS (11 SCHOOLS)

main school/satellite school

CAO BANG PROVINCE

CB1	SOC GIANG	/TRUC LONG	HA QUANG DISTRICT
CB2	NGUYEN BINH	/NA CON	NGUYEN BINH DISTRICT
CB3	LANG MON	/NA BAO	NGUYEN BINH DISTRICT
CB4	NUOC HAI	/KHU MAY KEO	HOA AN DISTRICT
CB5	BE TRIEU	/TAN HONG	HOA AN DISTRICT
CB6	CAO CHUONG	/LUNG HANG	TRA LINH DISTRICT
CB7	QUANG HAN	/BAN MAC	TRA LINH DISTRICT
CB8	PHUC SEN	/BAN GAO	QUANG HOA DISTRICT
CB9	LAC GIAO	/CHI THAO	QUANG HOA DISTRICT
CB10	THONG HUE	/CO CHIA	TRUNG KHANH DISTRICT
CB11	TRUNG KHANH	/KEO LUM	TRUNG KHANH DISTRICT

**LOCATION MAP OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS - 4/4
BAC CAN PROVINCE**



LIST OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS (6 SCHOOLS)

main school/satellite school

BAC CAN PROVINCE

- BC1 BANH TRACH /NA NIENG
- BC2 BINH TRUNG /BAN PEO
- BC3 NHU CHO 2 /NHU CO 1
- BC4 VI HUONG /DIA CAT
- BC5 XUAT HOA /TAN CU
- BC6 BANG VAN /VI BA

- BA BE DISTRICT
- CHO DON DISTRICT
- CHO MOI DISTRICT
- BACH THONG DISTRICT
- BAC CAN TOWN
- NGAN SON DISTRICT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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Chapter 1
BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Since its adoption of the Doi Moi policy in 1986, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as Vietnam) has aimed at achieving industrialisation and modernisation through the introduction of a market economy and an external economic liberalisation policy. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1996 - 2000) approved by the National Assembly in November, 1996 upholds four national priority targets, i.e. (i) stabilisation of the economy and society, (ii) overcoming of poverty and under-development, (iii) fostering and strengthening of human resources and (iv) stabilisation and consolidation of international relationships. Based on this Plan, the Ministry of Education and Training has prepared the Five Year Educational Development Programme (1996/97 - 2000/01) in anticipation of the arrival of the 21st century and has identified the following targets for primary education.

- 80% of all fourteen year olds should complete primary education.
- The completion rate should be improved to 100% for the third grade and to 90% for the fifth grade.
- The number of primary school pupils should be increased from 10.21 million (1995/96) to 11.29 million (2000/01).
- The current teaching scheme of nine subjects should be further promotion with the distribution of an adequate number of textbooks.
- 160,000 teachers should be newly trained to achieve a teacher-class rate of 1.15.
- 73,600 additional classrooms should be constructed to achieve a class-classroom rate of 1.62 and to eradicate three shift teaching.

In the period from 1995 when the Programme was launched to 1998, the number of classrooms for primary education was increased by 52,944 into 199,310 while the primary education completion rate was improved from 54.5% in fiscal 1994/95 to 66.3% in fiscal 1997/98 (Educational Statistics 1998, Ministry of Education and Training).

The World Bank Primary Education Project (1993 - 2002) is currently in progress in Vietnam to improve the country's primary education and improvement work has so far been implemented in five major cities and 11 provinces in the Mekong Delta. Following such achievements, the improvement of primary education facilities is in progress in 10 mountain provinces of ethnic minorities with a target completion year of 2002. Moreover, the Government of Vietnam made a request to the Government of Japan in October, 1993 for the provision of grant aid for the improvement of primary education facilities in areas hit by typhoons and flooding. In response, the Government of Japan provided ODA for 16 coastal provinces hit by typhoons in four successive projects from 1994 to 1998. The reality of improved primary education facilities since 1995 was laid on the fact that the self-help efforts of the Government of Vietnam together with foreign aid to build on new classrooms have achieved positive results throughout the country.

Nevertheless, the financial requirement to successfully complete the Five Year Educational Development Programme was too large to be met solely by self-help. Among others, this Northern Mountain Region is mainly inhabited by ethnic minorities and lacks major industries, except for hillside agriculture. As it lags behind other parts of Vietnam in terms of infrastructure development, it faces the most difficult economic situation in the country. While efforts are underway in mountain areas to establish one primary school in each commune, the very low population density due to the scattered small hamlets throughout the areas means that it is difficult to distribute every school within a catchment area of a reasonable distance vis-à-vis pupils attending school on a regular basis from both the geographical and economic points of view. Although schools in remote areas have satellite schools for lower grade pupils, many pupils are unable to attend the higher grades at the main schools due to various difficulties and are forced to drop out halfway through primary education. To make matters worse, the school facilities are almost barracks and only temporary ones at both the main and satellite schools, resulting in a quite poor educational environment.

The drop-out rate and repeat rate for primary education in the Northern Mountain Region is 7.1% and 5.2% respectively and both figures are higher than the national average of 6.3% and 4.4% respectively. The average figure for the four northern provinces (Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Bac

Can) is almost double the national average at 12.5% and 8.2%. Even though statistics on the net enrolment rate and completion rate for these provinces are unavailable, it is assumed that the figures are much lower than the national average given the high drop-out rate.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Vietnam made a request to the Government of Japan in September, 1998 for the provision of grant aid cooperation for the construction of 180 primary education facilities and the provision of equipment for eight provinces (Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Bac Can, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho and Bac Giang) which were not included in any existing aid projects by other donors. Following a preliminary survey which was conducted in December, 1998, the Government of Japan conducted a basic design study from 11th April, 1999 to 25th May, 1999 on four high priority provinces (Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Bac Can) out of the originally suggested eight provinces also including satellite schools as subject of study in terms of realising a higher effect of the operation under the Project. The subject sites, required facilities and equipment confirmed at a consultation meeting with the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training are described below.

(1) Subject Sites (75 Sites)

- Ha Giang Province : Ten pairs of main and satellite schools (20 sites)
- Lai Chau Province : Eight pairs of main and satellite schools, a set of one main school and two satellite schools and two main schools (21 sites)
- Cao Bang Province : Eleven pairs of main and satellite schools (22 sites)
- Bac Can Province : Six pairs of main and satellite schools (12 sites)

(2) Facilities

Classrooms; headmaster's room; administration/meeting room; teaching aid room; sanitation facilities

(3) Equipment

Desks and chairs for pupils; such educational facilities as blackboards, etc.; basic educational materials

CHAPTER 2
CONTENTS OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER 2

CONTENTS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Objectives of the Project

The Government of Vietnam aims at achieving the industrialisation and modernisation of the country through transition to a market economy and external economic liberalisation. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1996 - 2000) has four national priority targets, i.e. (i) stabilisation of the economy and society, (ii) overcoming of poverty and under-development, (iii) fostering and strengthening of human resources and (iv) stabilisation and consolidation of international relationships. In regard to human resources development, the Government of Vietnam has prepared the Five Year Educational Development Programme (1996/97 - 2000/01) to meet the challenges of the 21st century, aiming at both the quantitative and qualitative improvement of primary education throughout the country.

The intermediate targets for full spread of primary education adopted by the Programme include a 100% completion rate for third grade primary education in all provinces of the country and 90% and 80% completion rates for fifth grade primary education in ordinary areas and mountain areas respectively. In fiscal 1997/98, the national average completion rate for primary education was 66.3% (Educational Statistics 1998, Ministry of Education and Training). In the Northern Mountain Region where minority tribes have lived with a very low population density, it is difficult to adequately distribute schools at a reasonable distance for pupils to attend school on a regular basis. As many satellite schools in remote mountain areas have no higher-grade classes, many pupils have no option but to drop-out halfway through primary education because of their inability to attend higher grade classes at distant main schools. In addition, the conditions of school facilities are poor and of a temporary nature at both main and satellite schools, which make the educational environment worse.

One objective of the present Project is expansion of the regular opportunities for primary education in four provinces (Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Bac Can) in the Northern Mountain Region where the existing facilities are noticeably deteriorated and where an appropriate distribution of schools at an appropriate distance within a catchment area is

difficult to be achieved, by means of improving the learning environment and easing the difficulty of attending school through constructing facilities for primary education and providing necessary equipment and materials. The Project also aims at improving the school attendance rate as well as the completion rate among female pupils and children of ethnic minorities and at promoting public hygiene, taking such issues as poverty, ID and public hygiene into consideration.

2.2 Basic Concept of the Project

The Project aims at improvement of the present poor learning environment, which is thought to be the indirect cause of high drop-out rate and high repetition rate, by means of rebuilding the poor facilities and increasing the number of classrooms to sufficiently accommodate the pupils in the catchment area that will entail improvement of the quality of education and will also indirectly achieve such positive results as a reduced repeater rate as well as drop-out rate. Especially increase of complete schools where classes of all the grade are available by the introduction of higher grade classes at satellite schools in areas where the local satellite schools have not provided higher grade classes so far and where pupils have hitherto found it difficult to attend main schools because of the prohibitive distance should greatly improve the school enrolment rate as well as the completion rate in the Project Area.

The school facilities are so dilapidated that it will be difficult to continue teaching pupils in them if they are left as they are. In addition, to reduce the financial burden on local people who have so far paid a great cost for the repair of poor facilities and to expand the opportunities for children of poor families to attend school, they are need to be rebuilt. Moreover, the provision of the necessary quantity of hygienic sanitation facilities will be made to improve the sanitation conditions in general and also to encourage more girls to attend school.

Selection of schools subject to the Project, which aims at realising the best effect on educational condition through improvement of main schools as well as satellite schools, will be made in the following points of view; priority will be given to the main schools (1) where there is a flagrant necessity of facility improvement and (2) where the reforms under the

Project is considered to make a good effect on improving the capacity of classes; and to the satellite schools (1) that are capable of acting as quasi-main schools after improvement in view of the main school attendance situation and the distribution of other satellite schools in the same catchment area.

2.2.1 Analysis of Subject Schools and Planning Direction

The geographical and social conditions of the 38 surveyed schools in the four provinces of the Northern Mountain Region are truly diverse, as is the style of school management. As the Project aims at improving the school attendance conditions and school facilities of the selected main and satellite schools in these provinces, it is essential to identify and analyse the conditions of individual schools in detail in order to effectively achieve the objectives of the Project.

It was decided to conduct a school mapping exercise for all 38 subject schools to determine the planning direction for each school, taking the following conditions into consideration.

- Geographical and transport conditions
- Population distribution and ethnic composition
- Facility layout of each main/satellite school
- Situation of school attendance by pupils
- Problems in terms of management and efficiency of education
- State of existing facilities
- Restrictions for construction work

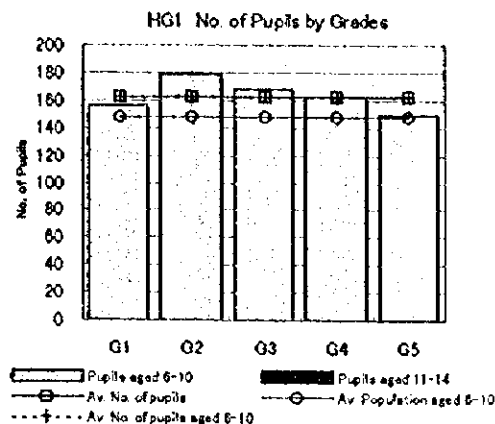
The suitability of each subject school is verified based on the above comprehensive analysis. A feasible catchment area is established for each main/satellite school as the basis to determine an appropriate planning scale and planning contents. Each subject school is outlined from the next page onwards.

A school map is prepared based on the following gathered data.

- Commune Map : a topographical map (scale: 1/50,000) is used as the base map and is corrected using data obtained by the field survey

- **Commune Area** : surveyed by the local people's committee
- **Population and Number of Households** : the commune population, number of households and population by age (1 - 5 year olds and 5 - 10 year olds) are surveyed and are totalled for each main/satellite school catchment area
- **Ethnic Composition** : interviews during the field survey
- **Number of Pupils** : the number of pupils by grade, main/satellite school, sex and age is surveyed
- **Number of Classes** : the number of classes by main/satellite school and grade is surveyed
- **School Location** : the location of each main/satellite school, distance between schools and means of travel are surveyed as part of the field survey
- **Pupil Attendance Situation** : interviews on the attendance range and actual attendance situation during the field survey
- **Net Enrolment Rate** : calculated by dividing the number of pupils of 6 - 10 years of age by the population of 6 - 10 year olds using gathered data
- **Drop-Out Rate** : estimated from the number of pupils in 1997/98 and 1998/99 and the promotion rate as well as repeater rate by grade in 1997/98
- **Repeater Rate** : based on replies to the questionnaire sent to each subject school (1997/98)
- **Over-Age Pupil Ratio** : calculated as the proportion of pupils of 11 years or more based on the pupil composition by age

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	15.00	No. of Pupils	815
Population (heads)	4,168	No. of Teachers	44
Density (h/km ²)	279.2		
Average Family Size	3.58	Net Enrollment Ratio	102%
Ethnic Minorities	35.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	3%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay	Average Repetition Ratio	9%
	Zao	Pupils over Age 11	0%
	Glai	Female Pupils	47.4%



Description of Commune

- Vi Xuyen, the capital of Vi Xuyen District, is located 21 km south of the city of Ha Giang and has a busy urban area on flat land along a national road.
- The population density is high with Kinh people accounting for more than half of the local population.

State of School Management

- In addition to the main school located in the town centre, one satellite school exists some 2 km south of the main school.
- The satellite school provides primary education upto Grade 3 and high grade pupils attend the main school.

Efficiency of Education

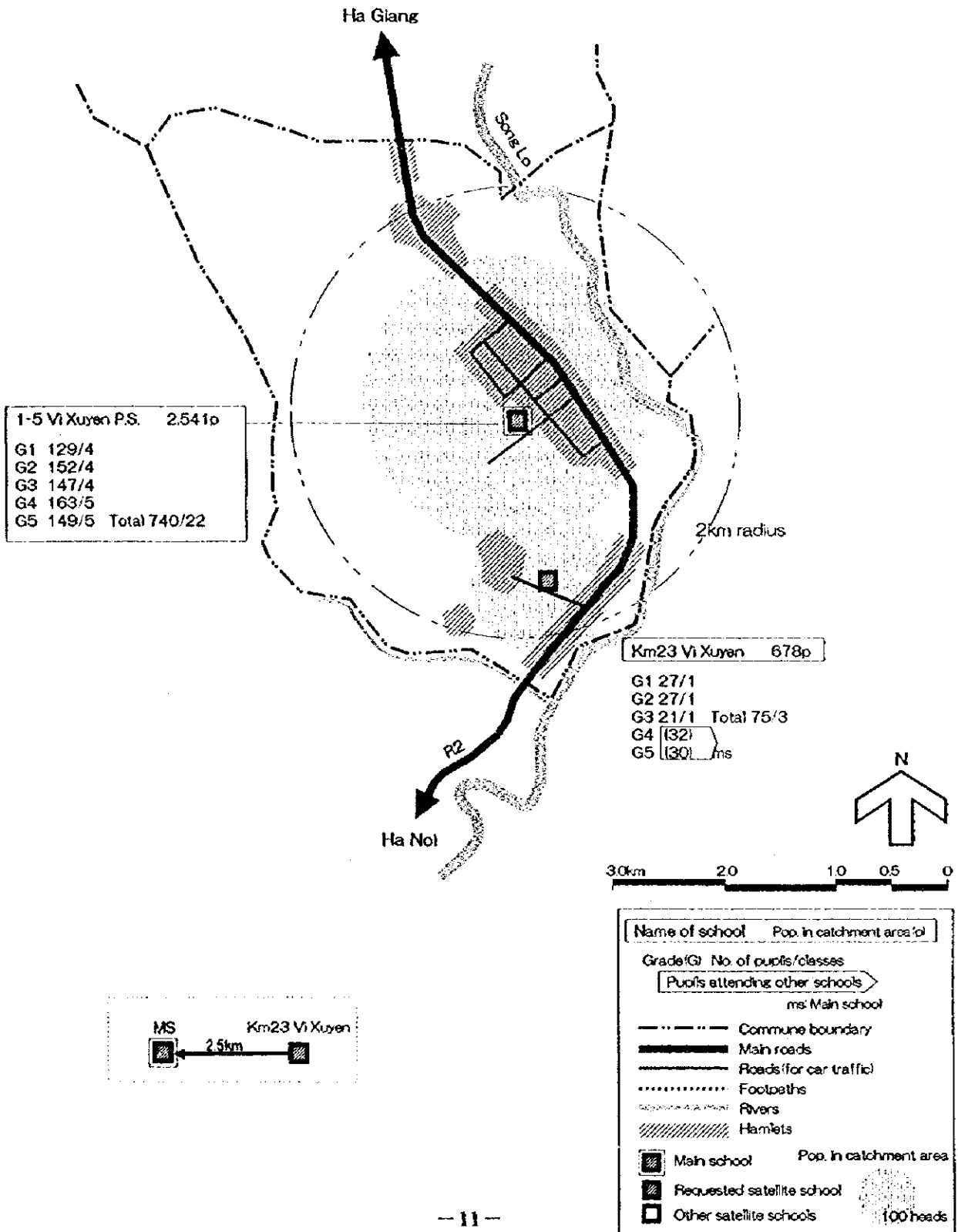
- The composition of the pupils is very stable as all of the pupils are of the standard age (6 - 10 years old) with a fairly even number of pupils and gender ratios in each grade.
- The high internal efficiency supported by such indices as a good net enrollment ratio and drop-out ratio indicates that this is a mature school.

Site Conditions

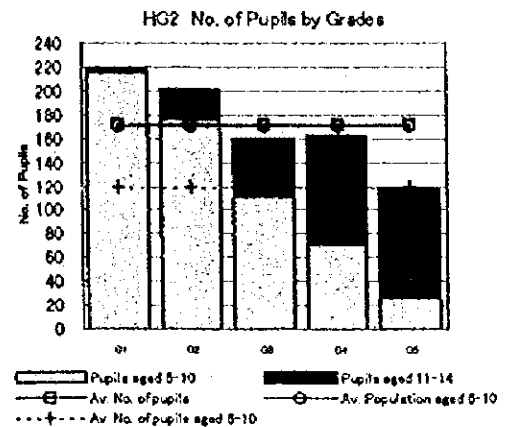
- Both the main school and the satellite school are located along National Route 2 with good access.
- Most of the facilities at the main school are temporary wooden buildings and some brick buildings show signs of progressive deterioration.
- The satellite school (the subject school of the Project) has only one temporary building and the small site has no prospects of extension from the viewpoint of the topography.

Planning Concepts

- The main school is a large school with more than 700 pupils and improvement of the poor facilities will be truly significant, making urgent improvement necessary.
- Although the current facilities of the satellite school are poor, the school's location within daily travelling distance to the main school means that it will be more efficient to improve the facilities at the main school to cater for higher grade pupils.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	44.19	No. of Pupils	859
Population (heads)	4,340	No. of Teachers	50
Density (h/km ²)	98.2		
Average Family Size	4.67	Net Enrollment Ratio	71%
Ethnic Minorities	60.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	5%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay	Average Repetition Ratio	5%
	Zao	Pupils over Age 11	30%
	Giay	Female Pupils	57.9%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located to the south of Ha Giang and Lo River and National Route 2 run through the centre of the commune.
- Farmland covers the flat land in the Lo River watershed and a number of hamlets are dotted in the area. A small number of hamlets are found in the mountain area to the west.
- Kinh people account for 40% of the local population and the population density is slightly higher than the provincial average.

State of School Management

- Among the eight satellite schools, three in the south have facilities to teach all grades and enjoy a high level of independence, assisted by the geographical position.
- Lang Nung satellite school to be included in the Project caters for all grades and can also be attended by pupils from another satellite school located in the mountain hinterland.
- The subject main school is a combined primary and secondary school and is in the process of integrating a nearby satellite school. There is a request for its relocation to the site of the Ban Bang satellite school in the process of integration.

Efficiency of Education

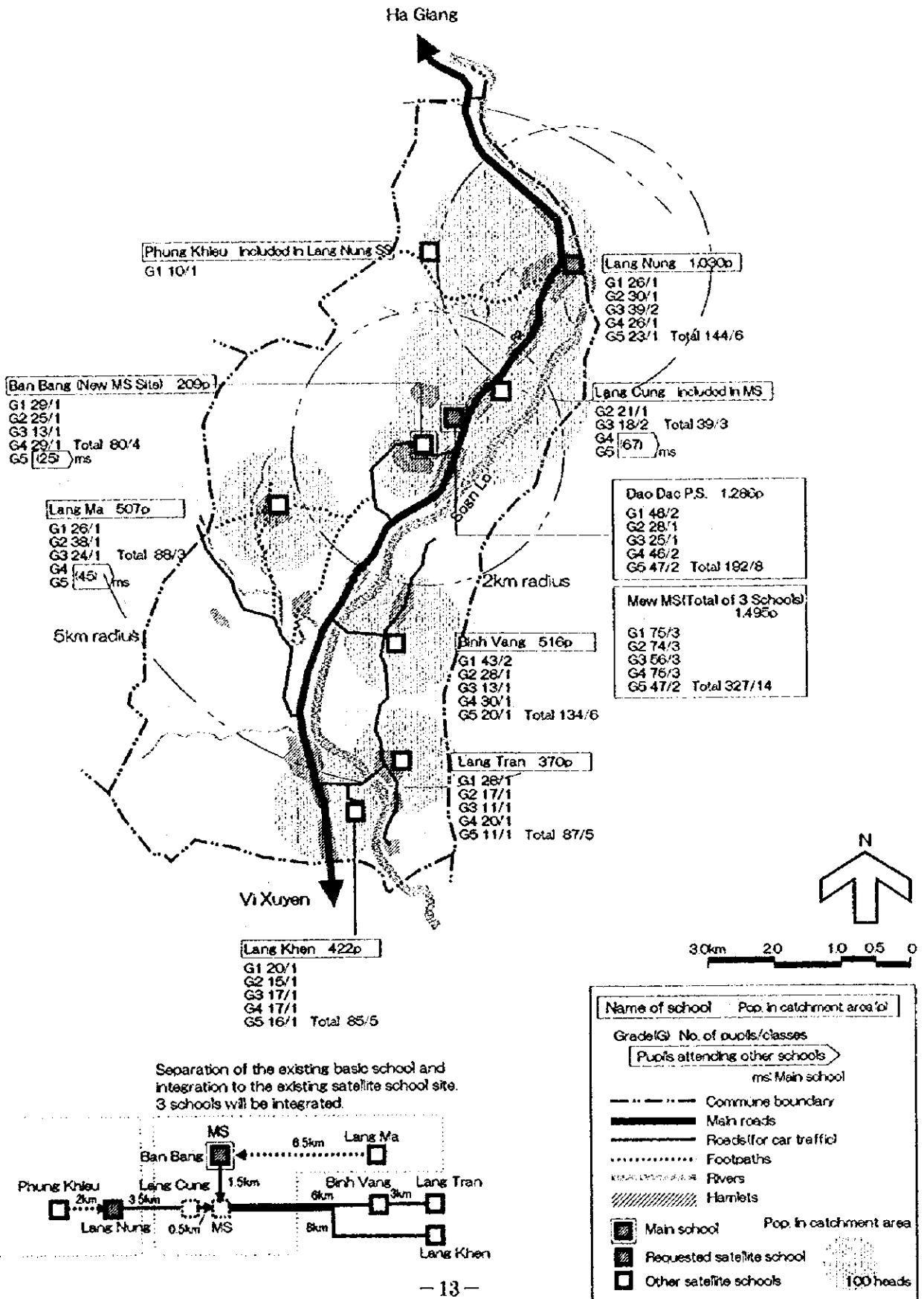
- The ratio of over-aged pupils is high and the number of pupils in higher grades tends to decline.
- The net enrollment ratio is low, indicating that its improvement is a major task. With an improved enrollment rate, it is hope that the number of pupils will be levelled off.

Site Conditions

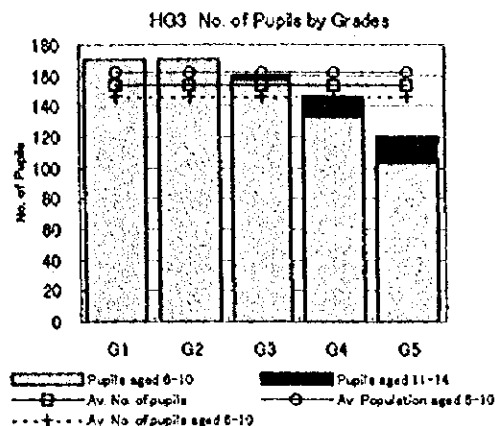
- The planned new main school site on a gentle hill is currently the location of a satellite school and the approach road from the national road will require improvement.
- The subject satellite school site is flat land along National Route 2 and has a wooden classroom building and a staff building. A communal meeting room for a forest project which is located adjacent to the site can be used as a temporary classroom.

Planning Concepts

- As the relocation and integration of the main school will improve the facilities, efficiency of education and enrollment ratio, the implementation of improvement work on the new site as requested is deemed appropriate.
- The integration of the subject satellite school with another satellite school in its hinterland is planned and, therefore, its improvement as a quasi-main school in terms of both the replacement and extension of the deteriorated facilities is deemed appropriate.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	107.92	No. of Pupils	766
Population (heads)	7,093	No. of Teachers	35
Density (h/km ²)	65.7		
Average Family Size	5.20	Net Enrollment Ratio	91%
Ethnic Minorities	85.6%	Average Dropout Ratio	0%
Major Ethnic Groups	Pa Then	Average Repetition Ratio	1%
	Tay	Pupils over Age 11	4%
	Nung	Female Pupils	48.8%
Population in the school area; 4,580			



Description of Commune

- Tin Trinh is located 70 km south of Ha Giang, the provincial capital, along National Route 279. Con River, a tributary of Lo River, meanders to the south of Tin Trinh.
- Hamlets are dotted on flat land to the south and along the national road and an almost unpopulated mountain area lies to the north.
- Ethnic minorities, mainly Pa Then people and Tay people, account for more than 80% of the local population.

State of School Management

- The commune has two primary schools and the eastern half constitutes the catchment area for Tan Nam P.S.
- The main school and three satellite schools are located along National Route 279 while the remaining satellite school, which is the subject school of the Project, is located on the shore of Con River.
- All of the satellite schools are within attendable distance of the main school and provide classes upto Grade 3. Higher grade pupils attend the main school.

Efficiency of Education

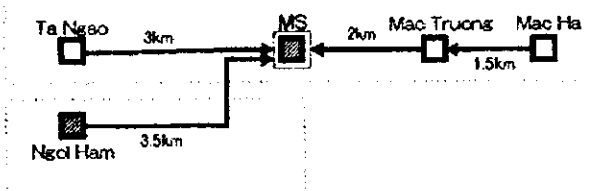
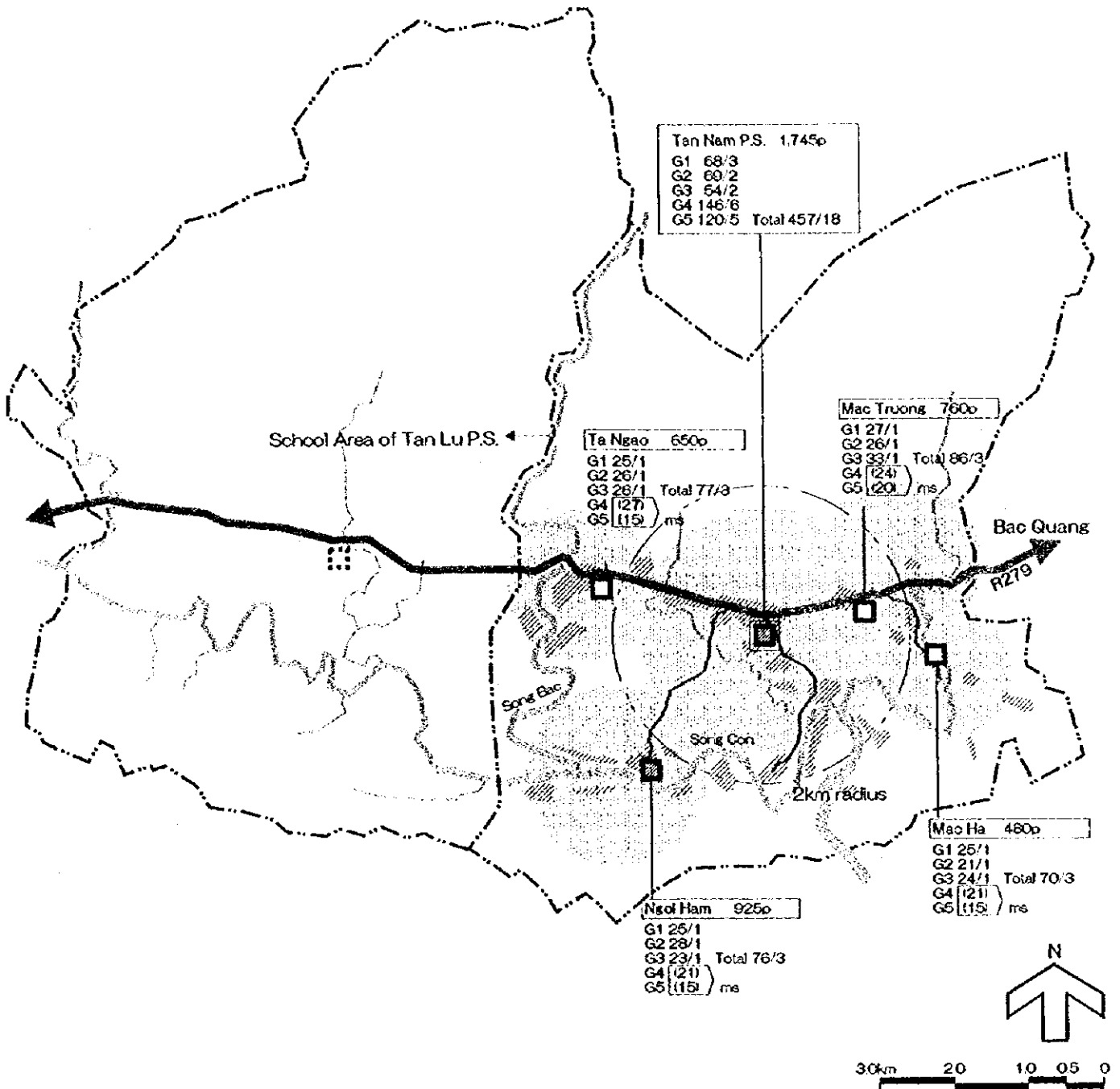
- Most of the pupils are of standard age and the drop-out ratio is low. Both the number of pupils and the gender ratio by grade are fairly even, indicating the stable composition of pupils.
- The slightly low enrollment ratio poses the largest task for improvement.

Site Conditions

- The main school along National Route 279 has no access problems. The current buildings are mainly temporary wooden structures and accommodation facilities for teachers are also available.
- The subject satellite school site has difficult access during the rainy season and improvements are necessary to make vehicle traffic viable.

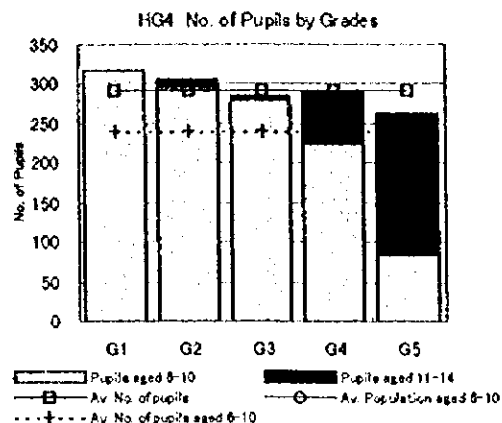
Planning Concepts

- Facilities at the main school are in appalling condition and it is necessary to carry out urgent rebuilding on a scale that takes into account the child population of school age living within commuting distance.
- The topographical conditions of the subject satellite school mean that it currently attracts pupils from a wide area in the Co River water basin and the work under the Project will considerably improve the school attendance conditions and enrollment ratio. The school's improvement as a quasi-main school capable of catering for higher grade pupils in addition to lower grade pupils is, therefore, deemed appropriate.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area/p
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
= Main roads	
= Roads (for car traffic)	
... Footpaths	
~ Rivers	
// Hamlets	
☐ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
▣ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	38.13	No. of Pupils	1,459
Population (heads)	7,424	No. of Teachers	59
Density (h/km ²)	194.7		
Average Family Size	4.92	Net Enrollment Ratio	85%
Ethnic Minorities	78.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	1%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay(60%)	Average Repetition Ratio	4%
	H'mong	Pupils over Age 11	15%
	Zao	Female Pupils	47.7%
		No. of boarders : 54 (boarding in neighboring houses)	



Description of Commune

- The commune is located 100 km south of Ha Giang, the provincial capital, and occupies a basin-like area created by a tributary of Lo River.
- The local population is concentrated on flat land with a population density of almost treble the provincial population density.
- In addition to Tay people and Kinh people who live on the low land, such minority ethnic groups as the H'mong and Zao live in neighbouring mountain areas.

State of School Management

- As well as the main school at the centre of the commune, there are four satellite schools.
- Vinh Thanh satellite school, the subject school of the Project, caters for the population in the eastern half of the commune and is a large satellite school with more than 500 pupils of all grades.
- The other three satellite schools cater for pupils upto Grade 3 and higher grade pupils attend the main school. Higher grade pupils of Vinh Tra satellite school, the furthest satellite school from the main school, lodge at private homes near the main school because of difficult road access to the main school due to its mountain location.

Efficiency of Education

- Even though there is a certain proportion of over-aged pupils, the number of pupils is fairly even for each grade, indicating a stable situation.
- The low drop-out ratio indicates high internal efficiency but the slightly low enrollment ratio requires improvement.

Site Conditions

- Both the subject main school and satellite school are accessed by branch roads from the trunk Provincial Route 184 but the conditions of these branch roads are good.
- Most of the facilities at both schools are temporary wooden structures and the educational environment is poor.

Planning Concepts

- Since the main school is very large with more than 700 pupils and the effect of improving the facilities environment would be great, urgent rebuilding is necessary. Rebuilding on a scale that takes into account the child population of school age and higher grade pupils from satellite schools is necessary.
- The subject satellite school is already run as a large quasi-main school. As its facility conditions are worse than those of the main school, their urgent improvement appears appropriate.

HG 4 Vinh Phuc P.S.

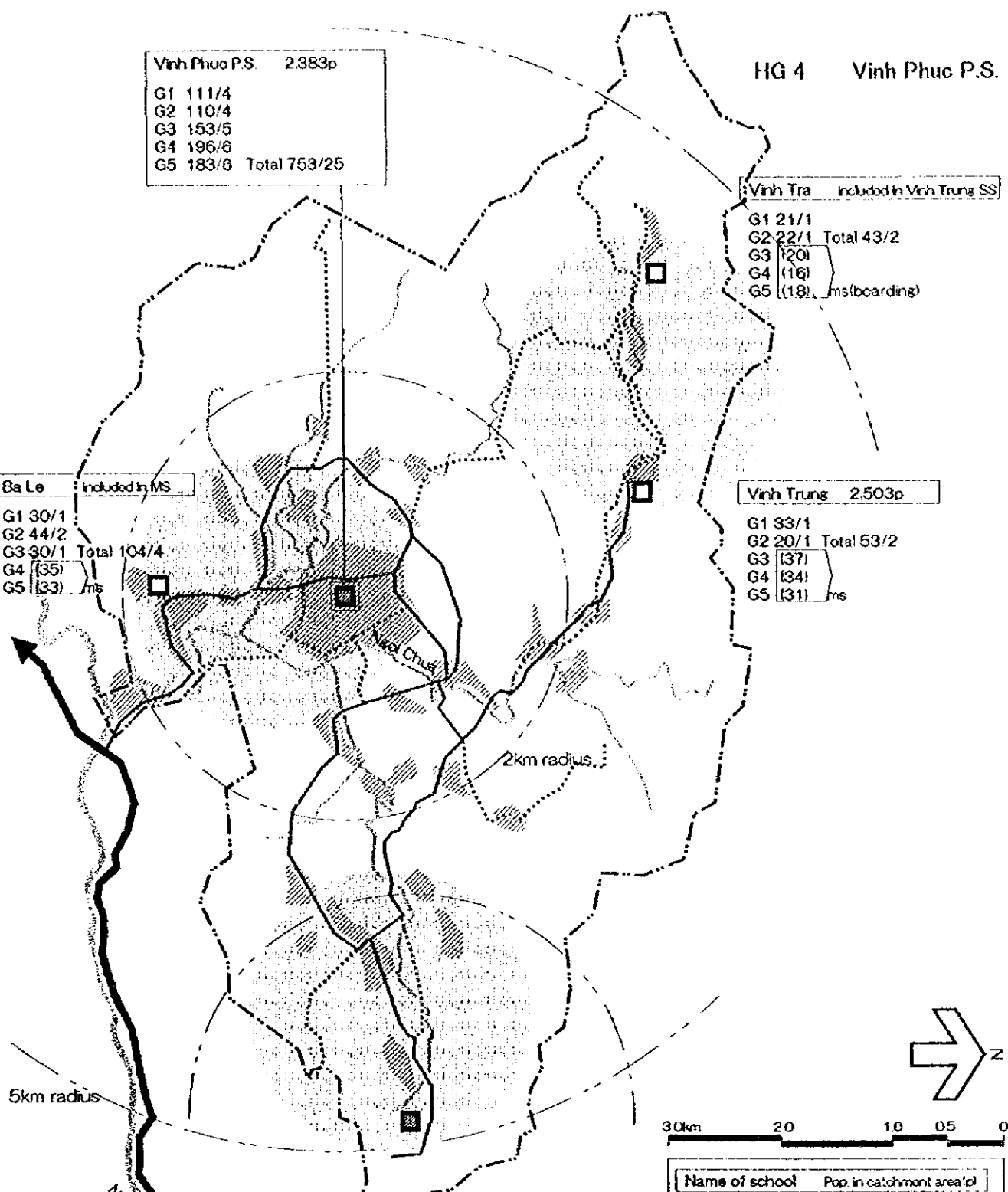
Vinh Phuc P.S. 2.383p
 G1 111/4
 G2 110/4
 G3 153/5
 G4 196/6
 G5 183/6 Total 753/25

Vinh Tra Included in Vinh Trung SS
 G1 21/1
 G2 22/1 Total 43/2
 G3 (20)
 G4 (16)
 G5 (18) ms(boarding)

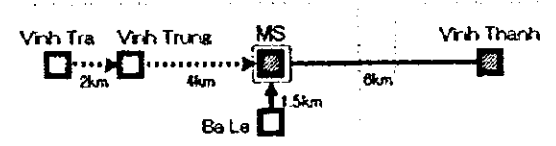
Ba Le Included in MS
 G1 30/1
 G2 44/2
 G3 30/1 Total 104/4
 G4 (35)
 G5 (33) ms

Vinh Trung 2.503p
 G1 33/1
 G2 20/1 Total 53/2
 G3 (37)
 G4 (34)
 G5 (31) ms

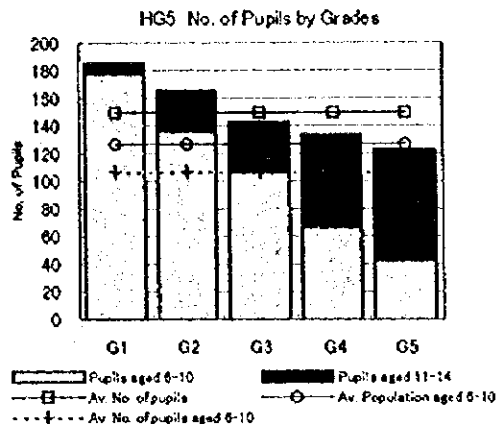
Vinh Thanh 2.538p
 G1 123/5
 G2 109/5
 G3 101/3
 G4 95/3
 G5 78/2 Total 506/18



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area
Grade (G) No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
= Main roads	
= Roads for car traffic	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
■ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
■ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	37.62	No. of Pupils	749
Population (heads)	5,185	No. of Teachers	50
Density (h/km ² )	137.8		
Average Family Size	4.48	Net Enrollment Ratio	86%
Ethnic Minorities	92.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	13%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay(54%)	Average Repetition Ratio	19%
	H'mong(20%)	Pupils over Age 11	27%
	Zao(15%)	Female Pupils	47.8%



**Description of Commune**

- The commune, which is the capital of Quan Ba District, is located some 50 km north of Ha Giang.
- A national road runs through the flat area which stretches east to west in the basin-like topography and a number of hamlets are located along this road. Small hamlets are also found in the southern mountain area which was recently integrated to the commune.
- The main ethnic minorities in the area are Tap people who live in the flat area and H'mong and Zao people who live in the mountain area.

**State of School Management**

- While the main school and five satellite schools are located in the flat area, two more satellite schools are located in the mountain area.
- Four satellite schools teach upto Grade 4 and Grade 5 pupils attend the main school. However, Thuong Son satellite school which is the most western only teaches upto Grade 3 and access to the main school by higher grade pupils is unavailable.
- In the case of the two satellite schools in the mountain area, the difficult access to the main school has resulted in these schools adopting the combined teaching of different grades and they teach all grades despite their small scale.

**Efficiency of Education**

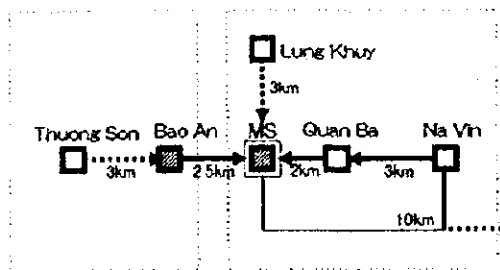
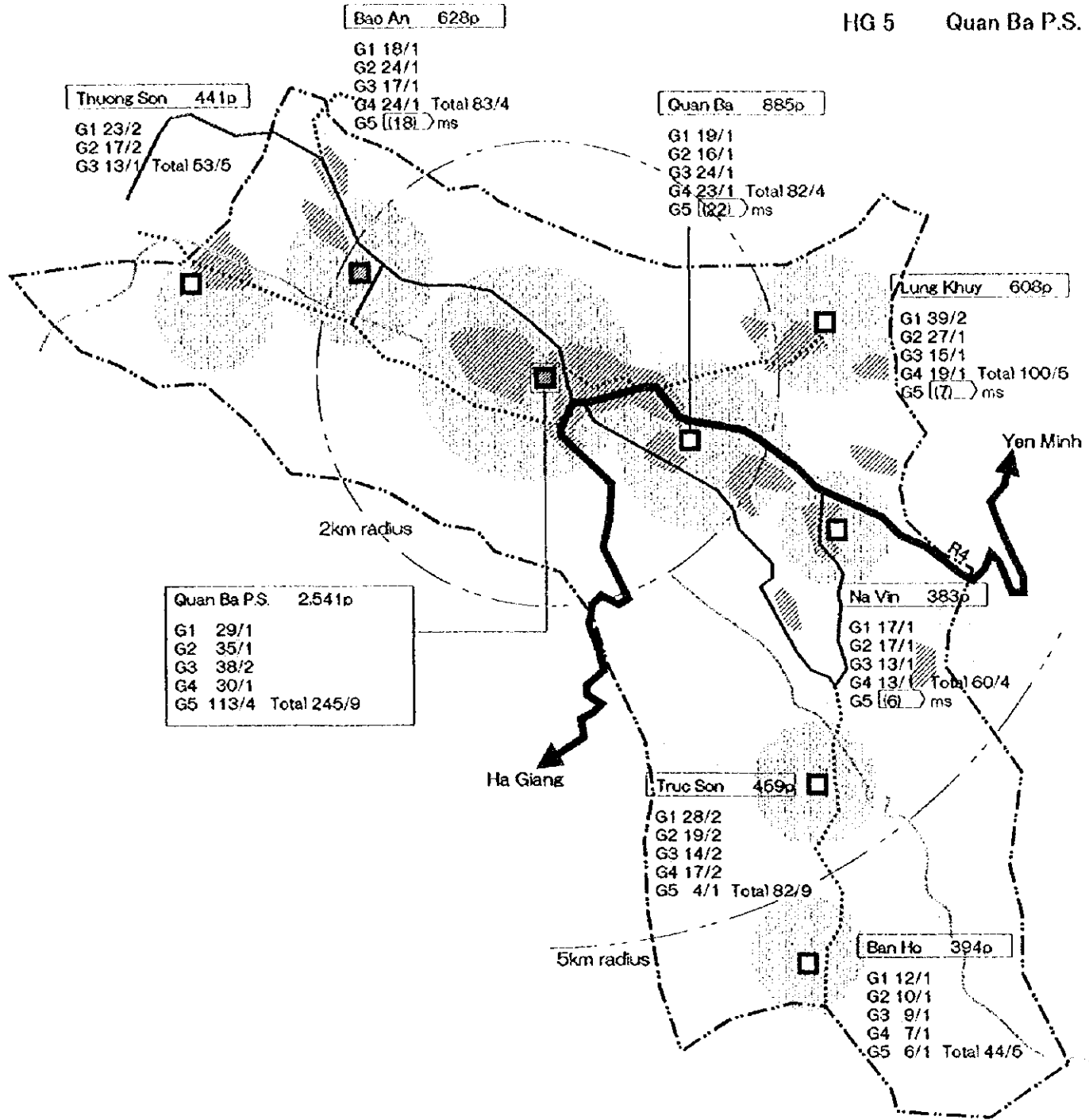
- Over-aged pupils account for some 30% and the number of pupils of higher grades tends to gradually decline.
- Both the drop-out ratio and repetition ratio are high and there are some children of school age who are not enrolled at school.
- The most urgent tasks are believed to be improvement of the internal efficiency of schools in the flat area and improvement of the enrollment ratio of schools in the mountain area.

**Site Conditions**

- The main school is located at the far side of the centre of the commune from National Route 4 and poses no access problems. It currently has two brick classroom buildings and accommodation for teachers.
- The subject satellite school is located approximately 2.5 km west of the main school and the road conditions to the site are good. A deteriorated wooden school building and commune facilities are located on the premises which are surrounded by farmland and which can be used in an integral manner.

**Planning Concepts**

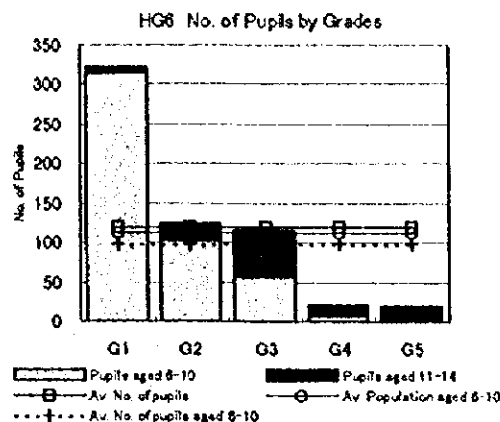
- Appropriate renovation of classrooms is necessary from the viewpoint of improving the facilities environment at the main school, and it is desirable to carry out expansion that takes into account future increase in the enrollment ratio.
- Improvement of the subject satellite school as a quasi-main school is appropriate as its new capacity to cater for pupils of all grades will improve the school attendance conditions from another satellite school located in its hinterland.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area (p)
Grade (G) No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
	ms Main school
Commune boundary	
Main roads	
Roads (for car traffic)	
Footpaths	
Rivers	
Hamlets	
	Main school
	Requested satellite school
	Other satellite schools
	Pop. in catchment area
	100 heads



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	144.14	No. of Pupils	598
Population (heads)	3,657	No. of Teachers	43
Density (h/km ² )	25.4		
Average Family Size	6.35	Net Enrollment Ratio	92%
Ethnic Minorities	99.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	40%
Major Ethnic Groups	Hoa(50%)	Average Repetition Ratio	13%
	Ngai(32%)	Pupils over Age 11	15%
	La Chi(17%)	Female Pupils	47.3%



**Description of Commune**

- This mountain commune is located 42 km east of the provincial capital. It covers one of the largest areas of the surveyed communes and is listed as one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- Small mountain hamlets are scattered along the trunk Provincial Route 176 and a valley and the population density is extremely low.
- From the viewpoint of ethnic composition, such minorities as Hoa and Ngai which speak quasi-Chinese languages constitute the majority of the local population.

**State of School Management**

- Because of its geographical conditions, the subject main school has the largest number of satellite schools (16) among the main schools surveyed.
- There are two groups of satellite schools, i.e. one group which is distributed along Provincial Route 176 to the east of the main school and another group which lies along the river to the west of the main school. All of the satellite schools teach upto Grade 3 except for Na Sang satellite school which teaches upto Grade 4.
- Higher grade pupils of the two satellite schools located within a 3 km radius of the main school attend the main school but this opportunity is unavailable for higher grade pupils of the other satellite schools.

**Efficiency of Education**

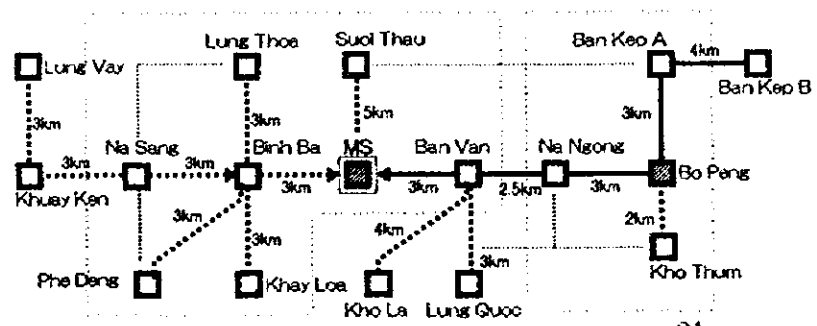
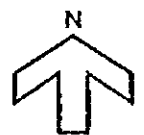
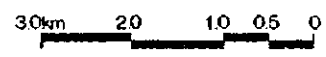
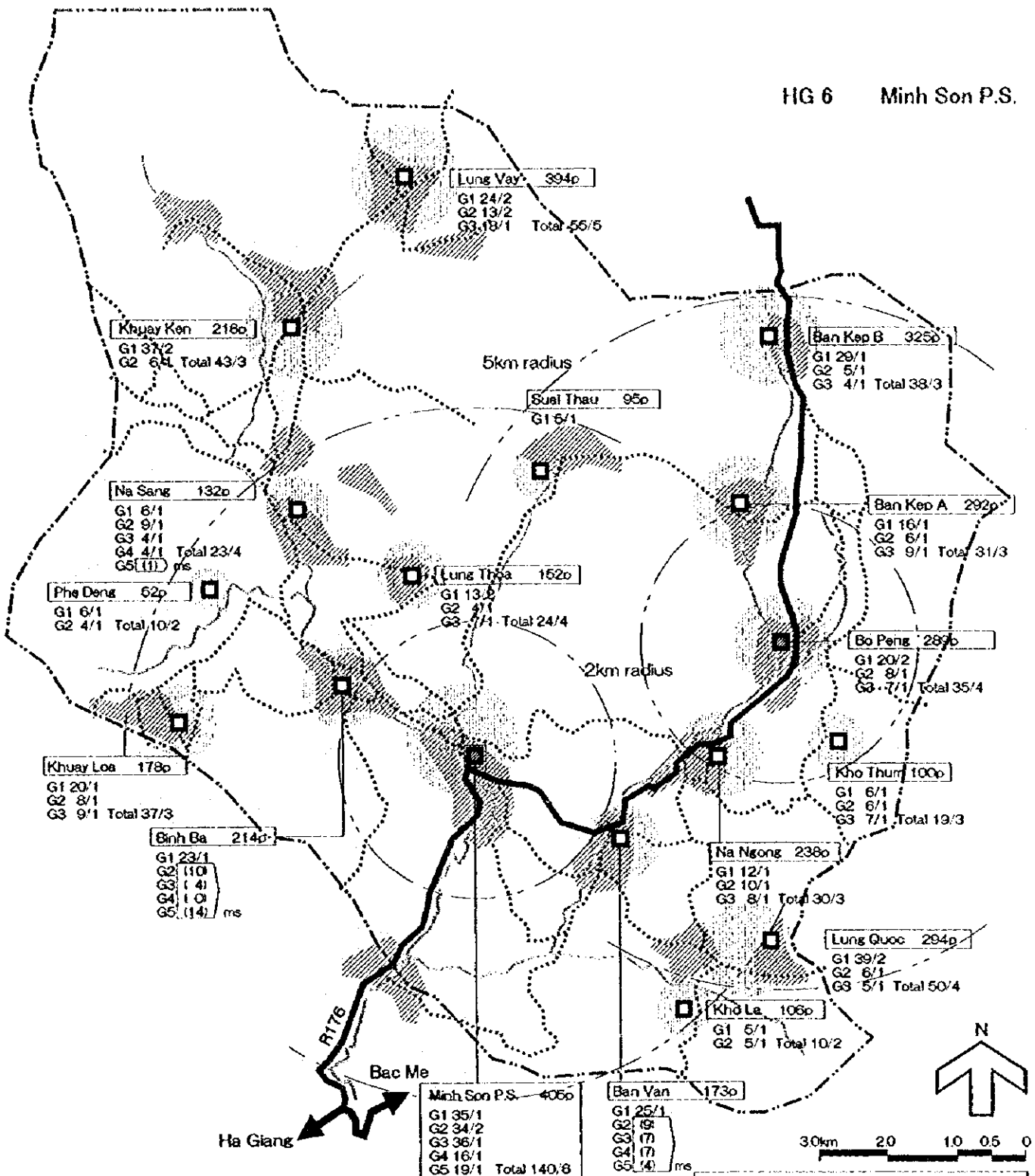
- Many of the satellite schools were opened in 1996 or later and show a transitional pupil composition with most of the enrolled pupils being concentrated in the lower grades.
- As the enrollment ratio is relatively high, improvement of the access to higher grades and improvement of the internal efficiency are major tasks.

**Site Conditions**

- The main school located along Provincial Route 176 poses no access problems. The site currently has classroom buildings, a teachers' accommodation building and a nursery building, all of which are wooden buildings of a temporary nature.
- The subject satellite school has temporary classrooms at two sites and its relocation to a new site has been requested. The new site is currently farmland and the construction of an access road from the provincial road will be necessary.

**Planning Concepts**

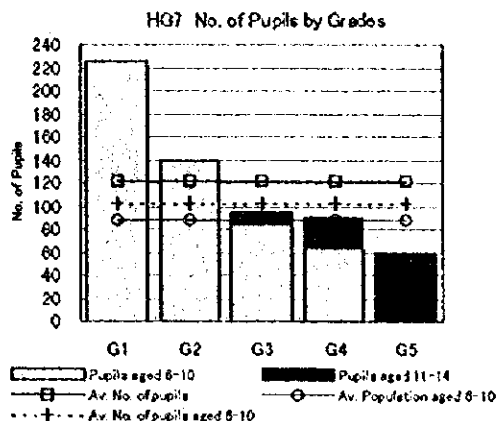
- In view of facilities deterioration, urgent rebuilding of the main school is necessary. Moreover, concerning the higher grade pupils from the satellite schools which have been built within a radius of 5-6 km in the past few years, it is appropriate to carry out further facilities development at the main school that takes into account future demand.
- In the case of the subject satellite school, the planned integration of sites will improve the educational facilities and efficiency of education. Its improvement as a quasi-main school capable of teaching all grades is deemed appropriate in view of its attendance by higher grade pupils from three other satellite schools located within a 5 km radius.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area
Grade/G No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms Main school	
Commune boundary	
Main roads	
Roads (for car traffic)	
Footpaths	
Rivers	
Hamlets	
Main school	Pop. in catchment area
Requested satellite school	
Other satellite schools	100 heads



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	72.25	No. of Pupils	609
Population (heads)	4,039	No. of Teachers	24
Density (h/km ² )	55.9		
Average Family Size	5.94	Net Enrollment Ratio	111%
Ethnic Minorities	98.2%	Average Dropout Ratio	30%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay(51%)	Average Repetition Ratio	27%
	H'mong(40%)	Pupils over Age 11	19%
	Ko Lau(3%)	Female Pupils	39.4%



**Description of Commune**

- The commune is located in a mountain area 15 km south of Yen Min from Ha Giang and has developed around basin-like flat land where several rivers meet.
- Flat land spreads south of the provincial road where hamlets of Tay people, who are engaged in paddy cultivation, are dotted. The north of the road rises to mountain land with an altitude of 1,000 m which is inhabited by H'mong and other ethnic minorities.

**State of School Management**

- The main school (combined primary and secondary school) and two satellite schools) are located in the southern part with a high population concentration. The presence of Nam Sooc satellite school (the subject school of the Project) along the north side of the provincial road and two relatively new satellite schools at the top of the mountain land brings the total number of satellite schools to five.
- The two satellite schools in the south teach upto Grade 2 and higher grade pupils attend the main school. In contrast, the three satellite schools in the mountain area teach upto Grade 2 or Grade 4 and the access of higher grade pupils from these schools to the main school is unavailable.

**Efficiency of Education**

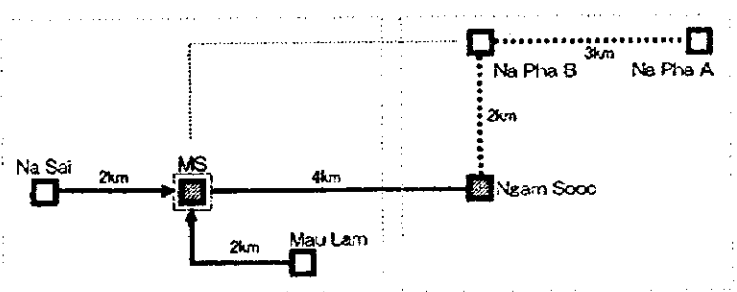
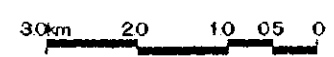
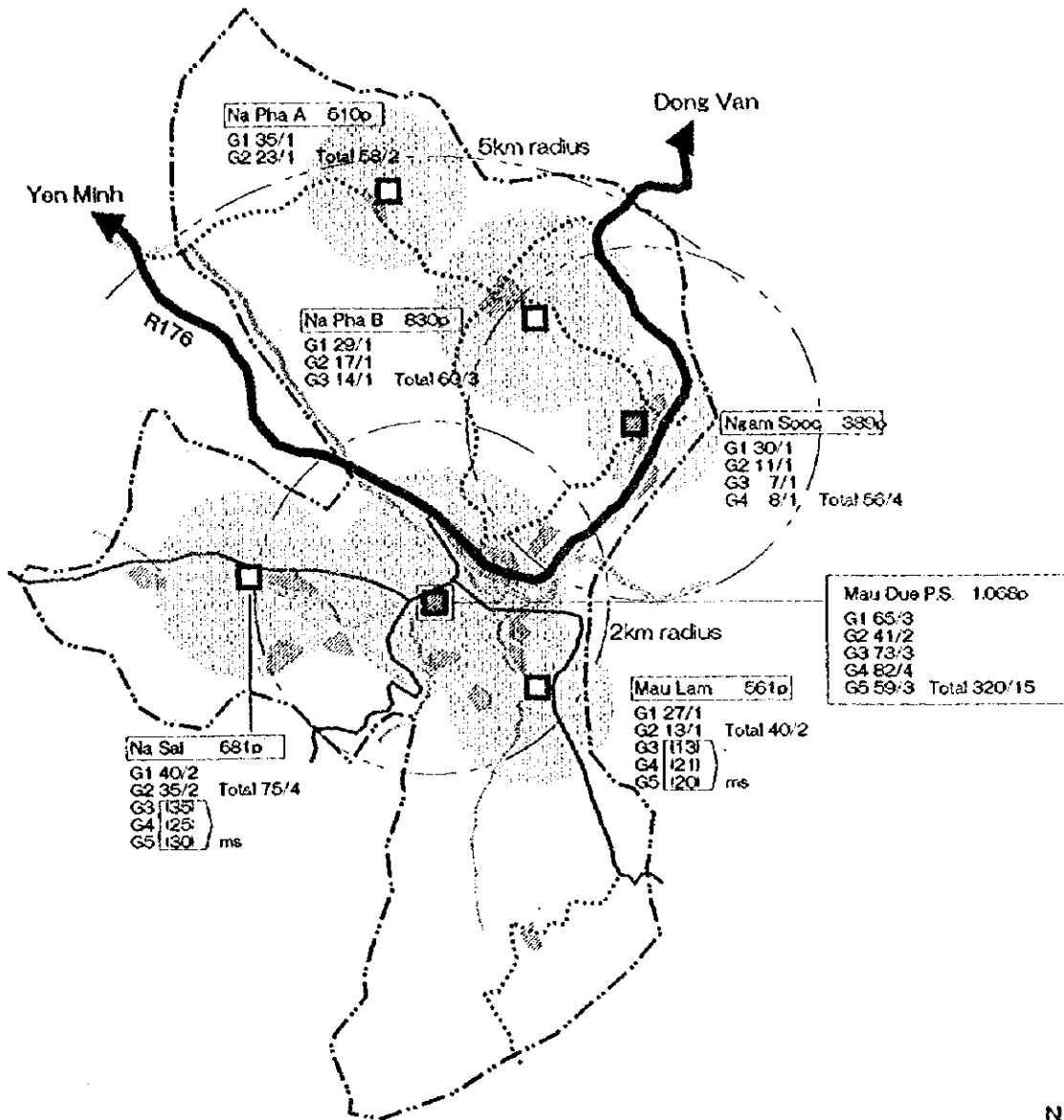
- There is an educational gap between the northern part and southern part of the commune. In the northern part, more than half of the pupils are concentrated in Grade 1 and the ratio of female pupils is extremely low. Geographical as well as ethnic problems constitute factors hampering the progress of education in the part.
- Although the net enrollment ratio is high, both the repetition ratio and drop-out ratio are equally high.
- Important tasks are improvement of the access of pupils in the mountain area to higher grades and improvement of the internal efficiency.

**Site Conditions**

- There is easy access to the main school from the provincial road. At present, the school is run as a combined primary and secondary school, borrowing nearby facilities, and the separation and relocation of the primary school to a neighbouring site has been requested. Most of the school's own buildings are temporary wooden structures and large-scale accommodation facilities for teachers are also in place.
- The subject satellite school currently has only one temporary wooden building and its relocated to a new site has been requested. The new site is located at the top of a hill along the national road and the construction of an access road will be required.

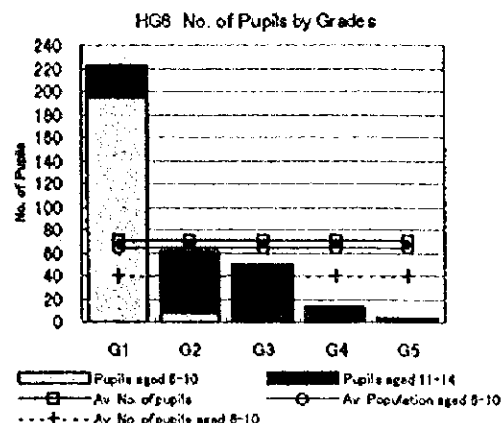
**Planning Concepts**

- In the case of the main school, the educational environment will be greatly improved by the separation of the primary school and secondary school and the eradication of borrowed classrooms. Given such a positive prospect and the extremely poor state of the present facilities, rebuilding is urgently necessary.
- The subject satellite school will be improved to become a central school in the northern part as higher grade pupils from the two satellite schools in the hinterland will be able to attend the improved Nam Sooc satellite school. It is, therefore, essential to improve Nam Sooc satellite school as a quasi-main school.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area (p)
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
----- Commune boundary	
———— Main roads	
———— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
	Main school
	Requested satellite school
	Other satellite schools
	Pop. in catchment area
	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	17.19	No. of Pupils	350
Population (heads)	2,159	No. of Teachers	19
Density (h/km ²)	125.6		
Average Family Size	5.93	Net Enrollment Ratio	75%
Ethnic Minorities	100%	Average Dropout Ratio	51%
Major Ethnic Groups	H'mong (100%)	Average Repetition Ratio	9%
		Pupils over Age 11	30%
		Female Pupils	32.0%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located 130 km northeast of Ha Giang and is a relatively small commune which borders China. It is one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- Cultivation, mainly centering on maize, is conducted on dry mountain land between limestone rocks.
- The local population entirely consists of H'mong people and their palace is located in this commune.

State of School Management

- The main school and four satellite schools are located to the east of the line between the mountain mass and the trunk road. Four more satellite schools to the west of this line bring the total number of satellite schools to eight.
- Each satellite school teaches lower grade pupils with some higher grade pupils attending the main school.
- The geographical area of the commune is small and the longest distance to the main school from the furthest satellite school is 6 km which is a walking distance for higher grade pupils.

Efficiency of Education

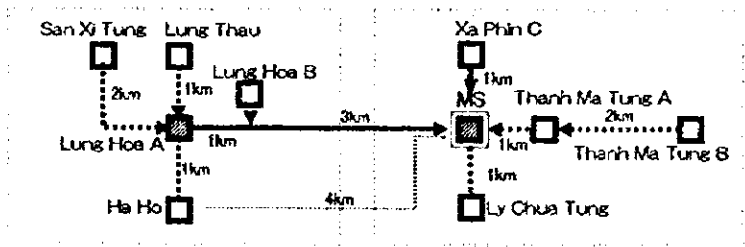
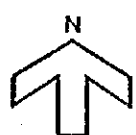
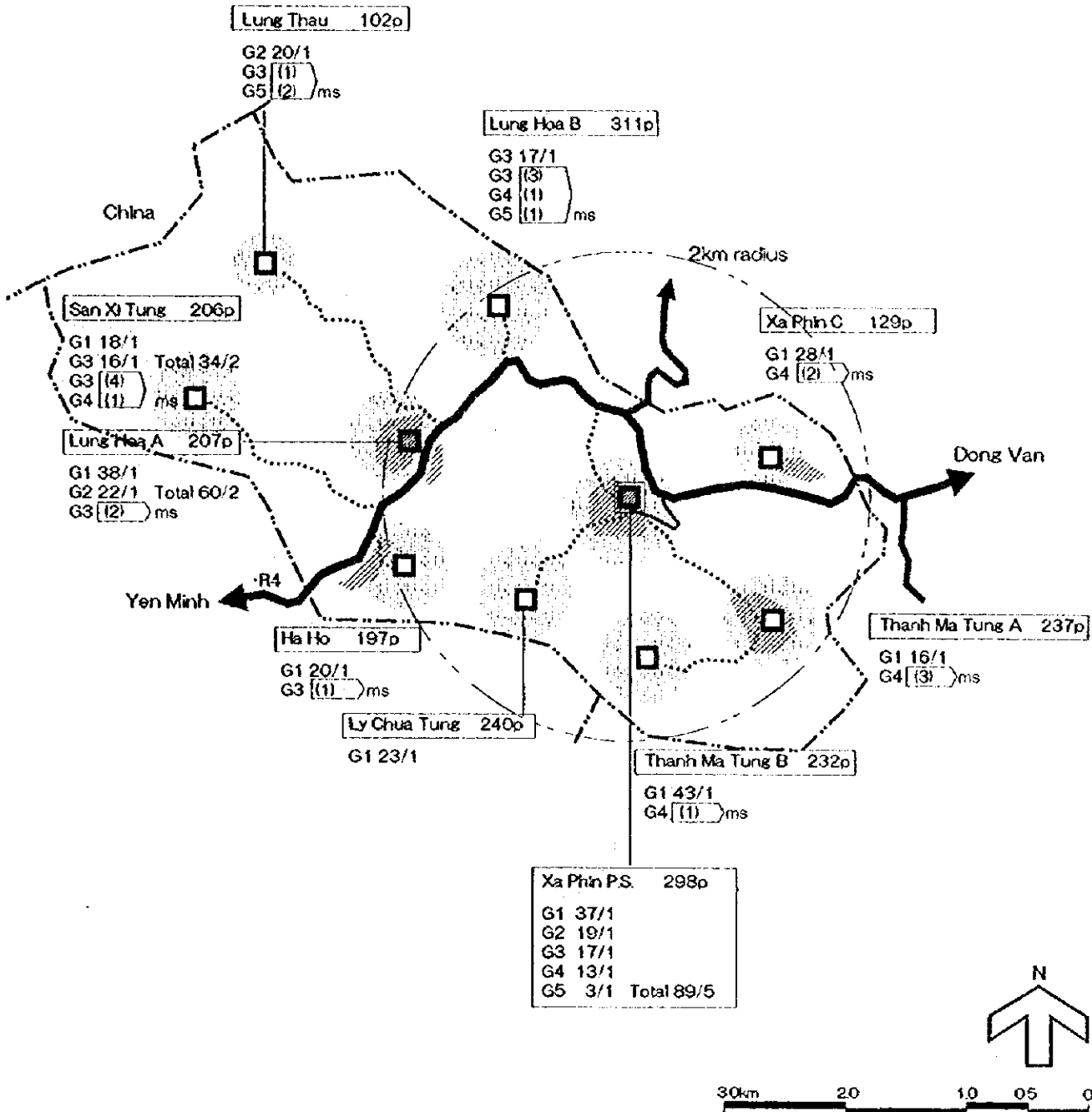
- Most of the satellite schools teach only Grade 1 pupils which account for 64% of the total number of pupils, resulting in an extremely high drop-out ratio.
- Almost all of the pupils in Grade 2 or higher are over-aged children and the high age for initial enrollment in Grade 1 is a contributory factor for the high drop-out ratio.
- The extremely low ratio of female pupils suggests that such specific local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work are major factors hampering enrollment and progress to higher grades.

Site Conditions

- Both the main school and subject satellite school are located along National Route 4, posing no access problems.
- Most of the main school facilities are temporary wooden buildings and are accompanied by a nursery and accommodation for teachers on the small premises.
- All of the buildings of the subject satellite schools are temporary wooden structures and their relocation to a neighbouring site has been requested. Part of the access road requires improvement.
- It is extremely difficult to secure the supply of water during the dry season.

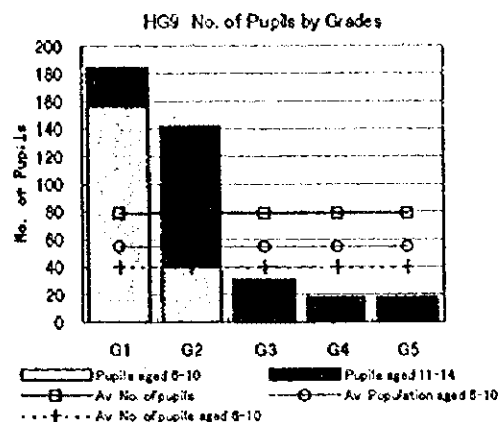
Planning Concepts

- Facilities at the main school are in appalling condition and it is desirable to carry out urgent rebuilding. It is appropriate to carry out facilities development that takes into account the child population of school age and higher grade pupils from nearby satellite schools.
- In the case of the subject satellite school, as upper grade pupils from the four satellite schools in the west can attend the school, its improvement as a quasi-main school for all grades is appropriate.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area (p)
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
— Main roads	
— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
	Main school Pop. in catchment area
	Requested satellite school
	Other satellite schools

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	25.80	No. of Pupils	391
Population (heads)	2,277	No. of Teachers	18
Density (h/km ² )	88.3		
Average Family Size	5.32	Net Enrollment Ratio	80%
Ethnic Minorities	100%	Average Dropout Ratio	28%
Major Ethnic Groups	Nung(96%)	Average Repetition Ratio	8%
	Tay(2%)	Pupils over Age 11	44%
	H'mong(1%)	Female Pupils	40.4%



**Description of Commune**

- The commune is located 110 km from Ha Giang in the mountain area north of Hoang Su Phi, the district capital, and is one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- The entire area is highland with an elevation of 500 m - 1,800 m and steep slopes are terraced for farming.
- Almost the entire population consists of Nung people living in hamlets dotted in the mountain area.

**State of School Management**

- The main school is located on sloping land at the centre of the commune. It has seven satellite schools, i.e. three in the south and four, including the subject satellite school, in the north.
- The three satellite schools in the south teach upto Grade 2 but their distance of 2 - 3.5 km from the main school allows higher grade pupils to attend the main school.
- The four satellite schools in the north also teach only the lower grades but their long distance from the main school means that higher grade pupils from these satellite schools cannot attend the main school.

**Efficiency of Education**

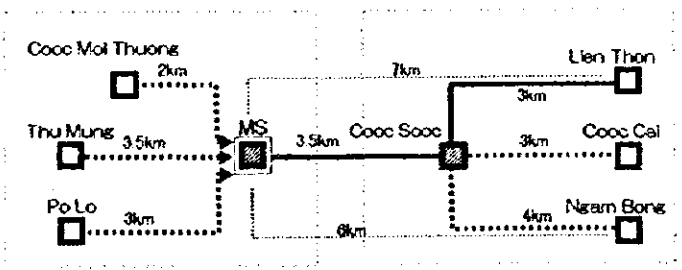
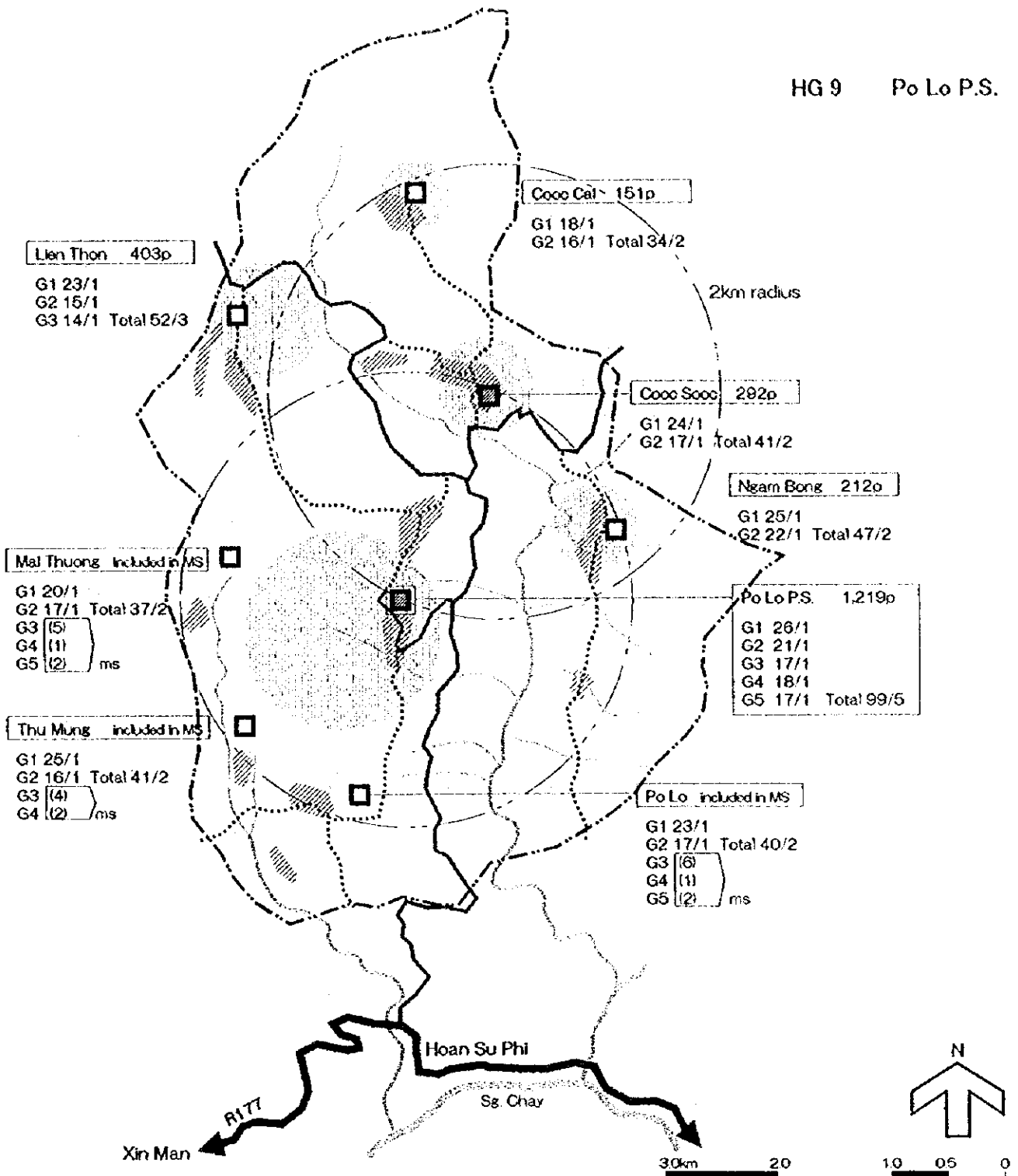
- 82% of the pupils are Grade 1 and Grade 2 pupils. Almost all of the pupils in Grade 3 and higher grades are over-aged children, showing the transitional state of pupil composition.
- The difficult access to higher grades and high age at initial enrollment are considered to be contributory factors for dropping-out and, therefore, improvement is required in these aspects.
- There is large room for improvement of the enrollment ratio. The low ratio of female pupils suggests that such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work constitute major factors hampering their enrollment.

**Site Conditions**

- The passability of vehicles on the unpaved road running north from Provincial Route 177 is difficult during the rainy season.
- The majority of the facilities at the main school are temporary wooden buildings and accommodation for teachers is also available. Because of the small size of the present premises, relocation to a new site has been requested.
- Partial improvement of the access road to the subject satellite school is necessary. At present, a temporary classroom building is located on a slope surrounded by terraced farmland.

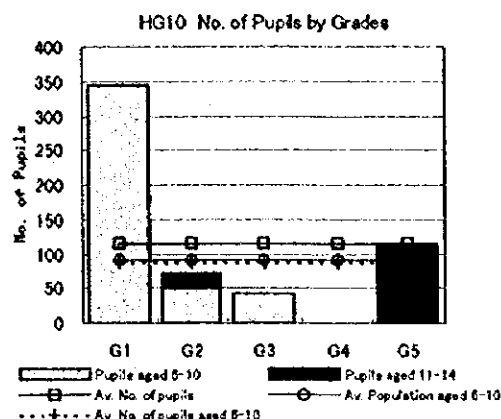
**Planning Concepts**

- Transferring the main school will greatly improve the facilities environment and it is appropriate to carry out facilities development that takes into account higher grade pupils from satellite schools within commuting distance.
- The subject satellite school can be attended by higher grade pupils from the three other satellite schools in the north and its improvement as a quasi-main school teaching all grades is appropriate.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area/p
Grade/G	No. of pupils/classes
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
— Main roads	
- - - Roads (for car traffic)	
... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
■	Main school Pop. in catchment area
▨	Requested satellite school
□	Other satellite schools
	100 heads

Commune		School (total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	32.27	No. of Pupils	571
Population (heads)	3,475	No. of Teachers	29
Density (h/km ²)	107.7		
Average Family Size	5.90	Net Enrollment Ratio	96%
Ethnic Minorities	100%	Average Dropout Ratio	63%
Major Ethnic Groups	Nung(80%) H'mong	Average Repetition Ratio	18%
		Pupils over Age 11	24%
		Female Pupils	35.0%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located 140 km from Ha Giang and north of Xin Man, the district capital. It occupies a mountain area with an elevation of 500m - 1,800 m. Steep slopes are terraced for farming. The commune is one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- The entire population consists of ethnic minorities, mainly Nung people.

State of School Management

- The geographical area of the commune is relatively small and eight satellite schools are situated within a 3 - 5 km radius of the main school. Three further satellite schools in the western part which was recently integrated to the commune bring the total number of satellite schools to 11.
- The satellite school within the main school's catchment area teach Grade 1 or upto Grade 2 and higher grade pupils from these satellite schools attend the main school which teaches Grade 2 upwards, showing a unique division of grades between the main school and satellite schools. Grade 4 and Grade 5 form joint classes which last for one and a half years using an abridged curriculum because of the special local circumstances.
- The three satellite schools outside the catchment area of the main school have a geographically close relationship with the neighbouring commune and higher grade pupils from these schools attend the main school in the neighbouring commune.

Efficiency of Education

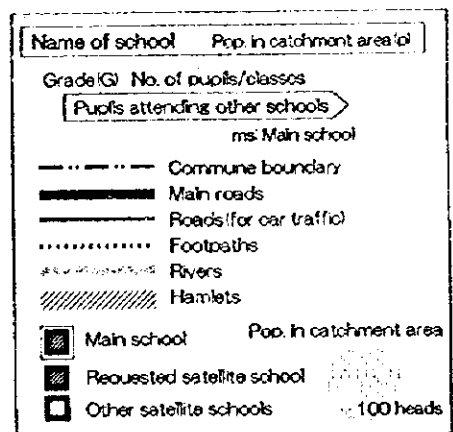
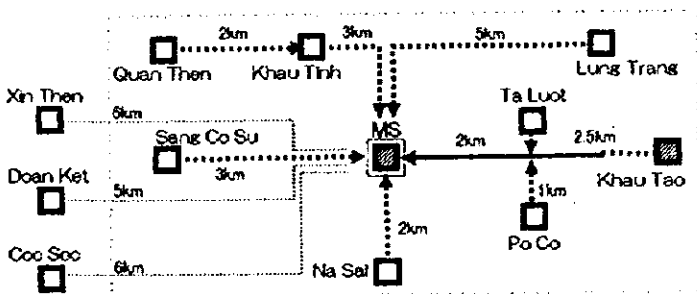
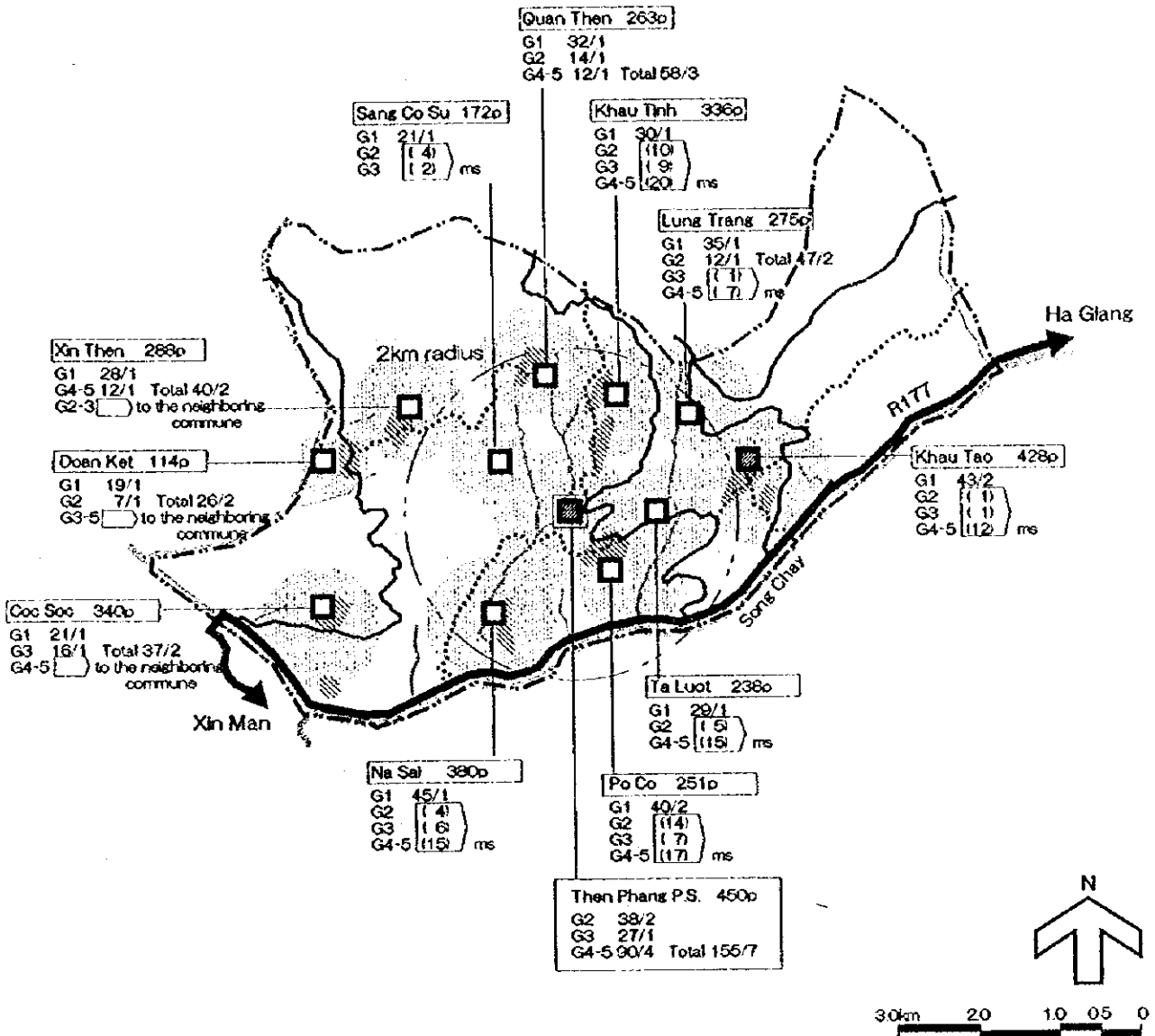
- Many of the satellite schools have been newly opened in recent years and the enrollment ratio is high. The pupils are concentrated in the lower grades and the ratio of over-aged pupils is also high.
- The drop-out ratio (estimated average) is the highest among the schools surveyed.
- The low ratio of female pupils suggests that such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work hamper their enrollment and progress to higher grades.

Site Conditions

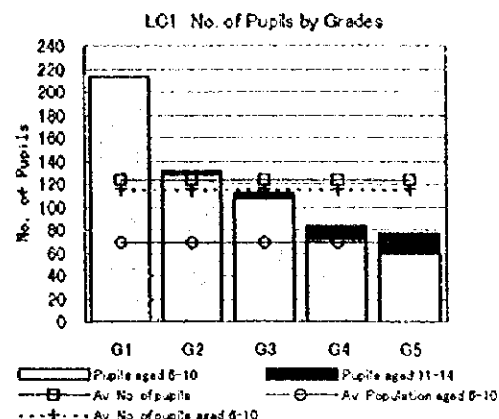
- The access road from Provincial Route 177 is an unpaved mountain road and its passability is difficult, particularly during the rainy season.
- The main school is located at the top of a hill and most of the facilities are temporary wooden buildings accompanied by accommodation facilities for teachers.
- Access to the subject satellite school is a mountain road which branches from a vehicle road and this road requires improvement. In addition to an old classroom building, a new wooden building houses three classrooms has just been completed.

Planning Concepts

- The main school urgently requires rebuilding because of its level of deterioration. The improvement and extension of the facilities to accommodate higher grade pupils from the satellite schools in its catchment area is appropriate in order to improve the educational efficiency in the future.
- The subject satellite school is located within the catchment area of the main school and its existing facilities can be used. It will be more efficient to extend the facilities for higher grade pupils at the main school.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	22.0	No. of Pupils	616
Population (heads)	2,910	No. of Teachers	26
Density (h/km ²)	132.2		
Average Family Size	na	Net Enrollment Ratio	168%
Ethnic Minorities	89%	Average Dropout Ratio	33%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(57%)	Average Repetition Ratio	16%
	Ha Nhi(24%)	Pupils over Age 11	6%
	Kinh(11%)	Female Pupils	45%



Description of Commune

- T.T. Muong Te is the district capital of Muong Te and is a remote commune located 200 km from Lai Chau, the provincial capital. It is one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- A national road runs through the commune from east to west and the old town was formed along this road. The town has expanded in recent years with a newly developed area being located near the centre of the commune.
- The northern mountain area far from the national road is remote land with no transport access.

State of School Management

- The local school network consists of the main school and four satellite schools. The main school is large with one-third of its pupils coming from neighbouring communes outside its catchment area. At present, the main school combines primary and secondary education and relocation of the primary school to a new town site to integrate two nearby satellite schools has been requested.
- One satellite school near the town is incomplete and higher grade pupils attend the main school. Another satellite school near the town teaches all five grades.
- Two satellite schools in the northern mountain area are both incomplete and, because of inconvenient access to the main school, few higher grade pupils attend the main school.
- The subject satellite school (Nam Cau A) has pupils from a neighbouring commune.

Efficiency of Education

- The net enrollment ratio is more than 100% because many pupils come from outside the catchment area.
- The number of pupils drastically declines in the higher grades, showing a concentration of pupils in the lower grades. The ratio of over-aged pupils is low and it is hoped that the pupil composition will gradually level off.
- The drop-out ratio is high. An important task is to increase the promotion ratio by means of improving the access to higher grade educational facilities.

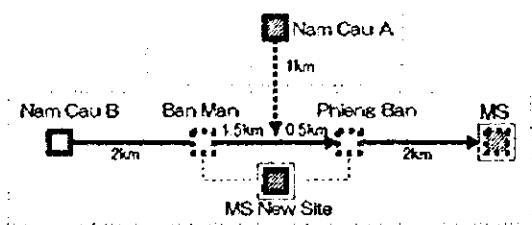
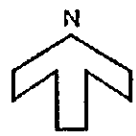
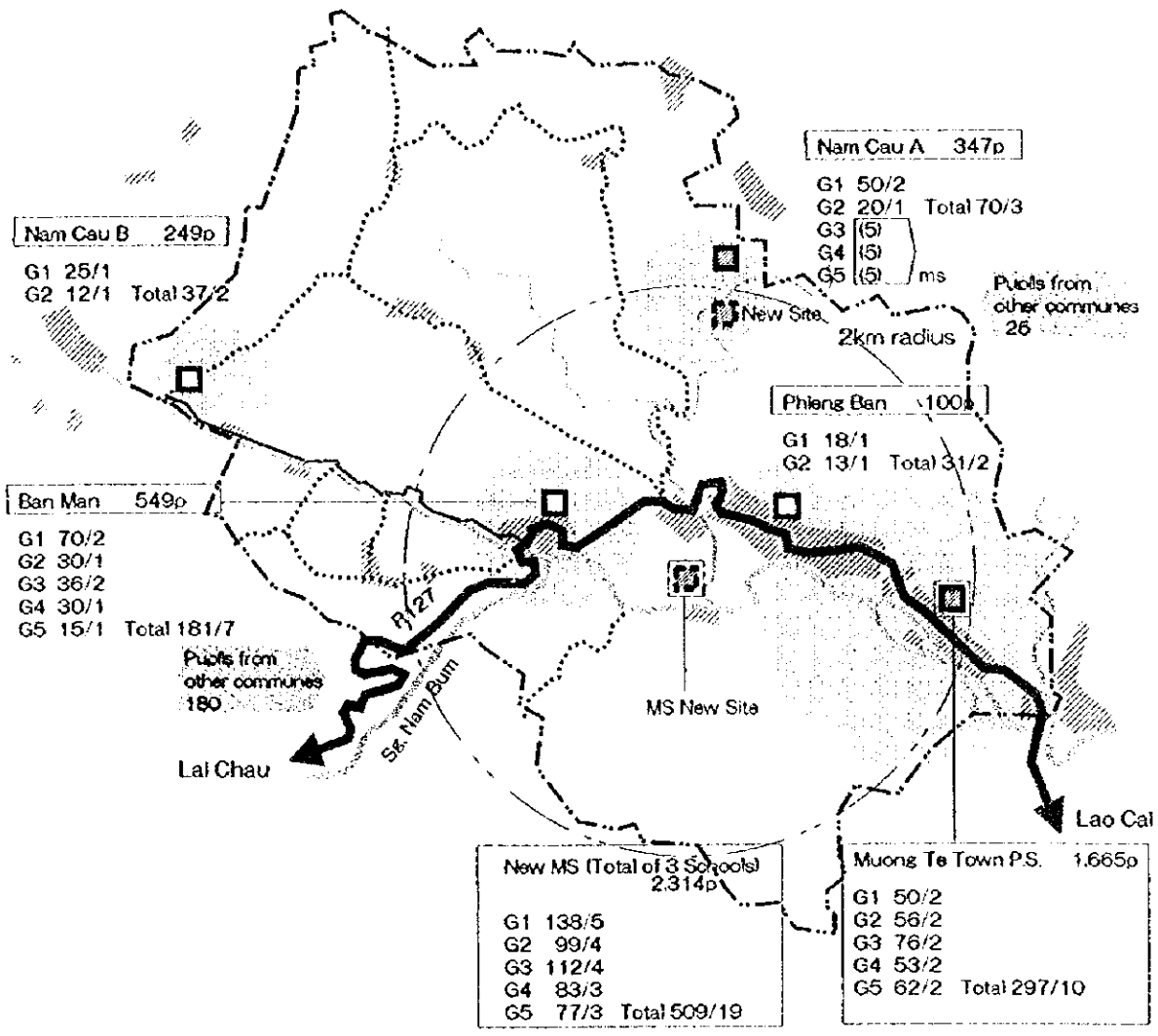
Site Conditions

- The main school will be located on a new site where the adjustment of agricultural land is in progress and which is currently surrounded by unused land and paddy fields.
- As access to the existing site of the subject satellite school is difficult, a new site with easy access has been prepared.

Planning Concepts

- As the relocation and integration of the main school will improve the educational facilities as well as the educational efficiency, its improvement as requested is appropriate.
- The subject satellite school will be improved as a complete school to improve the access of children in remote areas near the commune boundary to higher grades.

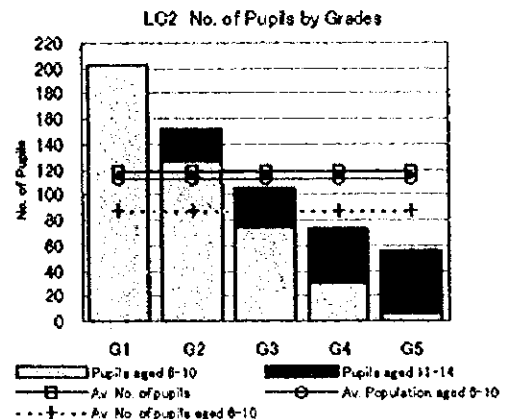
LC 1 Muong To Town P.S.



MS and 2 satellite schools will be integrated to the new site.

Name of school	Pop. in catchment area of
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
— Main roads	
— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
■ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
■ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	57.43	No. of Pupils	587
Population (heads)	8,282	No. of Teachers	33
Density (h/km ² )	144.2		
Average Family Size	6.67	Net Enrollment Ratio	76%
Ethnic Minorities	98.5%	Average Dropout Ratio	12%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(92%) H'mong	Average Repetition Ratio	7%
		Pupils over Age 11	27%
		Female Pupils	32.0%
Population in the school area : 3,188		No. of boarders : 6	



**Description of Commune**

- The commune is located 15 km south of Tuan Giao, the district capital, and the area is mountainous with an elevation of more than 1,000 m except for paddy field areas in the Hua River watershed in the north.
- Thai people live on flat land with a relatively low altitude at a high population density while hamlets in the southern mountain area are mainly populated by H'mong people.

**State of School Management**

- The southern part of the commune is the catchment area of the subject school and the northern part of the commune constitutes the catchment area of a different school (B.Lay P.S.)
- There are four satellite schools (three in terms of management) in the mountain area which teach lower grade pupils. Some higher grade pupils from these schools lodge at private homes (because of the collapse of the dormitory building) near the main school in view of their attendance at the main school.
- Ban Vanh satellite school, the subject school, collapsed due to a whirlwind in 1989 and has since been essentially integrated to the main school.
- The main school pupils are entirely Thai and full-time education, i.e. morning and afternoon, is partially provided.

**Efficiency of Education**

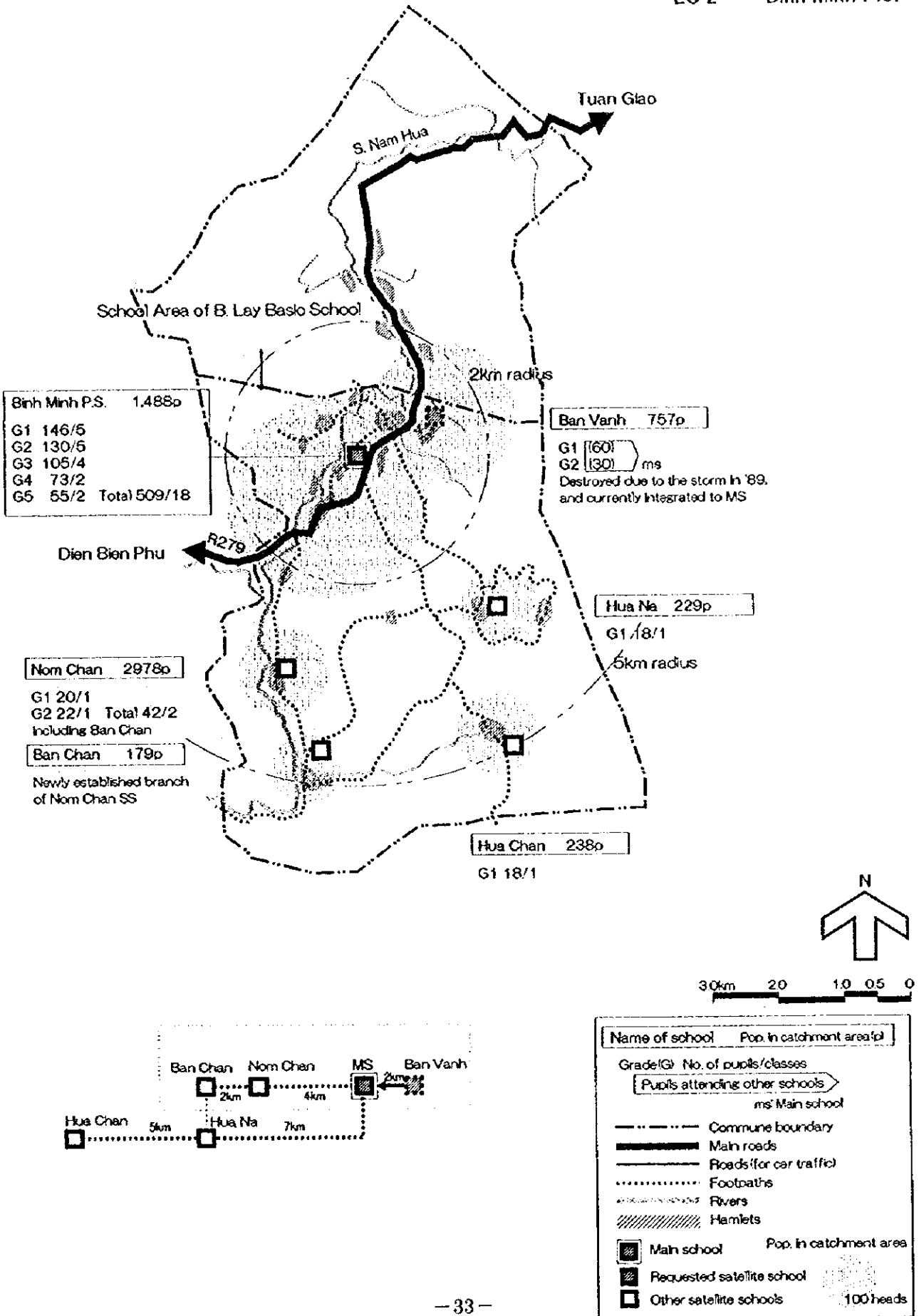
- Over-aged children account for some 30% of the pupils and the number of pupils tends to gradually decline in the higher grades.
- Although the drop-out ratio and repetition ratio are relatively low, improvement of the low enrollment ratio is required.
- The low ratio of female pupils suggests that such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work hamper enrollment and progress to higher grades.

**Site Conditions**

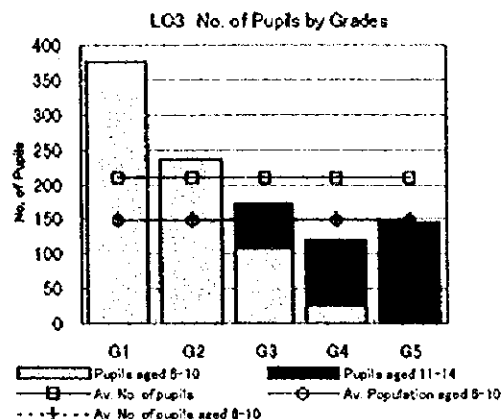
- The main school located along National Route 279 enjoys good access. Except for the administration building, all of the facilities are temporary buildings with a thatched roof. Accommodation for teachers is provided on the premises.
- The subject satellite school site is farmland which can be reached by an unpaved road branching from the national road. Improvement of the access road is required.

**Planning Concepts**

- Urgent rebuilding of the main school is necessary from the viewpoint of improving the appalling facilities environment, and it is appropriate to carry out development that takes into account higher grade pupils from satellite schools within commuting distance.
- Given the facts that the subject satellite school is currently integrated to the main school and that it only teaches lower grade pupils in the catchment area of the main school, inclusion of its improvement in the improvement of the main school is appropriate.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	68.00	No. of Pupils	1,051
Population (heads)	6,875	No. of Teachers	47
Density (h/km ² )	101.1		
Average Family Size	6.90	Net Enrollment Ratio	99%
Ethnic Minorities	95.7%	Average Dropout Ratio	18%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(57%)	Average Repetition Ratio	15%
	H'mong(36%)	Pupils over Age 11	29%
	Kho Mu	Female Pupils	37.6%
		No. of boarders	91



**Description of Commune**

- The commune is located 140 km north of the provincial capital and its northern part forms the district capital of Tua Chua.
- Small hamlets are dotted in the mountain area which surrounds relatively flat highland (elevation of approximately 800 m) in the central part of the commune.
- Thai people account for some 60% of the local population and H'mong people are found in higher areas.

**State of School Management**

- The main school located along a national road is large with eight satellite schools, i.e. six in the mountain hinterland and two in the northern mountain area on the opposite side of the road. In addition, there are three more satellite schools engaged in unofficial education using an abridged curriculum.
- Except for the subject satellite school, all of the satellite schools were opened in 1997 or later and only teach the lower grades. There is no daily attendance to higher grades at the main school from these satellite schools. The higher grade pupils from these schools stay in the dormitory at the main school.
- The current number of pupils suggests that some pupils come from Tua Chua Town which is located outside the catchment area.

**Efficiency of Education**

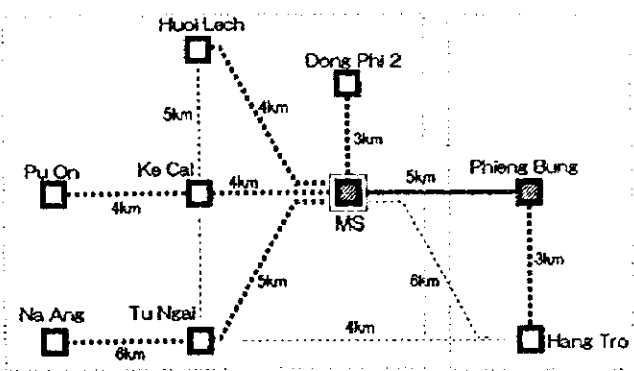
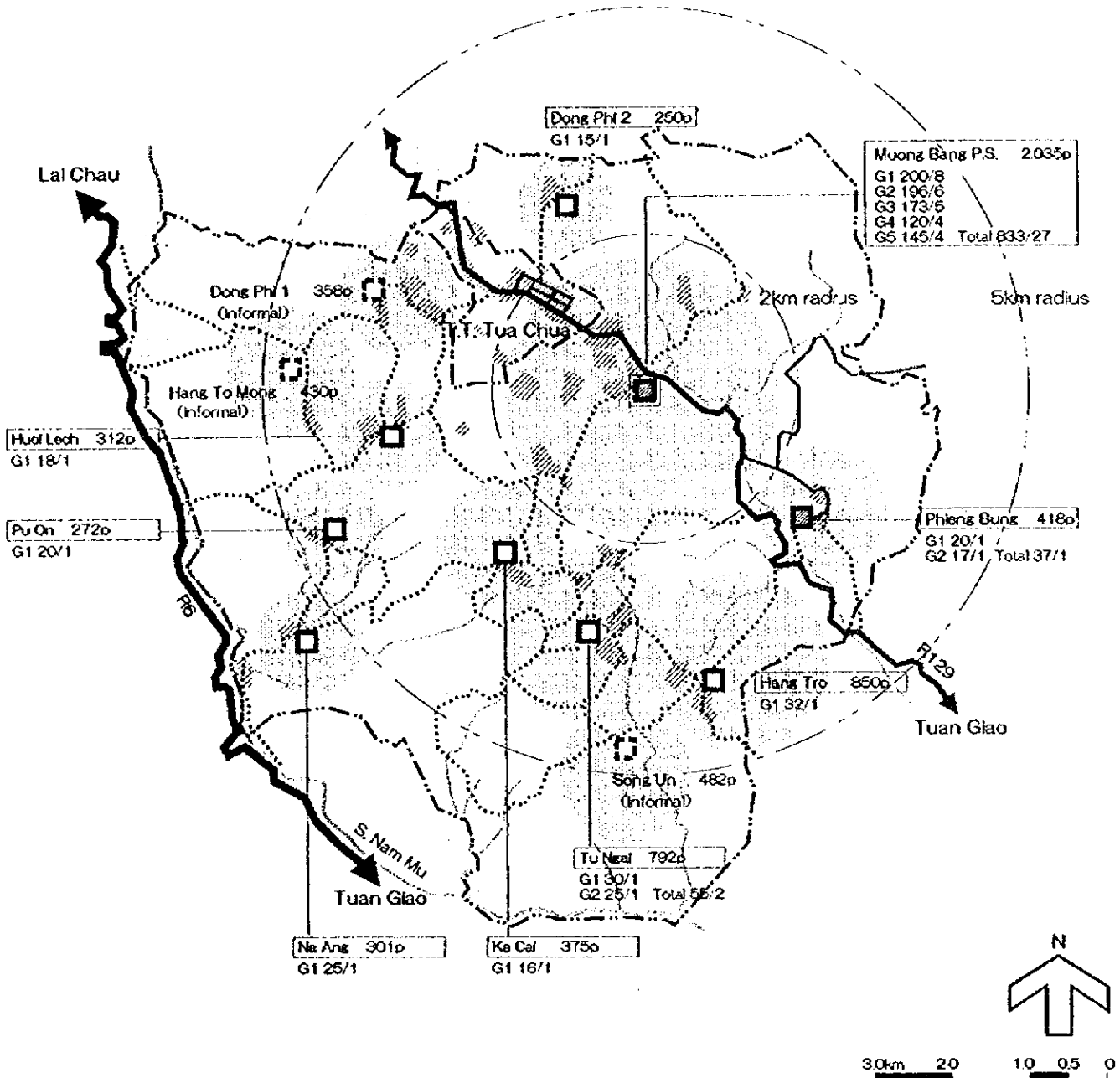
- Over-aged children account for some 30% of the pupils and the number of pupils tends to decline in the higher grades.
- Although the net enrollment ratio is almost 100% because of the presence of pupils from outside the catchment area, the gross enrollment ratio based on the interview results is less than 90%.
- The ratio of female pupils is low and such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work are factors hampering their enrollment and progress to higher grades.

**Site Conditions**

- The conditions of the branch road from the national road are very poor and passage during the rainy season in particular is believed to be difficult.
- The main school has a dormitory and accommodation facilities for teachers. Nearly half of the existing classrooms are temporary wooden buildings. Those made of bricks are highly deteriorated.
- The subject satellite school is on a small sloping site and has a recently constructed brick classroom building.

**Planning Concepts**

- Improving the appalling facilities environment at the main school will have a major effect and it is appropriate to carry out development that takes into account higher grade pupils from satellite schools within commuting distance.
- The subject satellite school is near enough for higher grade pupils from another satellite school and its improvement to a quasi-main school is expected to have positive effects. However, the priority for improvement is not particularly high because of the existence of usable classrooms.

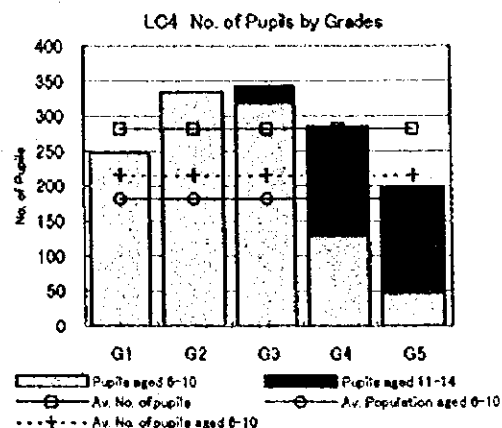


Names of school	Pop. in catchment area (p)
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
	Pupils attending other schools
	ms' Main school
	Commune boundary
	Main roads
	Roads (for car traffic)
	Footpaths
	Rivers
	Hamlets
	Main school Pop. in catchment area
	Requested satellite school
	Other satellite schools

## LC 4 Noong Het P.S.

Province : LAI CHAU  
 District : Dien Bien  
 Commune: Noong Het

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	13.47	No. of Pupils	1,407
Population (heads)	7,170	No. of Teachers	64
Density (h/km ² )	532.3		
Average Family Size	4.60	Net Enrollment Ratio	118%
Ethnic Minorities	38.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	3%
		Average Repetition Ratio	3%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(38%)	Pupils over Age 11	24%
		Female Pupils	45.6%



### Description of Commune

- The commune is located 8 km south of Dien Bien Phu.
- The western half, which is flat granary area, has a high population density while the eastern half is little populated because of its mountainous land rising to an elevation of 1,200 m.
- Kinh people have a high population ratio and the area is fairly developed because of its proximity to a major city.

### State of School Management

- The main school is large with more than 700 pupils and is situated in the central part of the commune. It has a satellite school of a similar size some 2 km away along a national road.
- The furthest hamlet is some 4 km away from the main school. Many pupils come from neighbouring communes, crossing the school boundary.
- The main school provides partial full-day education.

### Efficiency of Education

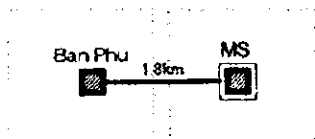
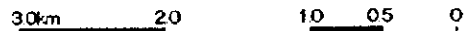
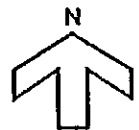
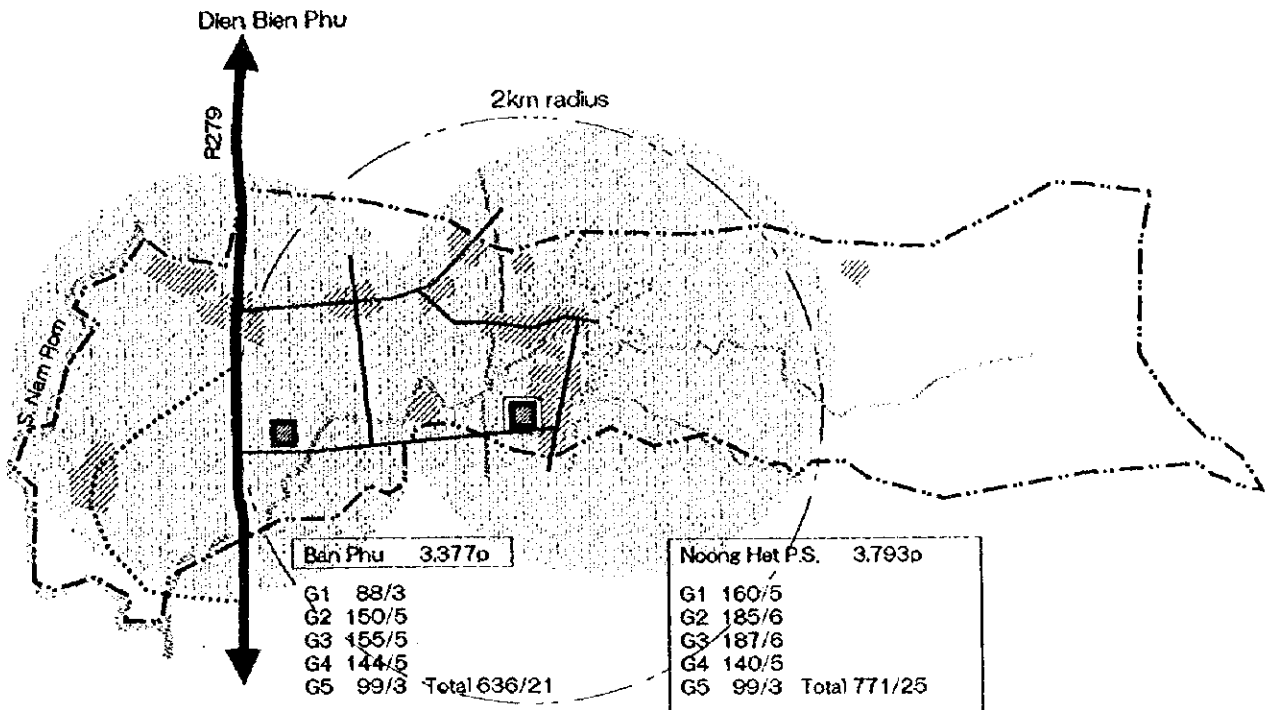
- Even though the number of over-aged pupils is slightly high, the pupil distribution in terms of gender or grade is fairly balanced.
- The net enrollment ratio is nominally over 100% because of the attendance of pupils from outside the catchment area. However, there are some children which are not enrolled at school, mainly in the mountain area.

### Site Conditions

- The relocation of the main school to a neighbouring site has been requested as the conversion of the present building to pre-school educational facilities is planned.
- The subject satellite school site is small and is surrounded by paddy fields and irrigation channels. Landfill work will be required for its extension.
- Both the main school and satellite school enjoy good road access.

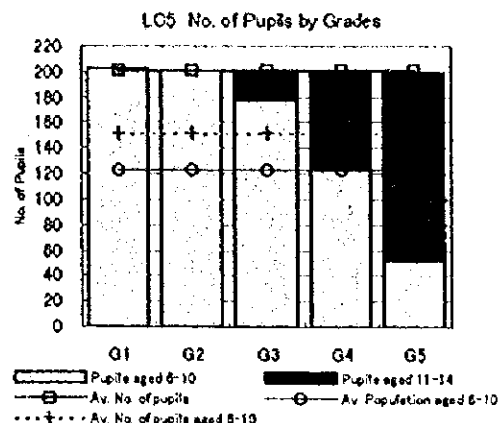
### Planning Concepts

- As the majority of the existing facilities at the main school are deteriorated wooden buildings location on premises of small size, their urgent rebuilding as requested is required.
- All of the buildings of the subject satellite school are temporary wooden structures. Given its equivalent function as a main school, the urgent rebuilding of these buildings is required as in the case of the main school.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area 'p'
Grade/Gi	No. of pupils/classes
Pupils attending other schools →	
ms: Main school	
----- Commune boundary	
———— Main roads	
———— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
////// Hamlets	
■ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
■ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	19.17	No. of Pupils	1,00.
Population (heads)	5,262	No. of Teachers	46
Density (/km ²)	274.5		
Average Family Size	4.40	Net Enrollment Ratio	93%
Ethnic Minorities	44.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	0%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(44%)	Average Repetition Ratio	5%
		Pupils over Age 11	23%
		Female Pupils	48.4%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located 4 km north of Dien Bien Phu.
- The eastern half is a flat granary area with most of the local population concentrated in this area. The western half has little population due to the mountain land which stretches to the border with Laos.
- Kinh people have a high population ratio and the area is fairly developed due to its proximity to a major city.

State of School Management

- The main school is large with more than 800 pupils and is located at the centre of the commune. The satellite school teaching all five grades is located some 3 km from the main school at the eastern edge of the commune.
- The main school provides partial full-day education.

Efficiency of Education

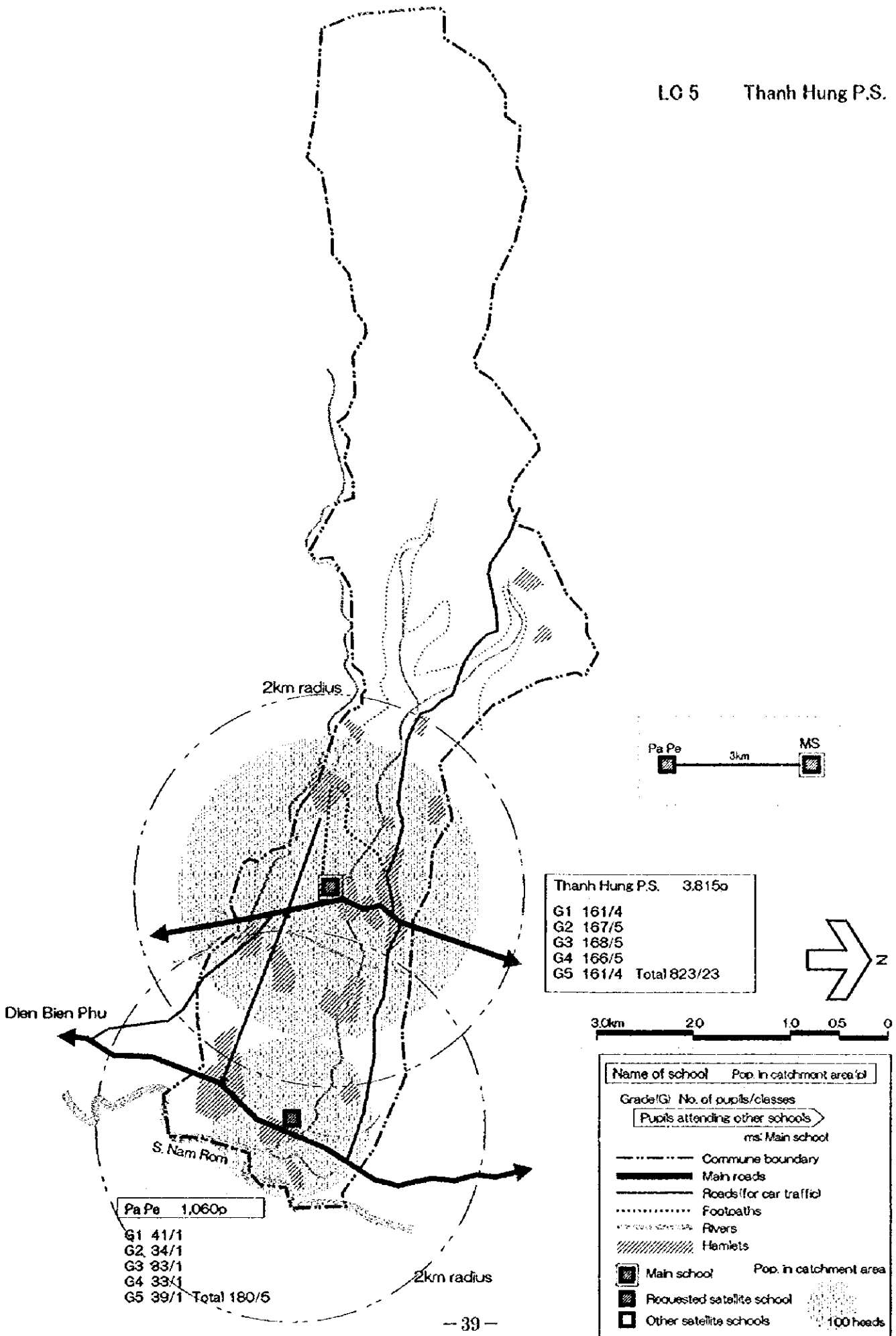
- The number of pupils in terms of gender and grade is fairly even, showing a stable pupil composition.
- The net enrollment ratio is high. The low drop-out ratio and low repetition ratio suggest high internal efficiency.

Site Conditions

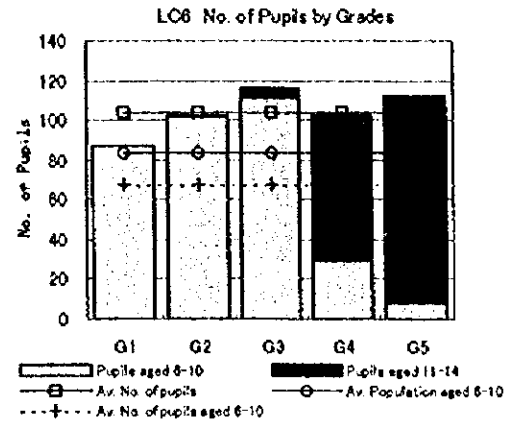
- Both the main school and satellite school can be easily reached by a trunk road from Dien Bien Phu. They are located on flat land, posing no problems for the improvement work.
- The majority of the main school buildings are temporary wooden buildings and those made of bricks also show noticeable signs of deterioration.
- The satellite school has a three-classroom building which was completed in 1997 with Australian aid.

Planning Concepts

- Most of the main school facilities are deteriorated wooden buildings which require urgent replacement.
- As another donor has been involved in the upkeep of the subject satellite school, this satellite school is omitted from the scope of the Project.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	11.34	No. of Pupils	519
Population (heads)	6,782	No. of Teachers	23
Density (h/km ²)	598.1		
Average Family Size	3.75	Net Enrollment Ratio	82%
Ethnic Minorities	34%	Average Dropout Ratio	1%
Major Ethnic Groups	Kinh(66%)	Average Repetition Ratio	4%
	Thai(16%)	Pupils over Age 11	35%
	Nhang(9%)	Female Pupils	44.7%



Description of Commune

- The commune houses the capital of Phong Tho District and is located in a mountain area at a distance of 200 km from the provincial capital with an elevation of 800 m - 1,000 m.
- The geographical area of the commune stretches lengthways from east to west and a national road also runs through the commune from east to west. The population density is high and the number of future school pupils shows an increasing trend (171% in five years time).
- There is a new settlement to the south of the capital town and the present population of 500 is expected to increase to 1,500 in the future.

State of School Management

- The town has two main schools and the second school district to the east is in the catchment area of Tam Duong Primary School.
- The subject school consists of the main school and a satellite school. The main school is large with the number of pupils in the range of 500. At present, it is a combined primary and secondary school and the separation and relocation of the primary school to a new site has been requested.
- The subject satellite school formerly taught upto Grade 4 but damage to the classrooms has restricted the scope of teaching upto Grade 2 and higher grade pupils now attend the main school.

Efficiency of Education

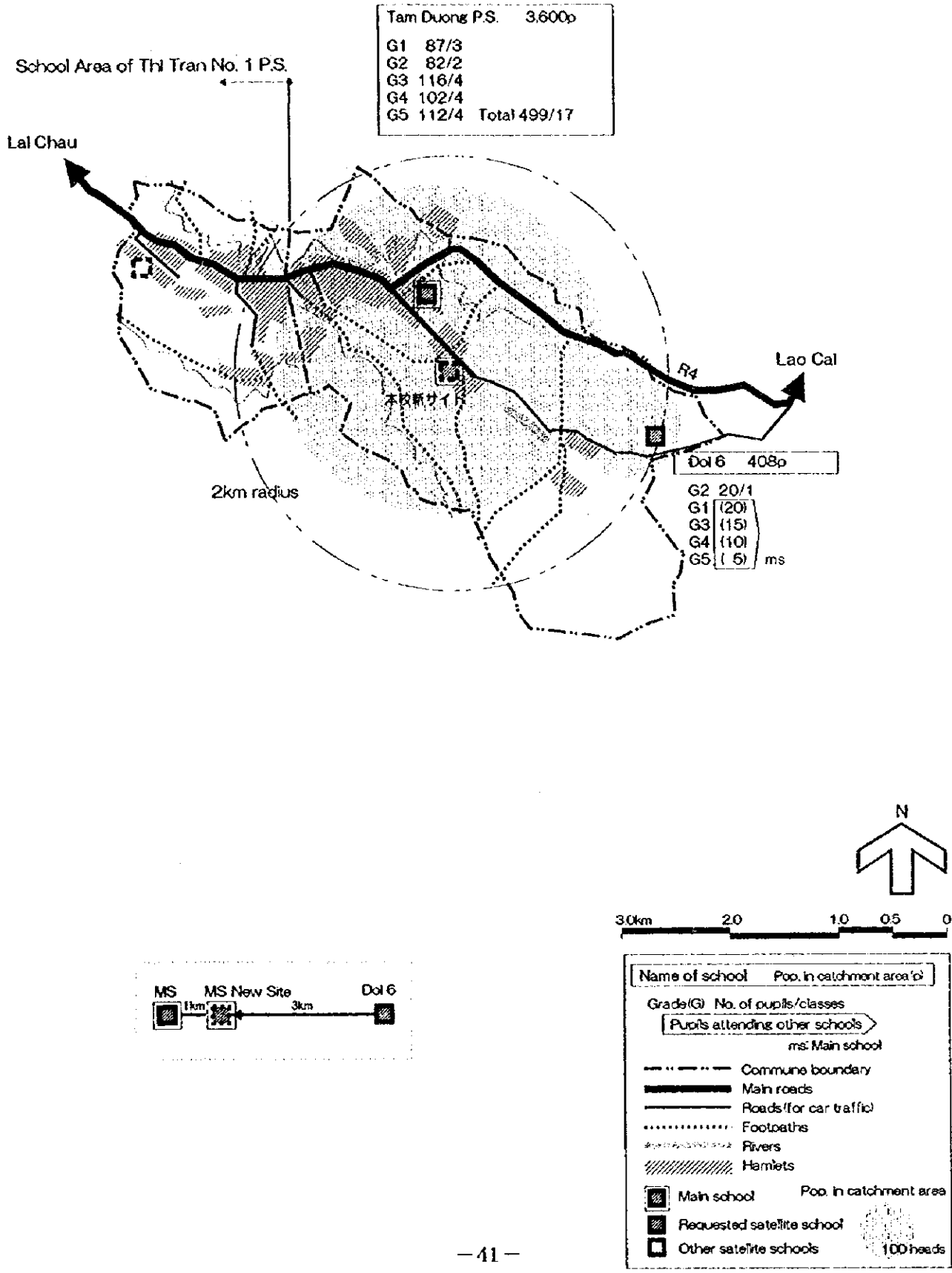
- The number of pupils appears to be steady although there are some fluctuations between grades.
- The ratio of over-aged pupils is particularly high in the higher grades, suggesting a relatively high number of repeaters.
- Given the low net enrollment ratio, improvement of the net enrollment ratio poses an important task together with improvement of the internal efficiency by means of an increased promotion ratio.

Site Conditions

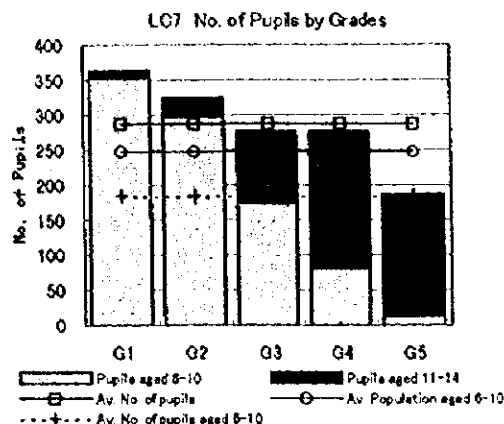
- The new site for the main school is currently used as a football ground and the entire site is raised like tableland and is surrounded by existing residential areas.
- The classroom buildings of the subject satellite school are extremely deteriorated and some of them have already been abandoned.

Planning Concepts

- As the relocation and integration of the main school are expected to improve both the facilities and efficiency of education, its improvement as requested is appropriate.
- The subject satellite school is located in the catchment area of the main school and the present attendance situation of satellite school pupils to the main school makes improvement of the facilities for higher grade pupils at the main school appropriate.



Commune		School (total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	171.39	No. of Pupils	1,428
Population (heads)	9,229	No. of Teachers	55
Density (h/km ²)	53.8		
Average Family Size	5.32	Net Enrollment Ratio	74%
Ethnic Minorities	59%	Average Dropout Ratio	13%
Major Ethnic Groups	Kinh(41%)	Average Repetition Ratio	11%
	Thai(40%)	Pupils over Age 11	36%
	Nhang(9%)	Female Pupils	36%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located in the eastern part of Phong Tho District at a distance of 230 km from the provincial capital. The altitude is around 700 m. The winters are cold as the temperature can fall below 0°C.
- Although the geographical area is large, hamlets are concentrated in relatively flat areas along a national road in the west. The eastern part is a remote, deep mountain area.

State of School Management

- There is one main school and 12 satellite schools which are managed in seven groups.
- The subject school group is large and consists of the main school and one satellite school. Higher grade pupils from the neighbouring group (Ca La and another satellite school) attend the subject main school. This main school is currently a combined primary and secondary school and the relocation of the primary school for integration with a nearby satellite school has been requested.
- The subject satellite school (Hoa Van) borrows some neighbouring private houses and teaches all grades at two sites. Higher grade pupils from two other satellite schools attend the subject satellite school which is already functioning as a quasi-main school.

Efficiency of Education

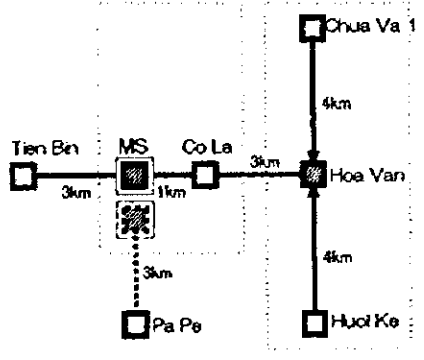
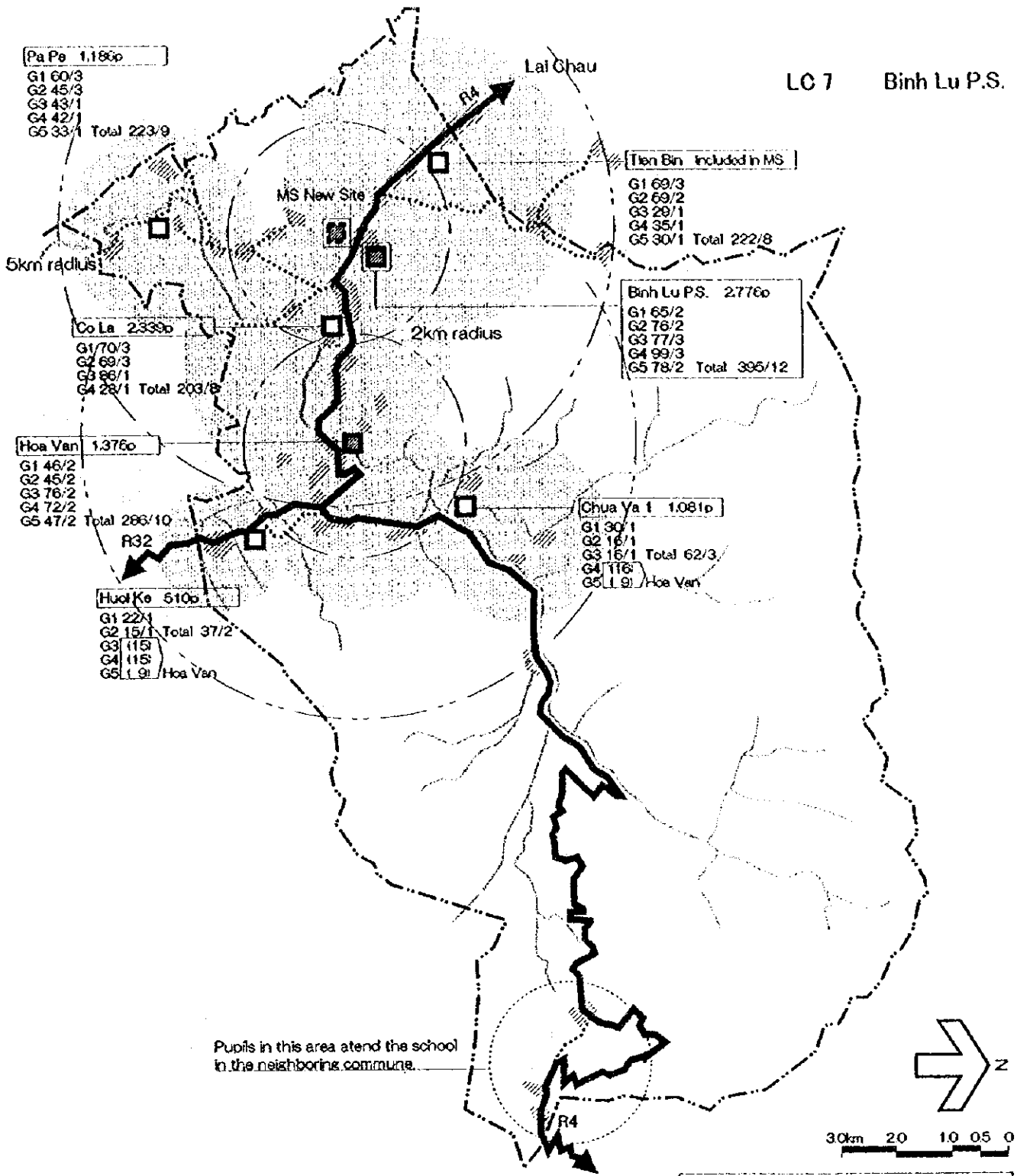
- The number of pupils is almost evenly distributed except for a drop in Grade 5. The high ratio of over-aged pupils, however, suggests poor internal efficiency.
- The ratio of female pupils is low, resulting in a large gender gap which is a major factor for the low enrollment ratio.
- In addition to improvement of the internal efficiency, improvement of the low enrollment ratio poses a major task.

Site Conditions

- The new site for the main school is paddy fields facing the national road. As the ground level is lower than the road surface, however, partial banking will be required.
- Although the subject satellite school has classrooms made of bricks, these classrooms show strong signs of deterioration. The small site requires extension.

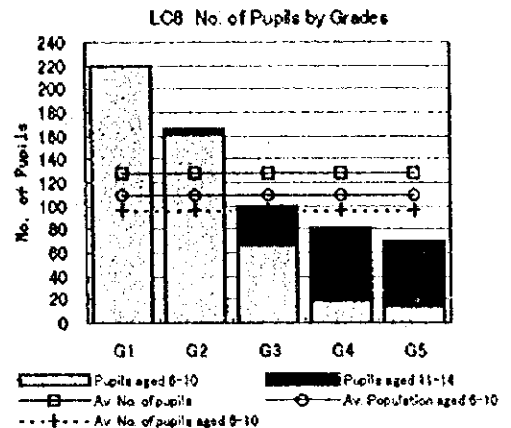
Planning Concepts

- Since it can be expected that transferring and unifying the main school will greatly improve the facilities environment and education efficiency, development in accordance with the request is appropriate. Facilities on a scale that takes into account the child population of school age are necessary.
- As the subject satellite school is already functioning as a quasi-main school, improvement of its facilities will have significant effects. Improvement of both the facilities and efficiency of education is aimed at through integration of the scattered classrooms, some of which are currently borrowed.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area
Grade(G) No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
--- Commune boundary	
--- Main roads	
--- Roads (for car traffic)	
--- Footpaths	
--- Rivers	
--- Hamlets	
MS	Pop. in catchment area
MS	Requested satellite school
MS	Other satellite schools
	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	51.97	No. of Pupils (G1-5)	636
Population (heads)	4,988	No. of Teachers	29
Density (/km ²)	96.0		
Average Family Size	5.50	Net Enrollment Ratio	77%
Ethnic Minorities	80.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	40%
Major Ethnic Groups	Thai(62%)	Average Repetition Ratio	5%
	H'mong(11%)	Pupils over Age 11	30%
	Khang(7%)	Female Pupils	40.0%
Population in the school area : 3,118		No. of boarders(G1-9) : 274	No. of secondary students : 359



Description of Commune

- The commune is located some 6 km north of Tuang Giao and occupies a mountain area with an elevation of 500 m - 1,000 m.
- Small hamlets are scattered mainly along National Route 6 which traverses the western part of the commune and the population density of the commune is similar to the provincial average.
- Thai people and Kinh people account for 60% and 20% of the local population respectively.

State of School Management

- The subject school is currently a combined primary and secondary school and the catchment area consists of the western part of the commune.
- It has six satellite schools, i.e. four within a 2 - 3 km radius and two along the national road in the north.
- The four satellite schools within daily travelling distance of the main school teach only the lower grades and some higher grade pupils attend the main school.
- In the case of the two satellite schools in the north, higher grade pupils attend Ban Cha school which teaches upto Grade 4. As there are no local facilities for Grade 5 pupils, Grade 5 pupils stay at the dormitory of the main school.
- The main school has a large dormitory and many of the boarders come from outside the catchment area. A total of 86 Grade 1 to Grade 5 pupils from other communes are currently staying at this dormitory.

Efficiency of Education

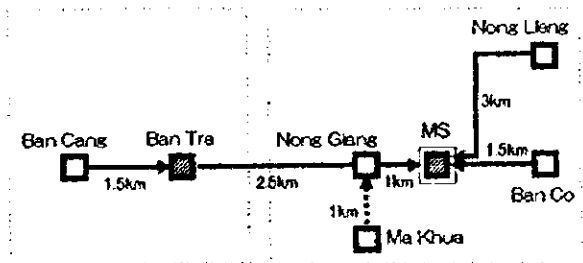
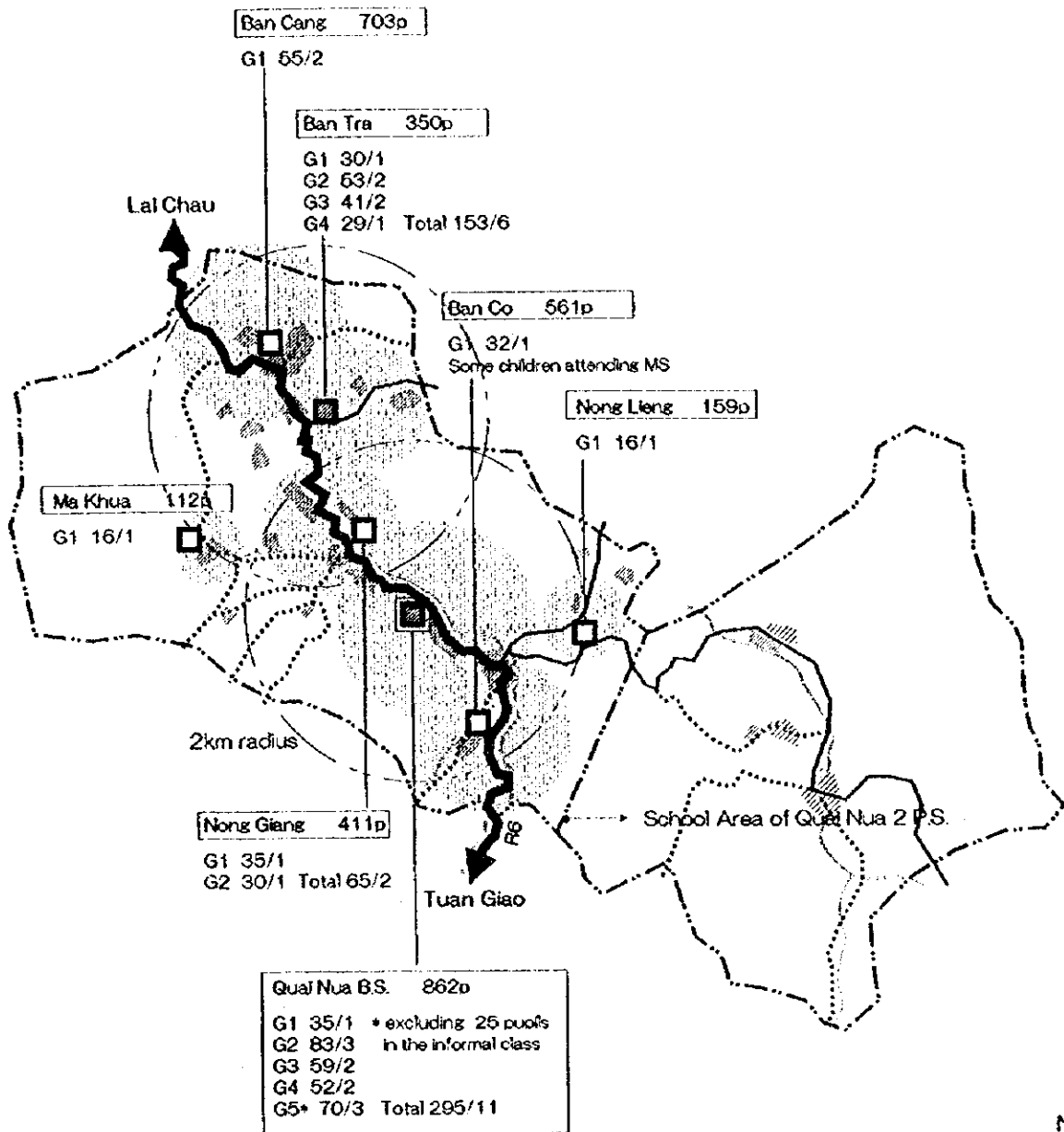
- Even though a large number of pupils come from outside the catchment area, the net enrollment ratio is low. There is large room for improvement from the viewpoints of the pupil composition and drop-out ratio.
- The low ratio of female pupils suggests that such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work hamper their enrollment.

Site Conditions

- The main school is situated on flat land along a national road and the separation of the primary school and secondary school on the same premises has been requested. All of the buildings are temporary wooden buildings and the accompanying dormitory and accommodation facilities for teachers are also temporary wooden structures. There is one wooden dormitory building which was constructed by a Canadian NGO.
- The subject satellite school is located along a national road and the conditions of the facilities are worse than those of the main school.

Planning Concepts

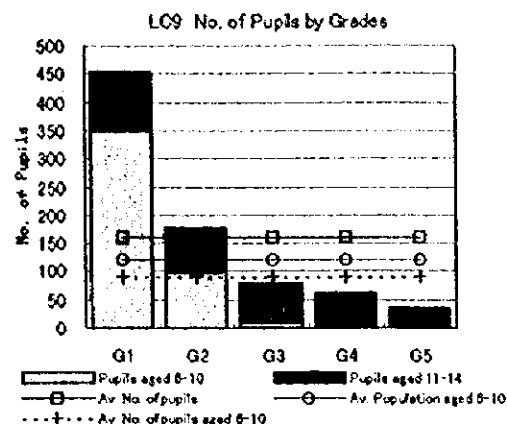
- Urgent development of the main school is necessary from the viewpoints of rebuilding deteriorated facilities and improving the facilities environment through separating the primary and junior schools. It is desirable to carry out facilities development that takes into account the child population of school age living within commuting distance of the school.
- The subject satellite school is already managed as the central school in the north. Given its poor facilities, its improvement as a quasi-main school teaching all grades is appropriate.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area (p)
Grade (G)	No. of pupils/classes
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
----- Commune boundary	
———— Main roads	
———— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
////// Hamlets	
	Main school Pop. in catchment area
	Requested satellite school
	Other satellite schools
	100 heads



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	259.74	No. of Pupils	814
Population (heads)	4,590	No. of Teachers	34
Density (h/km ² )	17.7		
Average Family Size	6.19	Net Enrollment Ratio	75%
Ethnic Minorities	98.0%	Average Dropout Ratio	24%
Major Ethnic Groups	H'mong(33%)	Average Repetition Ratio	9%
	Kho Mu(29%)	Pupils over Age 11	44%
	Thai(23%)	Female Pupils	29.4%
		No. of boarders :	87



**Description of Commune**

- The commune is located 43 km north of the provincial capital and its northern and western parts border Mung Lay, the district capital, and Laos respectively.
- Most of the area is mountainous with an elevation of 800 m - 1,200 m and small hamlets re scattered mainly in areas along the national road and Nu River.
- Almost the entire population consists of ethnic minorities.

**State of School Management**

- The main school is currently run at two sites and Hin 1 uses borrowed classrooms.
- Of the 13 satellite schools, two are situated at a daily travelling distance from the main school. Four are located along the national road while the remaining seven satellite schools are located in remote mountain hamlets (all seven of these remote schools were established in 1996 or later).
- The satellite schools teach only the lower grades and higher grade pupils, except those from the two satellite schools near the main school, use the dormitory facilities which also accept some pupils from other communes.

**Efficiency of Education**

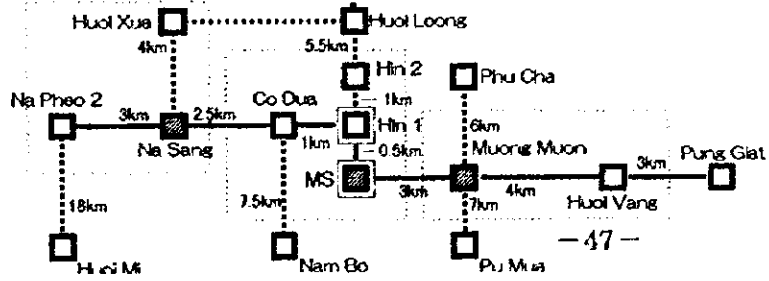
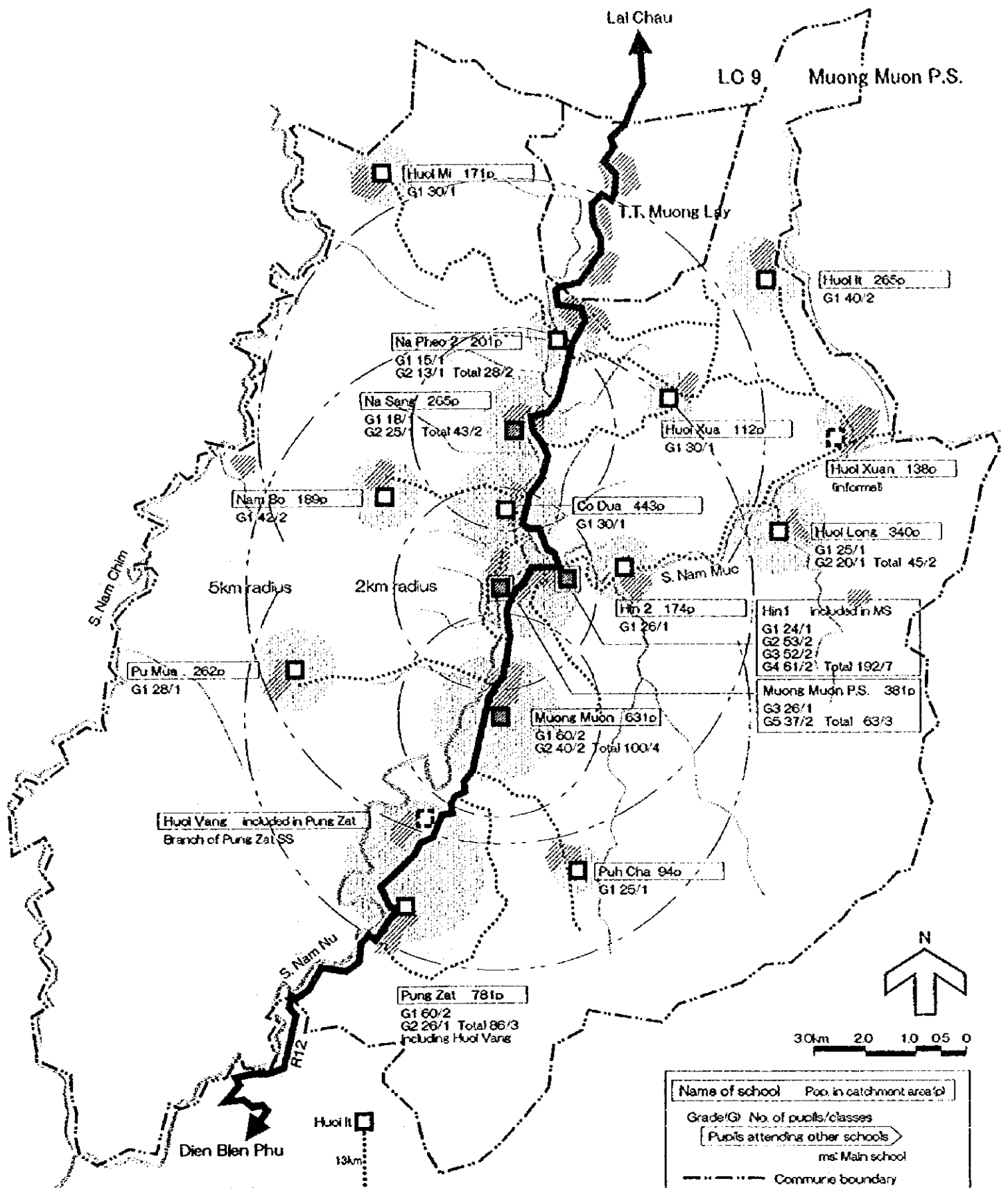
- Nearly 80% of all of the pupils are concentrated in Grade 1 and Grade 2. Because of the limited access to higher grades, the drop-out ratio is high.
- The enrollment ratio is low, particularly in the satellite school areas, indicating a strong need for improvement.
- The ratio of female pupils is extremely low and such local circumstances as early marriage and engagement in household work appear to hamper their enrollment.

**Site Conditions**

- The main school is situated on flat land along the national road and integration of the two sites has been requested. Conversion of the borrowed facilities at Hin 1 school to a dormitory is planned following the completion of the new school facilities under the Project.
- The subject satellite schools are also situated along the national road and use temporary wooden buildings.
- Muong Muon Primary School is located on small premises bordered by private houses and also has a nursery.

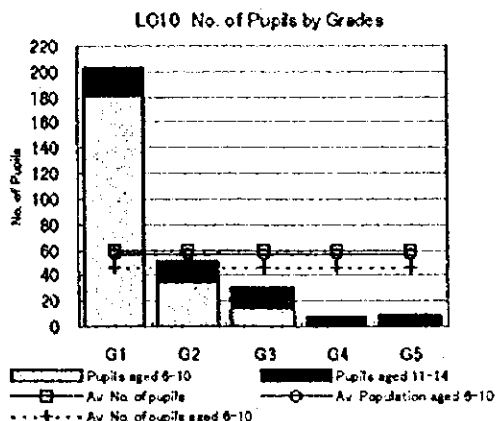
**Planning Concepts**

- Urgent improvement of the main school is necessary to integrate the currently dispersed and deteriorated facilities and improvement and expansion of the facilities to cater for higher grade pupils from the two satellite schools within walking distance is appropriate.
- The planned improvement of the subject satellite schools will greatly improve access to high grade facilities for not only their own pupils but also for pupils from nearby satellite schools and, therefore, improvement of these schools as quasi-main schools teaching all grades is appropriate.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
----- Commune boundary	
———— Main roads	
———— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
■ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
■ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads

Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	66.55	No. of Pupils	299
Population (heads)	2,719	No. of Teachers	15
Density (h/km ²)	40.9		
Average Family Size	5.71	Net Enrollment Ratio	79%
Ethnic Minorities	na	Average Dropout Ratio	42%
Major Ethnic Groups	Dao	Average Repetition Ratio	4%
	Kinh	Pupils over Age 11	25%
		Female Pupils	20%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located in the central part of Sin Ho District and is as far as 150 km away from the provincial capital. It is one of the 1,000 poorest communes in Vietnam.
- The geographical area of the commune stretches in the east-west direction and a national road crosses the western part of the commune from north to south. Although a number of hamlets are found along this national road, the majority of the local population dwell in the remote central and eastern parts where the steep topography makes walking the only viable means of travel.
- The number of children is likely to increase by 143% in five years time.
- Dao people constitute the majority of the local population.

State of School Management

- There is one main school and six satellite schools. The area of attendance to the main school mainly covers 4 km from the school in either direction of the main road although some pupils from hamlets in which a satellite school is located stay at the dormitory of the main school.
- All of the satellite schools teach only Grade 1 using an abridged or shortened curriculum. As the distance to the main school is as far as 12 - 25 km, lodging at the dormitory is the only way of attending the main school to study higher grades.

Efficiency of Education

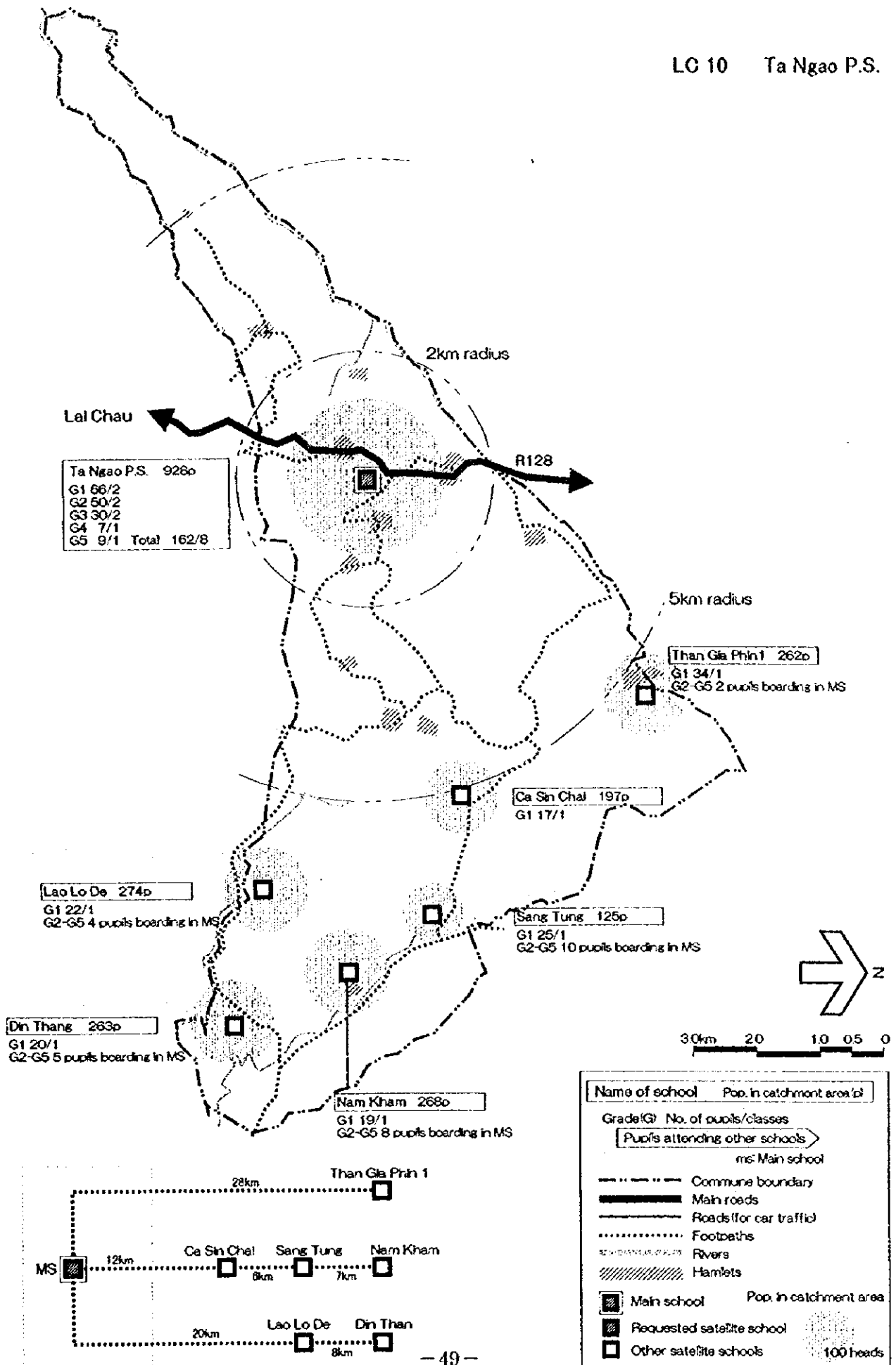
- Sixty percent of school age children (6 - 10 years old) or 70% of all pupils are in Grade 1. The drop-out ratio is very high, presumably because of the lack of access to higher grades for pupils of the remote satellite schools.
- The enrollment ratio is low. The ratio of female pupils is extremely low due to ethnic and other reasons, constituting a major factor for the low enrollment ratio.
- Improvement of the access to higher grades and rectification of the gender gap are major tasks.

Site Conditions

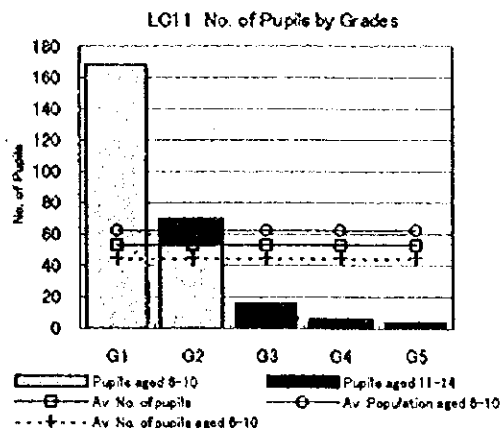
- The main school is situated on flat land and its brick building is extremely deteriorated. The accommodation facilities for teachers and dormitory buildings which are also located on the premises are temporary wooden buildings.

Planning Concepts

- Given the state of severe deterioration, the main school facilities require urgent replacement.
- Since it is not possible to carry out works on the satellite schools due to poor access, these facilities have not been included in the request.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	43.19	No. of Pupils	263
Population (heads)	1,956	No. of Teachers	16
Density (h/km ²)	45.3		
Average Family Size	5.53	Net Enrollment Ratio	75%
Ethnic Minorities	100%	Average Dropout Ratio	13%
Major Ethnic Groups	Dao(93%)	Average Repetition Ratio	7%
	H'mong(7%)	Pupils over Age 11	15%
		Female Pupils	33%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located in the central part of Sin Ho District and is adjacent to the district capital. It is a remote commune 170 km away from the provincial capital.
- The geographical area of the commune surrounds the district capital. A national road runs through the western part and most hamlets are situated near this road.
- Many people live in the mountain area which dominates the commune area and their dwelling sites constitute remote sites with poor transport access.
- Dao people are predominant among the local population.

State of School Management

- The commune has one main school and four satellite schools. The main school is currently a combined primary and secondary school and relocation of the primary school to a new site has been requested.
- The satellite school teach only Grade 1 and Grade 2 and higher grade pupils either walk to the main school or stay at the dormitory.

Efficiency of Education

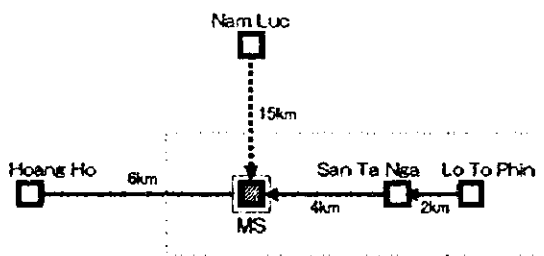
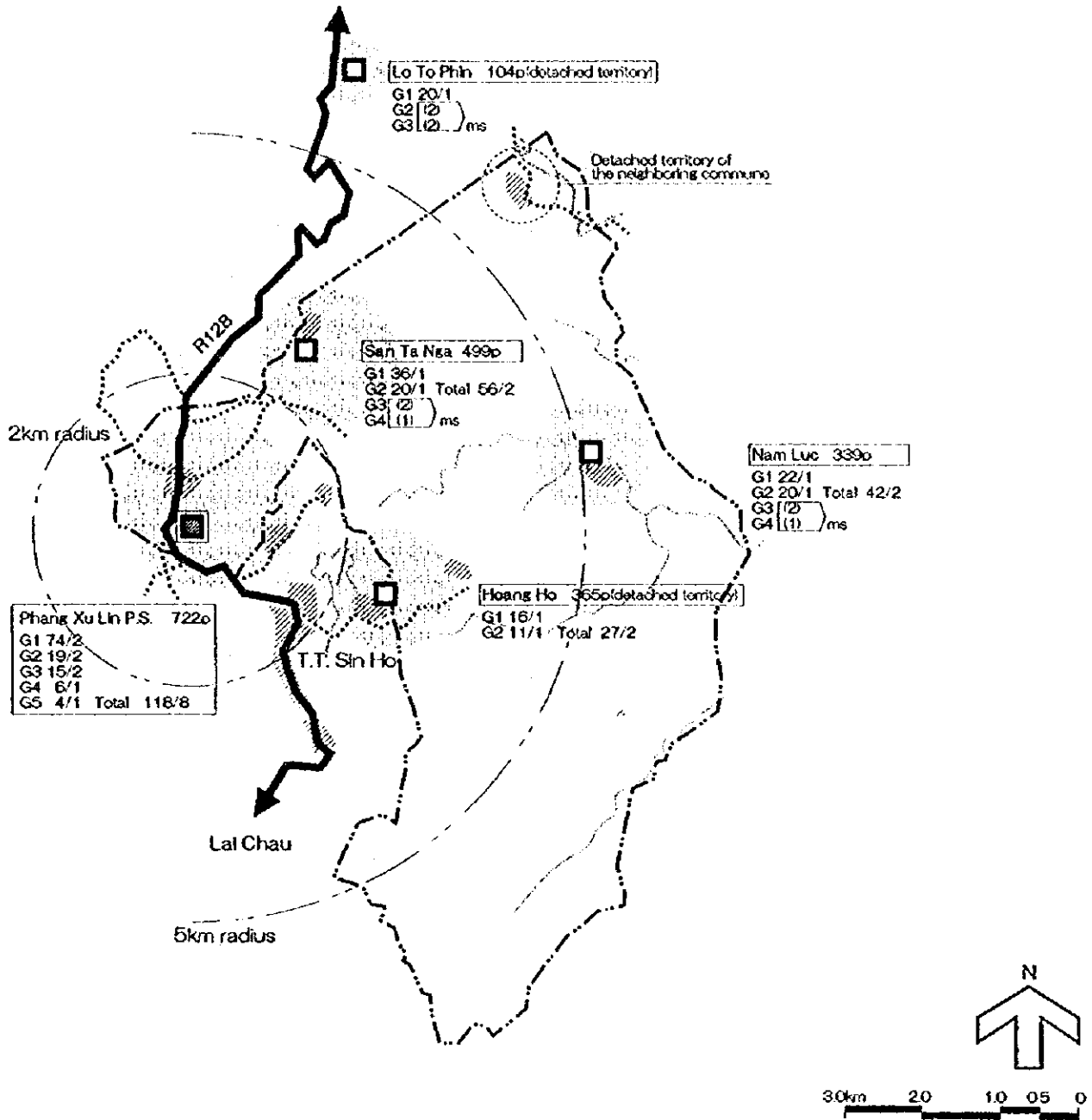
- More than half of the school age children (6 - 10 years old) or some 60% of all pupils are all in Grade 1. The drop-out ratio is high, presumably because of the difficult access to higher grades for pupils of satellite schools in remote areas.
- The enrollment ratio is low. The ratio of female pupils is extremely low due to ethnic and other reasons, constituting a major factor for the low enrollment ratio.
- Improvement of the access to higher grades and rectification of the gender gap are major tasks.

Site Conditions

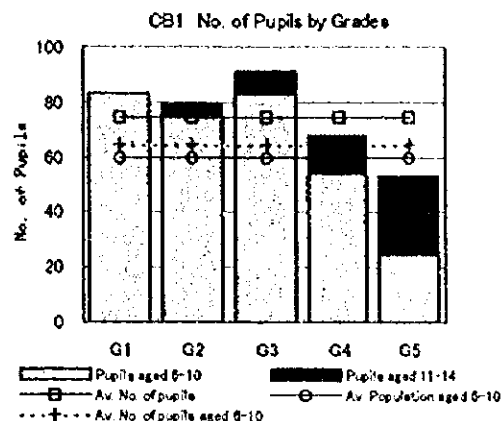
- The planned new site for the main school is sufficiently large and a table-like hill is situated at the centre of the site.

Planning Concepts

- As the separation and relocation of the main school can be expected to improve both the facilities and efficiency of education, improvement of this school as requested is appropriate.
- The satellite schools have not been included in the request.



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ²)	31.41	No. of Pupils	374
Population (heads)	2,362	No. of Teachers	36
Density (h/km ²)	75.2		
Average Family Size	4.25	Net Enrollment Ratio	107%
Ethnic Minorities	100%	Average Dropout Ratio	7%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay(50%)	Average Repetition Ratio	20%
	Nung(35%)	Pupils over Age 11	14%
	Dao	Female Pupils	49.9%



Description of Commune

- The commune is located 50 km from the provincial capital in the western part of Ha Quang District and borders China.
- A national road runs north-south at the eastern edge of the commune. Hamlets are concentrated along this road and, therefore, there is a high population concentration in the area. The western part away from the national road is a steep mountain area which constitutes a sparsely populated remote area with poor transport access.
- Tay people and Nung people are the dominant ethnic groups in the commune.

State of School Management

- The commune has one main school and four satellite schools. The main school is currently a combined primary and secondary school and the relocation of the secondary school is planned.
- All of the satellite schools are incomplete and higher grade pupils attend the main school. The subject satellite school (Truc Long) functions as a quasi-main school with two satellite schools although it does not teach Grade 5.

Efficiency of Education

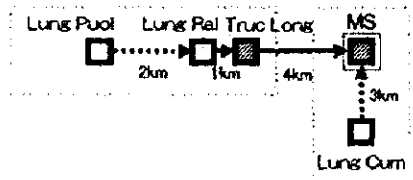
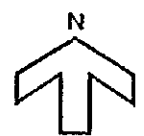
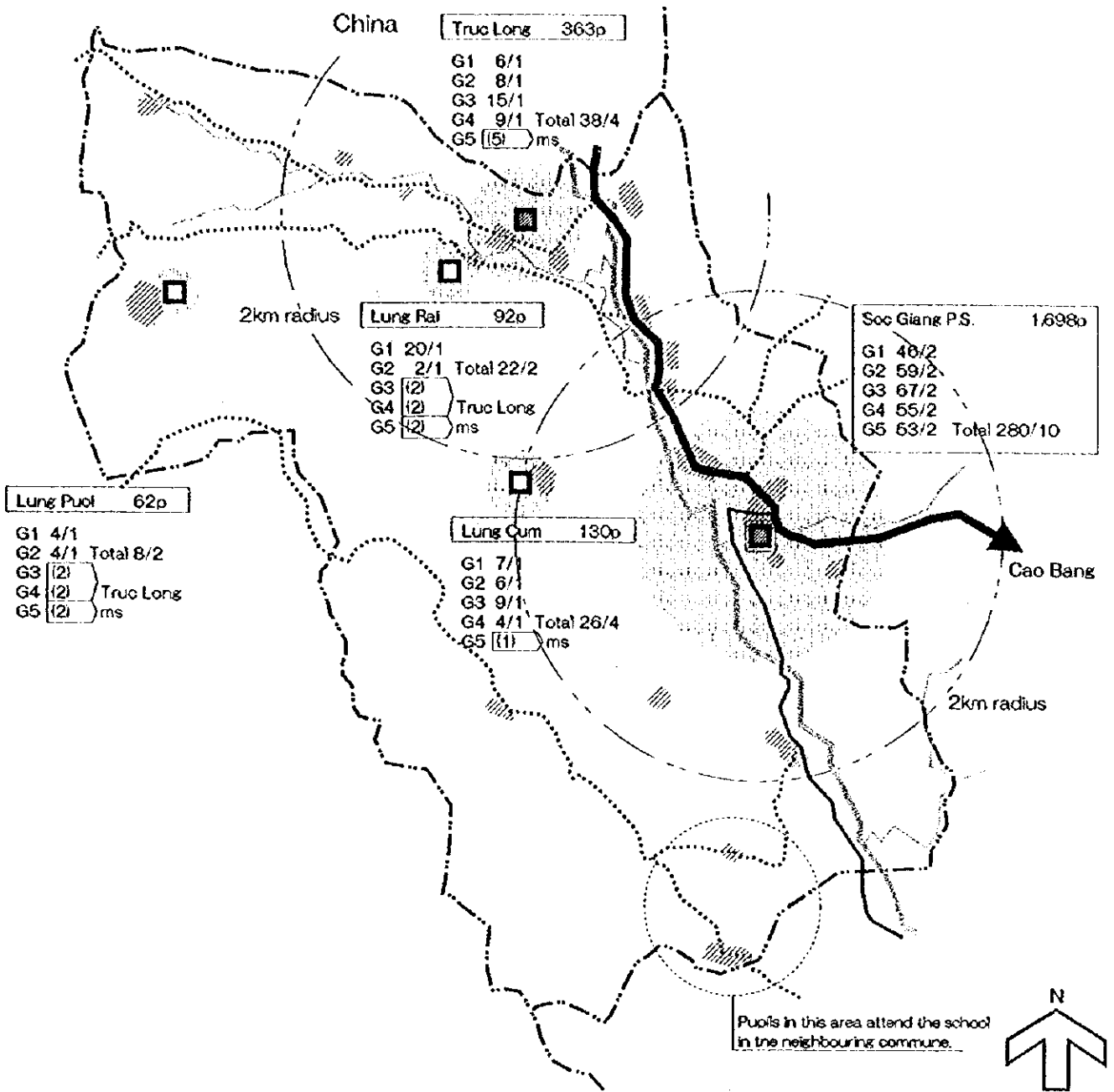
- The enrollment ratio is high and the number of over-aged pupils is relatively small.
- The number of pupils declines in Grade 4 and Grade 5, presumably because of the difficult access to higher grades for children in the mountain area.
- Improvement of the school attendance conditions for children living in the mountain area and improvement of the internal efficiency are two major tasks.

Site Conditions

- The main school has brick classrooms, most of which are deteriorated.
- The subject satellite school has temporary classrooms with a wooden structure and earth walls on a small site. Because of the topographical restrictions posed by a neighbouring river and pond, extension of the site by means of filling the pond, etc. is required. Construction work is feasible even though access to the site on foot is partially limited.

Planning Concepts

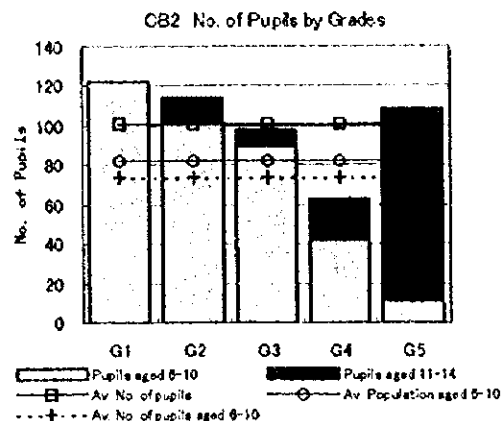
- Given the highly deteriorated facilities of the main school, their urgent replacement is necessary.
- The temporary buildings of the subject satellite school also require urgent replacement. Improvement of this school to a complete school capable of teaching all grades will improve the access of pupils in the mountain area to higher grades.



Name of school	Pop. in catchment area
Grade/G/ No. of pupils/classes	
Pupils attending other schools	
ms: Main school	
----- Commune boundary	
———— Main roads	
———— Roads (for car traffic)	
..... Footpaths	
~~~~~ Rivers	
//// Hamlets	
■ Main school	Pop. in catchment area
■ Requested satellite school	
□ Other satellite schools	100 heads



Commune		School (Total of main/satellite schools)	
Area (km ² )	22.87	No. of Pupils	505
Population (heads)	3,192	No. of Teachers	33
Density (h/km ² )	139.6		
Average Family Size	3.75	Net Enrollment Ratio	89%
Ethnic Minorities	70%	Average Dropout Ratio	14%
Major Ethnic Groups	Tay(60%)	Average Repetition Ratio	3%
	Kinh(30%)	Pupils over Age 11	28%
	Nung	Female Pupils	51.0%



**Description of Commune**

- This commune is the capital of Nguyen Binh District and is located 50 km from the provincial capital.
- The area along the national road is urbanized with a high population density. The mountain area which is far from the national road is sparsely populated and access is poor. The number of pupils in the eastern area (Na Con) shows an increasing trend.

**State of School Management**

- The commune has one main school and five satellite schools. The main school is large and its catchment area consists of the urbanized belt along the national road. Higher grade pupils from one satellite school (Thom San) attend the main school. Some 15% of the total number of pupils come from the neighbouring commune and cross the school boundary.
- The subject satellite school (Na Con) is a complete school and functions as a quasi-main school. It receives higher grade pupils from two other satellite schools.

**Efficiency of Education**

- Despite the presence of pupils who cross the school boundary, the enrollment ratio is low and the drop-out ratio is high.
- The number of pupils gradually declines from Grade 1 to Grade 4. The number of Grade 5 pupils is exceptionally high and most of the pupils are over-aged, suggesting many repeaters and a higher age profile of pupils crossing the school border.
- In addition to improvement of the enrollment ratio, improvement of the internal efficiency poses an important task.

**Site Conditions**

- The main school site is sufficiently large and has brick classroom buildings, most of which are deteriorated.
- Relocation of the subject satellite school to a new site adjacent to the existing school site has been requested. At present, the new site is farmland and minor land preparation work will be required.

**Planning Concepts**

- The main school facilities are highly deteriorated and their urgent improvement by means of replacement is necessary.
- Apart from a shortage of classrooms, the subject satellite school suffers from deteriorated classrooms which require urgent replacement. Improvement of the school facilities is expected to improve the access of the two other satellite schools to higher grades.

