

Preface

JICA's Cooperation for the Development of Quang Ninh and Hai Phong

Since Japan started its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Vietnam in 1992, JICA has actively worked to support improvement of infrastructures, human resource development and institutional reforms, through financial and technical cooperation for contributing to Vietnam's socio-economic development.

The triangle region between Hanoi, Quang Ninh, and Hai Phong is the Gateway of northern Vietnam and continues to play a leading role in the development of Vietnamese Economy. Based on its importance, the Governments of Vietnam and Japan have identified this region as the highest priority in Japan's ODA program for Vietnam, and JICA has concentrated its activities on infrastructure development, particularly improving transport network and power supply. Through JICA's cooperation, the main highways connecting Hanoi, Quang Ninh and Hai Phong were improved, including the construction of bridges where the people had to wait for ferries long time to cross the river. The transportation in this region has become much more efficient than before. The new Pha Lai thermal power station constructed with JICA's support also contributed to the stable power supply in this region. The improvement of these infrastructures has paved the way to promote foreign and domestic investments in the industrial zones which were constructed alongside the highways. As a result, the region experienced a rapid economic growth which has contributed to the poverty alleviation in this region.

Moreover, tourism also plays a key role in the development of this region, with the World Heritage Ha Long Bay, being one of the biggest tourist destinations in Vietnam. Surrounded by sea, the area has ecosystem rich in biodiversity value with huge potential in aquaculture products. Recognizing the potential of the region to achieve the "Green Growth", harmonizing economic growth and environmental conservation, JICA also puts importance on the environment and agricultural development to improve the livelihoods of people and obtain sustainable development.

Followings are the main infrastructure projects which JICA supported by financial cooperation (ODA loans), and technical cooperation including grass-roots level projects, in which many Japanese experts, NGOs and volunteers are actively participating for transferring know-how and experiences to Vietnamese counterparts.

Directions of Japan's ODA to Vietnam

1. Priority areas of assistance

(1) Promotion of Economic Growth and Strengthening of International Competitiveness

In the context that Vietnam has faced fiercer international competition since its accession to WTO in January 2007, and in order to be able to reach the objective of becoming modern industrialized country, Vietnam needs to maintain strong economic growth and sharpen the international competitiveness. For this purpose, JICA will provide various support activities including soft skills with the focus on formulating and executing economic policies and mechanisms, human resources development for economic sectors, and on the other end with the focus on construction and operation of infrastructure for economic industries. Specifically, JICA will assist Vietnam in the reform of state-owned enterprises, development of medium and small enterprises with supporting industries, development of urban, and improvement of transport infrastructure and stable supply of electricity.

(2) Improvement in Living and Social Conditions and Corrections of Disparities

In order to enable Vietnam to both develop the economy and establish equality in society, it is necessary to implement the activities to improve social welfare and living standards as well as adjust social disparities. JICA will provide assistance in improving social services such as in health care and education; developing the rural areas through capacity building for farmers' organizations; building rural infrastructure such as rural roads, safe water supply systems, irrigation systems, and developing local handicrafts. In addition, to cope with natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, etc., in the recent years, JICA has also provided assistance in strengthening capacity in natural disaster research and prevention based on Japan's experience.

(3) Environmental Conservation

Vietnam has faced serious environmental pollution, including water pollution, air pollution, and etc., resulting from rapid economic growth and urbanization. Therefore, thanks to Japan's experience on pollution prevention and environmental protection, JICA will carry out cooperation activities aiming at improving water drainage, waste water treatment, solid waste treatment in urban areas together with afforestation, forest management, and water resources management.

(4) Strengthening of Governance

Together with the transformation to a market economy and decentralization, the strengthening of the legal system and administration capacity is also a matter that needs attention. On the other hand, the Government of Vietnam also considers anti-corruption an important issue. Strengthening of governance is the foundation for the development of Vietnam. Therefore, JICA will emphasize this sector and provide effective support to the three aforementioned sectors.

2. Priority regions

JICA would focus on regions that are the economic centers such as Hanoi city and neighboring areas in the North, Ho Chi Minh City and neighboring areas in the South, Da Nang and neighboring areas in Central Vietnam. For correction of disparities and poverty reduction, JICA would provide support to North mountainous area, Central Highlands and Mekong River Delta.

Introduction on JICA's Activities To Quang Ninh Province and Hai Phong City

Transportation

(1) National Highway No.5 Improvement Project

National Highway No.5 is the principal arterial road in the northern Vietnam, running from Hanoi to Hai Phong. The purpose of the project is to meet the rapidly increasing road traffic by improving 91 km of the Highway No.5 (the section of the highway between Hanoi (Kilometer 0) and Kilometer 47, and Kilometer 62 and Hai Phong (Kilometer 106)). The proceeds of the loans were for civil works, consulting services and infrastructure development at resettlement sites for project-affected people, such as land development, access road, water supply, drainage, and power distribution system.



National Highway No.5 after improvement

(2) National Highway No. 10 Improvement Project

National Highway No. 10 is one of the most important arteries for traffic flow in northern Vietnam running from Quang Ninh province, northern end of Red River Delta, to Ninh Binh province, southern end of the Delta, passing through five provinces in the coastal areas. The purpose of the project is to improve this highway by constructing new bridges and rehabilitating roads. The proceeds of the loans were for civil works and consulting service.



Kien Bridge

(3) National Highway No. 18 Improvement Project

National Highway No. 18 is one of the most important arteries in northern Vietnam running from the suburb of Ha Noi to Quang Ninh province, with the total length of approximately 319 km. The purpose of the project is to improve road and bridges on high priority sections of the highway (approximately 133 km). The proceeds of the loans were for civil works and consulting services.



National Highway No. 18

(4) Bai Chay Bridge Construction Project

Freight and passenger traffic passing the Cua Luc Strait that splits National Highway No.18 on the threshold of Bai Chay Bay was under ferryboat services. The ever-expanding traffic volume in recent years, however, was pushing the transportation capacity of ferry

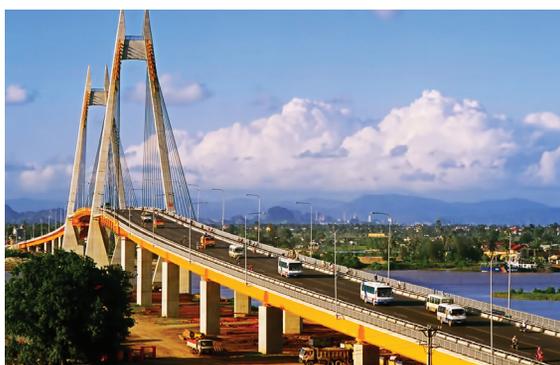
traffic nearly to its limit. Expansion work of Cai Lan Port located inside the bay would also increase the number of large-size vessels passing through the strait, which posed concerns over maritime safety. The purpose of the project is to construct a 903 m long bridge over the strait. The proceeds of the loan were for the civil works and equipment.



Bai Chay Bridge

(5) Binh Bridge Construction Project

The objective of the project is to construct a new bridge crossing the Cam River in Hai Phong City, the third largest city in Vietnam with the total length approximately 1,300 m. The construction of the project improved the traffic system and serves for regional development.



Binh Bridge

(6) Transportation Sector Loan for National Road Network Improvement (I & II)

Many bridges in Vietnam have inadequate structural strength owing to damages from the war and lack of maintenance due to budgetary constraint. Some of those have narrow traffic passages or weight restrictions because

of aging or the fact that they were built for temporary use. The projects aim at making the road network more efficient to deal with the increasing volume of traffic and to maintain safety by rehabilitating the aging bridges. The projects also intend to strengthen the effective operation and management systems through improvement of maintenance database that covers bridges nationwide and expansion of the maintenance capabilities. The proceeds of the loan are applied to civil works for repair and replacement of bridges, procurement of equipment and materials, and consulting services.

(7) Hai Phong Port Rehabilitation Project

The purpose of this project is to meet the rapidly increasing demand of cargo handling at Hai Phong Port, the largest commercial port in northern Vietnam, by improving and enhancing its capacity of the facilities. The proceeds of the loan were for civil works, procurement of equipment and materials and consulting services. JICA committed a loan of ¥3,975 million in FY 1993.



Rehabilitated Hai Phong Port

(8) Hai Phong Port Rehabilitation Project (Phase II)

The purpose of this project is to further strengthen the capacity of Hai Phong Port, currently upgraded under loan in FY1993, through the construction of additional container terminals, improvement of cargo handling equipment and dredging port access channel, thereby enabling to allow larger container fleets.

(9) Cai Lan Port Expansion Project

As the Hai Phong Port, now being rehabilitated and improved under JICA loan, continues to play a leading role for sustaining economic activities in northern Vietnam, yet its physical nature of a river port disables to accept large cargo vessels of more than 10,000 DWT. The purpose of this project is to expand the existing deep-sea port of Cai Lan, located at about 50 km north-east of Hai Phong. Three berths will be added to the existing one berth in order to eventually accommodate large cargo vessels to complement the function of Hai Phong port. The loan is for civil works, procurement of materials and equipment and consulting services.

(10) Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project

The objective of the project is to respond to the growth of demand in cargo volume as well as the increase of larger vessels in the maritime transportation market by building a new international deep-sea port and related basic infrastructure in Lach Huyen area, thereby contributing to economic development and greater competitiveness in the international market. The loan will be used for civil works necessary for constructing a port and related basic infrastructure (including access roads and bridges), procurement of equipment/supplies, consulting service, and the like.

This project will adopt the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP), thereby shortening a term of works and improving safety by using Japanese technology.

(11) Northern Vietnam National Roads Traffic Safety Improvement Project

The high incidence of traffic accidents is a social problem in Vietnam. This project will seek a significant reduction in traffic accidents and alleviation of damages along four national highways (existing National Highways No. 3, and National Highways No. 5, 10 and 18). The project contributes to enhancement of road conditions as well as the quality of life for residents in

the proximity of the targeted highways. The proceeds of the loan will be used for civil engineering work and procurement of necessary resources, machinery, and materials connected to construction of traffic safety facilities, procurement of those for education and awareness raising activities as well as strengthening of law enforcement, and consulting services.



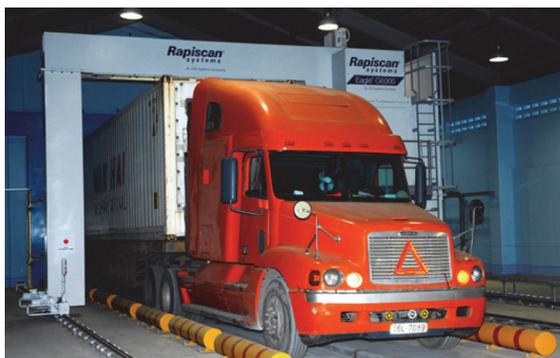
Economic Institutions and SME

(12) The Project for the Reinforcement of Custom Functions of the Hai Phong port [Sep.09 ~ Mar.11]

After Vietnam officially became a WTO member, volume of exported and imported goods containers at Vietnam's international seaports has gone up by about 25%. However, there has been no substantial increase of personnel in the agency, affecting goods clearing time and goods congestion at seaports is frequent.

The scanner system Eagle G6000 installed at Hai Phong Port, manufactured by Rapiscan System Company (United Kingdom), is able to check a wide variety of goods, give clear picture of a copper wire of 1mm in diameter in the air. The Eagle G6000 scanner system ensures safety for goods such as films, disk recorded electronic data, food and semiconductor memories etc.

Investment in the large-sized fixed container scanner system at Hai Phong Port comes under a project on strengthening customs management for the Vietnamese Government funded by the Japanese Government.



Energy

(13) Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant Project (I) – (IV)

The project's objective is to meet the increasing power demand and to ensure stable power supply in the northern region by constructing a new anthracite coal fired power plant (Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant No.2) adjacent to the existing old power plant, namely the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant No.1. Located in Hai Duong province, together with two substations and related transmission lines, Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant No.2 contributes to the economic vitalization in the northern region.



(14) Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center [Apr.01-Mar.06]

In August 1998, the Vietnamese government has asked for Japanese government's technical corporation to enhance and disseminate the safety technology in the Vietnamese coal industry. The Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center was expected to be able to offer technological service concerning the coal mine firedamp gas safety management.



Environmental Protection

(15) Hai Phong City Environmental Improvement Project

With the rapid industrialization and advanced urbanization in recent years in Hai Phong City (located on the coastline of Northern Vietnam), residential and industrial wastewater volumes have increased sharply; and sanitary conditions are deteriorating. The project is to rehabilitate and develop the existing drainage system, sewage system and solid waste collection and treatment system in order to improve water quality, prevent flood and increase appropriate solid waste treatment. The proceeds of the loan are for upgrading sewage, drainage and waste treatment system as well as developing infrastructure of resettlement areas. Funds are also provided for consulting services of detail design and formulation of a suitable plan for sewer service fees, studying landfill disposal and waste management in cooperation with Fukuoka and other Japanese municipalities.

(16) Project for Strengthening Capacity of Water Environmental Management in Viet Nam [Jun.10-Jun.13]

The project aims at enhancing the capacity in water environment management for related officers of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and 5 target Departments of Natural Resources and Environment in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Thua Thien- Hue, Ho Chi Minh City and Ba Ria- Vung Tau. Apart from dispatching technical experts, the project will

also provide equipments and trainings in Japan for counterpart officers.

(17) Project for Environmental Protection in Ha Long Bay [Mar.10-Feb.13]

The project aims to enhance the capacity for environmental management for Ha Long area (i.e. Ha Long Bay and its vicinity: Bai Chay town, Cam Pha and Hoanh Bo districts) for related provincial organizations in environmental monitoring and inspection, land use management, sustainable tourism planning, environmental education and so on. The project has been implemented for 3 years from April 2010.



(18) Project on support for building a community-based recycle-oriented system in Ha Long Bay area [Oct.09-Oct.12]

The project purpose is to raise environmental awareness of the targeted residents (floating people) and owners of tourist boat for their autonomous environmental conservation activities, and build a recycle-oriented system involving local residents in Ha Long Bay area.



(19) Environmental Improvement activities through Cleaner Production [Apr.09-Mar.12]

The project aims to build the capacity of administrative officials through the creation of mechanisms for providing inspection, guidance and support for micro, small and medium enterprises with the aim of achieving both economic development and the promotion of energy and resource conservation in Hai Phong City.

(20) Improvement Program for Water Purification Method against Organic Substances [June.10-Mar.13]

The project aims 1) to monitor system (including analyzing) against organic substances in raw water will be improved, 2) generated trihalomethane will be reduced using existing facilities on An Duong Water Purification Plant, 3) knowledge about monitoring system (including analyzing) against heavy metals and agricultural chemicals in raw water will be improved, 4) knowledge about advanced water purification according to the raw water quality will be improved.

(21) Support for improving capability of waste landfill management technology in Haiphong City [May.10-May.13]

The project aims 1) to provide the knowledge and technical skills of the Fukuoka Method and a waste disposal improvement system to Hai Phong, 2) to develop Haiphong's capability to conjure up an action plan on its own for improving its existing landfill site, and develop URENCO human resources— technicians in charge of waste disposal and administrators in charge of waste management in Haiphong City, 3) the landfill site constructed by yen loan will be able to operation and management by people with knowledge of landfill management technology.



Measuring gas amount by gas monitoring tube

Rural Development

(22) Project for Capacity Development of Participatory Irrigation Management System through Vietnam Institute for Water Resources Research for Improvement of Agricultural [Jun.05-Jun.10]

The project's purpose was to have participatory irrigation management promoted and agricultural productivity improved in terms of both yield and cost through enhancement of the capacity of leading farmers and water resources engineers. Project pilot sites were in Hai Duong province and Quang Ninh province. The project was officially lasting for 5 years and targeting 25 provinces in Vietnam.



(23) Rural Infrastructure Development and Living Standard Improvement Project / Small-Scale Pro – poor Infrastructure Development Project

In the context of economic development in Vietnam, assistance to rural agricultural

areas, where most of the population lives, is recognized as one of the key issues from the viewpoint of poverty alleviation and equity between urban and rural areas. The objective of this project is to strengthen the agricultural and industrial sectors, to enhance infrastructures in rural areas and, eventually, to improve people's living standards, by way of developing such rural infrastructures as road network, water supply systems and power distribution systems. The proceeds of the loans are for civil works, equipment, and consulting services. The project also includes financing for partnership arrangements with NGOs engaging in rural development activities.



(24) Project for the field of Management of Vietnam's Crop Production Sector for Improving the Productivity and Quality of Crop's Product in Vietnam [Jul.10-Dec.13]

The project is covering two important areas in crop production – encouraging and developing new plant varieties through strengthening capacity of PVP system (Plant Variety Protection (Plant Breeder's Right)) and improving sustainable crop production systems for safe and good quality crops. The project is expected to utilize Japanese experience to disseminate the VietGAP (Vietnam Good Agriculture Practice) in Vietnam through training officers in charge of safe production at central and provincial level for them to transfer the techniques to farmers.

**Human Development
(Education & Health)**

(25) Project for the Improvement of the Facilities of Primary School (Phase 4) [Aug.98 - Feb.00]

In Vietnam, primary schools are currently forced to operate two or even three shifts due to the shortage of physical facilities. The schools located in the coastal zone or the Red river delta in the North are frequently damaged by typhoons and teaching is conducted in temporary facilities, temples and warehouses in many places. The aim of this project was to construct school buildings comprising class rooms, staff rooms, libraries and sanitary facilities etc... and to provide 80 primary schools for 7 provinces of Quang Nam/Da Nang, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Binh Thuan, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and Quang Ninh.



(26) Bach Mai Hospital Project for Strengthening Training Capacity for Provincial Hospitals [Oct.06-Oct.09]

The project aimed to improve training capacity of Bach Mai Hospital for the provincial hospitals on the 4 priorities and related fields. The 4 priority fields were emergency, pediatrics, total care and nosocomial infection and the 4 pilot provinces were Bac Giang, Hai Phong, Ninh Binh and Yen Bai provinces.

(27) Kagawa-esque International Cooperation Project Medical Human Resources Development Program in Hai Phong City [Apr.11-Mar.14]

The project aims to implement training courses to prevent the spread of infectious disease and improve the testing techniques used by Hai Phong Provincial Center of Preventive Medicine staff through dispatching Japanese experts to Hai Phong Provincial Center of Preventive Medicine and Receiving trainees from its staff.

(28) Project on the Improvement of Higher Maritime Education [Oct.01-Sep.04]

The demand for expansion of maritime transport is increasing in Vietnam due to the growing volume of domestic transport as well as foreign trade in recent years. Against the background, it is very important to develop human resources for maritime sector. As a signatory to STCW (an international agreement about sailors training), Vietnam needs to improve training courses' quality to update maritime technologies on safety, security and modernization. The project aims to improve the training capability of Vietnam Maritime University, in order to train navigators and engineers by international standards.



Governance

(29) Kagawa-esque international Cooperation Project, Vietnam, Hai Phong City General Administration Staff Development Program [Apr.07-Mar.10]

The project aimed to promote the development of human resources and administrative reform in Hai Phong city via the knowledge and know-how available in Kagawa Prefecture; and to carry out these activities as part of “Kagawa-esque” internationalization.

Dispatching Volunteers

Business Administration (SV) [Jun.05 - Mar.07]

Dispatched to Hai Phong branch of Vietnam chamber of commerce and Industry (VCCI), SV had been supported the development of small and medium scaled industries and improvement of enterprises’ productivity through the training and field surveys in the enterprises’ current situations.

Japanese Language Instructor (Short term SV) [Feb.08-Sep.08]

As a teacher of foreign language, SV was in charge of Japanese classes focusing the skills of dialogues, pronunciation, writing and etc. based on the regular textbooks in Hai Phong Private University. She had as many classes as other colleagues in the school with 12 classes every week and he also participated in activities on propagating Japanese culture, improving the colleagues’ capacity.



Vegetable growing (JOCV) [Jun.10-Jun.12]

JOCV is expected to do the activities related safe vegetable cultivation cooperated with the farmers and the agricultural organization under the Japanese experts’ advices.

In cooperation with Halong City Bureau Economics, JOCV collects information and data on pilot clean vegetable growing areas from his acquaintances. At the pilot site, he makes a survey on cultivation situation, knowledge transfer, agricultural associations, product consumption, etc.



Abbreviations

*SV: Senior Volunteer

*JOCV: Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer

List of projects in Quang Ninh Province and Hai Phong City

No	Project Title	Year	Loan Amount (million yen)
1	National Highway No.5 Improvement Project	1994	21,000
2	National Highway No.10 Improvement Project	1998	30,500
3	National Highway No.18 Improvement Project	1998	23,500
4	Bai Chay Bridge Construction Project	2001	6,800
5	Binh Bridge Construction Project	2000	8,000
6	Transportation Sector Loan for National Road Network Improvement (I & II)	2004	27,500
7	Hai Phong Port Rehabilitation Project	1994	4,000
8	Hai Phong Port Rehabilitation Project (Phase II)	2000	13,500
9	Cai Lan Port Expansion Project	1996	10,300
10	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project	2011	21,000
11	Northern Vietnam National Roads Traffic Safety Improvement Project	2007	6,500
12	Hai Phong City Environmental Improvement Project	2005	23,000
13	Rural Infrastructure development and living standard improvement project/ Small scale pro-poor infrastructure development project (Sector Project Loan: SPL I, II,III)	1996	23,000
14	Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant Project (Phase I, II, III, IV) (Hai Duong)	1995	72,100

