



# COUNTRY FACT SHEET VIETNAM

August 2011

# Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Country profile</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Geographical presentation	8
1.2 Socio-economic analysis	8
1.3 Political structure	9
1.4 Economic performance – synthesis	10
<b>2. Education</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Structure	12
2.2 Data and policy focus in terms of higher education	14
<b>3. Development aid analysis</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Development strategy with focus on poverty reduction	16
3.2 Actors	17
3.3 Donor aid	18
<b>4. University development cooperation</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 VLIR-UOS Activity in/with the Country	23
4.1.1 Institutional University Cooperation	23
4.1.2 Scientific cooperation at departmental level	24
4.1.3 Short term innovative cooperation	27
4.1.4 Scholarships	28
4.2 Focus of other university development cooperation donors	29

## Foreword

The Country Sheet Vietnam is a compilation of information from related documents with factual country information, economic, social and development priorities, as well as information on higher education and university cooperation in Vietnam. The information included is extracted from various documents, policy documents, websites and strategy papers from other developmental organisations. This fact sheet also include contextual information from the 2008 end term evaluation of the IUC-programmes with Hanoi University of Science and technology (HUST), performed by Paul De Nooyer and Nguyen Van Thang, and with Can Tho University (CTU), performed by Ruddi Vaes and Nguyen Van Thang. Finally the main results of the Vietnam Country Evaluation, performed by Jan Visser and Trinh Quoc Lap in 2010 are also reflected in this fact sheet. .

This compiled document was realised by Christophe Goossens, VLIR-UOS Vietnam desk officer, with support of Frederik Dewulf, VLIR-UOS project assistant, and Frank Vermeulen, QMS programme officer, and is by no means to be considered as a policy document. Its sole purpose is to propose a working document with background and context for Country Strategy Identification of VLIR-UOS cooperation in and with Vietnam.

As the present country fact sheet concerns a working document, frequent updates will occur. The date of compilation of the current version is mentioned in the footer of the document.

# List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BA	Bachelor of Arts
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CTU	Can Tho University
DGD	Directorate General for Development (Belgium)
EC	European Commission
EI	Own Initiative Project (Eigen Initiatief Project)
FWO	Research Foundation Flanders
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICP	International Course Programme
INCO	International Conference
ITP	International Technical Training Programme
IUC	Institutional University Co-operation
KOI	Korte opleidingsinitiatieven (Short Training Initiatives)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoET	Ministry of Education and Training
MoST	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
M.Sc.	Master of Sciences
PCM	Programme/Project Cycle Management
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
UDC	University Development Co-operation
USD	United States Dollar
VLADOC	Vlaamse Doctoraatsbeuzen
VLIR	Flemish Interuniversity Council (Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad)
VND	Vietnamese Dong

# Statistics

VIETNAM: SOME BASIC FIGURES				
	INDICATOR	VALUE	YEAR	RANKED POSITION VLIR-UOS PARTNER COUNTRIES
<b>BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT (VLIR-UOS country selection methodology)</b>				
1	BoD-score	0,6263	2010	3
2	Human Development Index	0,572	2010	9
3	Public Spending on Education ( as % percentage of GDP)	5,3	2008	9
<b>VLIR-UOS INVESTMENTS</b>				
4	# VLIR-UOS-investments Totaal	1.009.916	2010	7
5	# Institutional University Cooperation	0	2011	4
6	# Own Initiatives	3	2011	3
7	# South initiatives	1	2011	2
8	# Scholars (ICP/ITP/KOI/ICP-PhD)	50,9	2010	5
9	# Travel Grants + VLADOC	14	2010	11
<b>EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID</b>				
10	# Universities	62	2011	7
11	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9,59675	2000	10
12	Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	42,9	2009	11
13	DGD expenditure: bilateral cooperation	9.924.974	2009	6
14	DGD expenditure: Indirect cooperation	4240337	2009	7
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
15	Life expectancy at birth	75	2009	3
16	Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	14,00	2008	18
17	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (both sexes) (%)	62,3	2010	10
18	Adult literacy rate (both sexes) (% aged 15 and above)	90,3	2010	7
19	Gender Inequality Index (updated)	0,464	2008	13
20	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	11	2007	14

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
21	Population	87.279.754	2009	3
22	Labor participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)	72	2009	8
23	GDP per capita (2008 PPP US\$)	3097	2010	8
24	Improved water source (% of population with access)	94	2008	2
25	Internet users (per100 people)	24,2	2008	4
26	Income Gini coefficient	37,8	2006	9
POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
27	Voice and Accountability Percentile Rank (0-100)	3,8	2009	19
28	Political Stability Percentile Rank (0-100)	44,8	2009	2
29	Government Effectiveness Percentile Rank (0-100)	46,2	2009	8
30	Regalutory Quality Percentile Rank (0-100)	31	2009	13
31	Rule of Law Percentile Rank (0-100)	41,5	2009	7
32	Control of Corruption Percentile Rank (0-100)	36,7	2009	11

# Country map



# 1. Country profile

## 1.1 Geographical presentation

Vietnam, which currently ranks 101 out of 162 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI), has been going through a transition from a centrally planned to a socialist-oriented market economy for three decades. It has a population estimated at about 89 million (2009) and is divided into 8 regions, 63 provinces, 560 districts and 10,320 communes. The annual population growth rate is officially estimated at 1.31% per year. Due to the finite supply of arable land and the scarcity of non-agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas, rural-urban migration is on the rise. While the urban population currently represents some 23-25% of the total population, it is expected that this share will rise to 40% by 2015.

Since launching key reforms through its “doi moi” or “renovation” in 1986, the country has made remarkable progress across a broad range of socio-economic development indicators; GDP has more than doubled, with inflation coming down to low single digit figures; life expectancy increased to 68 years; primary school enrolment increased from 91% in 1993-1994 to nearly 95% in 1998-1999, and mortality rates among children under age 5 have declined to 42 per 1,000 live births.

## 1.2 Socio-economic analysis

Land reforms, agricultural deregulation, and price liberalisation that followed “doi moi” have turned Vietnam from a country experiencing extreme food insecurity into one of the world’s largest exporters of rice, coffee and other agricultural commodities. The country’s poverty rate declined from 58% in 1993 to 37.4% of the population in 1998 and further down to 16% by 2007. Poverty mainly declined because of the economic growth since the early 1990s (8-9% per year) and Vietnam’s strong agricultural performance since the late 1980s with the value of agricultural exports growing at over 13% per year from 1990 to 1998. Vietnam remains among the poorer countries with a per capita GDP of some US\$ 890 in 2008 compared with US\$ 289 in 1999. At the same time, it has been observed that the poverty incidence varies significantly between regions, with the Northern Uplands, Central Highlands and North Central regions, i.e. areas with a large ethnic minority population, having the highest incidence and severity of poverty. The Gini coefficient has risen significantly from 35.6 in 1995 to over 40 in recent years. 95% of the poor live in Vietnam’s rural areas where average per capita income equals only 50% of that in urban areas. While Vietnam’s 53 ethnic minorities represent 14% of the country’s population they account for 29% of the poor. Poverty rates among the minorities are some three times higher than among the majority Kinh households.

In response to these developments, the Government of Vietnam has developed several generic and targeted poverty reduction programmes since the mid-1990s. Currently, the most relevant generic programmes are the “Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2001-2010” (SEDS), and the “Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy” (CPRGS) of May 2002.

The general objective of the “*Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) 2001-2010*” is to “(reduce) the number of poor households, eliminate falling back to poverty, in order to implement the objective of “Prosperous population, powerful country, fair, democratic and civilized society”; to help

the majority of the poor reach the basic social services; basically implement the objectives of helping the communes with especially difficult circumstances; expand opportunities for the poor to enjoy special support policies and social welfare”.

The “*Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy*” of May 2002 was approved by the Prime Minister on 21 May 2002 and is intended to be a more practical action plan for poverty reduction and economic growth within the broader framework of the SEDS 2001-2010 and the 5 year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2001-2005). Its strategic objectives are to develop: (a) an environment for growth; and (b) sectorial policies and measures for the poor (covering the key economic and social sectors, income generation and social safety net programmes (including emergency relief) and policies aimed at narrowing the gap in terms of regional differences, ethnic minorities and gender equality). General policy aims are supplemented by a range of “major policies and measures” for the development of specific economic sectors and a series of (national target) programmes have been implemented such as the Programme on Socio-economic Development in Especially Disadvantaged Communes in Mountainous, Isolated and Remote Areas (also known as “Programme 135”<sup>1</sup>).

### 1.3 Political structure

Under the 1992 constitution the country's supreme political and policy-making authority is the Communist Party of Vietnam, one of a network of 30 mass organisations grouped together under the Vietnam Fatherland Front. Major policy changes are ratified and government officials appointed at Party Congresses, which have been held since 1935 and currently take place every five years. The Party is governed by a Central Committee of some 150 members, which elects a 15-member Political Bureau to oversee the functioning of the Party and issue guidelines to the legislature. In practice day-to-day decision-making rests in the hands of a small group of Politburo and Central Committee members known as the Party Secretariat. This seven-member group was established at the 9th Party Congress of April 2001 to replace the former Standing Politburo Commission with a view to streamlining the workings of government.

Legislative power in Vietnam is held by a 500-member National Assembly, which is elected to a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The National Assembly meets twice each year to consider and approve legislation and policy and to endorse Ministerial appointments recommended by the Communist Party or the Government. It also elects the 15-member Standing Committee of the National Assembly, which appoints the President

The National Assembly elects members of the Government, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuracy.

According to the 1992 Constitution, the Government is 'the highest administrative organ of the whole country, the executive organ of the National Assembly, the highest administrative State organ of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.' It is charged with responsibility for exercising 'unified management over the implementation of political, economic, cultural, social, defence, security and external relations tasks throughout the country'. The Government is headed by a Prime Minister and five Deputy Prime

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<sup>1</sup> Programme 135 is the largest Government poverty alleviation program designed specifically for mountainous and remote areas where most of Vietnam's ethnic minorities live. Launched in 1998, Program 135 supports small scale infrastructure development in the poorest communes, including school construction.

Ministers, who are appointed by the National Assembly. The Government exercises executive power through a network of 22 Ministries and Ministry-level agencies and 22 Ministry-affiliated agencies.

Vietnam is divided administratively into five major cities - Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho - and 59 provinces. Both the five major cities and the 59 provinces are directly responsible to central government, though in practice each enjoys a considerable degree of autonomy. The provinces comprise rural districts and communes, together with provincial cities and towns, whilst the five major cities and a number of provincial towns are made up of urban districts with constituent wards. All rural communes and many urban wards incorporate constituent villages and hamlets.

Elected People's Councils are constituted to represent the citizenry in all dealings with central government. These People's Councils exist at three levels, namely: (i) the five major cities and 59 provinces, (ii) urban and rural districts and provincial cities and towns, and (iii) rural communes, urban wards and townships. At each level the People's Councils operate through their executive arm, the People's Committees.

At major city and provincial level the People's Committees manage and oversee the activities of specialist local government offices such as the Municipal or Provincial Service of Education and Training, the Municipal or Provincial Service of Industry and the Municipal or Provincial Service of Culture and Information, the responsibilities of which correspond to those of Vietnam's central government ministries. There is also a vertical line relationship from these Municipal or Provincial Services to their corresponding ministries in Hanoi, which enable the latter to provide guidance on both policy and practice relating to their particular areas of responsibility. Specialist local government offices also operate at urban and rural district and provincial city and town level but not, as yet, at rural commune, urban ward or township level<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.4 Economic performance – synthesis

Vietnam is well endowed with natural resources, including two major rice baskets of the red river and the Mekong river delta's, sizable forest cover and reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydro-electric potential. Agriculture remains the primary activity, employing more than half of the labour force. Rice, corn and potatoes make up 50 per cent of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soya beans, coffee, tea and bananas) and animal products make up the other 50 per cent.

As a direct result of economic reforms, Vietnam moved from being a rice importer in the mid-1980s to become in 1997 the world's second largest exporter of rice after Thailand. Major industries which have flourished since the lifting of the US trade embargo in 1994 include food processing, machine building, mining and production of oil, cement, chemical fertiliser, glass, tyres, textiles, footwear and ceramics. Private enterprise is officially encouraged and it is estimated that over 70 per cent of domestic trade can be attributed to the private sector. By the same token all state-owned firms are now required to be profitable in order to stay in business.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>[http://www.delgosea.eu/cms/content/download/418/3539/file/Vietnam%20Country%20Presentation\\_Capacity%20Development%20Workshop.pdf](http://www.delgosea.eu/cms/content/download/418/3539/file/Vietnam%20Country%20Presentation_Capacity%20Development%20Workshop.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>[http://www.culturalprofiles.net/viet\\_nam/Directories/Vi\\_ACYAlw-7879\\_ADs-t\\_Nam\\_Cultural\\_Profile/-3199.html](http://www.culturalprofiles.net/viet_nam/Directories/Vi_ACYAlw-7879_ADs-t_Nam_Cultural_Profile/-3199.html)

Generating total revenues of circa US\$18.5 billion in 2003, Vietnam's exports include petroleum, coal, rice, agricultural products and marine products. Imports include petroleum products, machinery and equipment, steel products, fertiliser, raw cotton and grain

## 2. Education

### 2.1 Structure

In its “Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010,” (SEDP) the Vietnamese government aimed for an overall quantitative goal of “increasing enrolment in universities and colleges by 10 percent annually, to reach a level of 200 students over 10,000 population by 2010” and an overall qualitative goal of “approaching the advanced education standards of the region and the world,” specifically inter alia by: renovating curricula and teaching methods; developing systems that increase study opportunities through transfers; renovating financial mechanisms and policies to make institutions more pro-active and responsible for finance, staff and organization; renovating management with stronger decentralization, and clearer responsibilities and authorities for different entities; implementing quality assurance and accreditation schemes, gradually applying standards and criteria used by developed countries and joining international educational quality accreditation systems; encouraging the establishment of private institutions, including high-quality, accredited and 100 percent foreign-invested institutions in science, technology, and economic management; encouraging foreign scientific and educational experts and Vietnamese expatriates to teach in Vietnam.

The Government has detailed its aspirations for higher education in the “Higher Education Reform Agenda” (HERA). HERA develops a strategy for the development of higher education and research. The main objectives of the strategy are:

- a dramatic increase in capacity to allow an increase of the participation rate in higher education (or tertiary) institutions, which implies huge investments in infrastructure and in training of new lecturers and faculty;
- simultaneous increase in quality and/or efficiency of the system;
- the introduction or reinforcement of research in universities -- in order better to train the future new teachers, to enrich and upgrade present teachers’ teaching and to upgrade the quality level and international visibility of Vietnamese universities; and
- improved governance of the higher education and research system at both national and regional levels, as well as of universities.

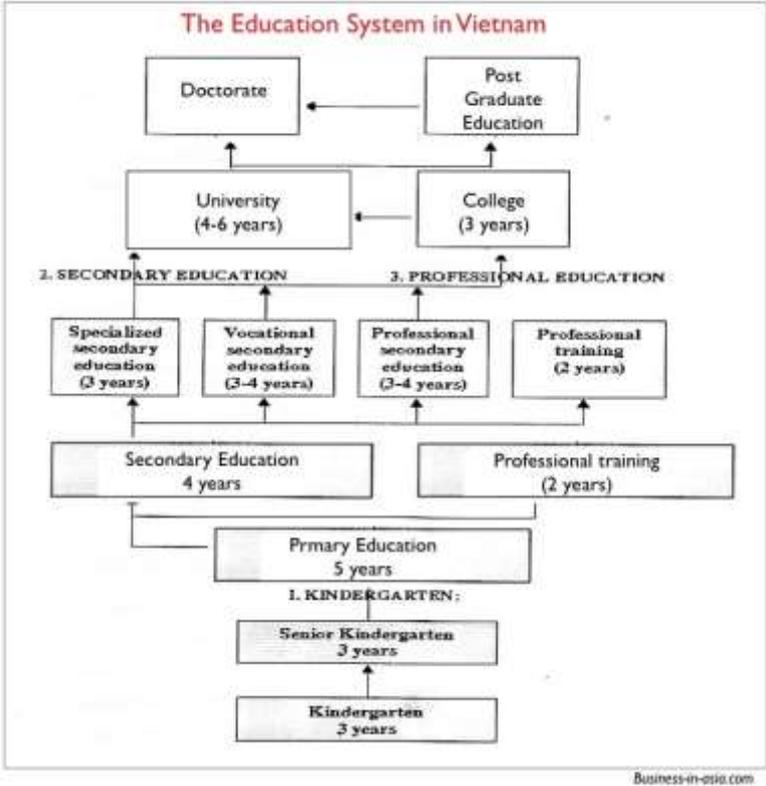
These goals imply greater autonomy for individual institutions and measures that create a climate of competition between and within institutions. In HERA, the Government has set the following targets for the higher education sector: (i) revenue from science and technology activities increased to 15 percent of total university revenue by 2010, and to 25 percent by 2020; (ii) the proportion of university teaching staff with masters level degrees increased to 40 percent by 2010, and to 60 percent by 2020; (iii) the proportion of university teaching staff with doctoral level degrees increased to 25 percent by 2010, and to 35 percent by 2020; and (iv) the ratio of university students to teaching staff reduced to 20:1 by 2020<sup>4</sup>.

Children enter primary education at age six. Primary education consists of a five-year programme, from grade 1 through grade 5. For the training of pre-primary and primary/basic schoolteachers, 2-year courses are conducted at Teacher Training Colleges. For the General Education Level II,

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<sup>4</sup> ADB (2010) Viet Nam: Preparing the Higher Education Sector Development Project (HESDP) <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Consultant/VIE/42079/42079-01-vie-tacr-03.pdf>, p.2

officially known as lower secondary education, a 4-year programme from grade 6 to grade 9 is in place. The curriculum is standardized, with almost no optional or elective courses. At the conclusion of lower secondary education (LSE), students take a national examination that is prepared and administered by the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET). Those who pass the examination are awarded the Diploma of Completion of LSE. Completion of LSE is the general entrance requirement for vocational, technical, and academic upper secondary education, in addition to required entrance examinations. LSE teachers are trained (3 years) in Junior Teacher Training Colleges in the provinces.



Source: [http://www.business-in-asia.com/vietnam/education\\_system\\_in\\_vietnam.html](http://www.business-in-asia.com/vietnam/education_system_in_vietnam.html)

The upper secondary school, consisting of general education grades 10 through 12, is a three-year programme. All schools use a standard curriculum and textbooks designed by MoET. Admission to upper secondary school requires successful completion of lower secondary education and an admission examination. At the completion of upper secondary school, students take a national examination. Those who pass receive a diploma. Upper secondary school teachers are trained in Teacher Training Colleges, in universities with education faculties, or in colleges or universities in the regular undergraduate programme. For admission, students must complete upper secondary school and pass the entrance examination. Most programmes last for four years, although some foreign language and technical programmes last for five years.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Vaes, J; Nguyen, TV (2008). Final evaluation of the CTU-IUC partner programme with Can Tho University. [http://www.vliruos.be/downloads/IUC\\_final\\_evaluation\\_CTU.pdf](http://www.vliruos.be/downloads/IUC_final_evaluation_CTU.pdf) p.28

## 2.2 Data and policy focus in terms of higher education

Between 1999 and 2009, the number of universities/colleges increased more than twofold (from 153 to 376). By 2009, there were 150 universities, of which 44 (29.3%) were 'non-public'. In the 1999 – 2009, the number of students increased by 143%. This rate was similar for public and non-public universities.

Since late 2004, a series of policy initiatives have been taken with respect to higher education. Chronologically these include the following:

- MoET decision No 38/2004/QD-BGD&DT of 2 December 2004 concerning the adoption of the '*Provisional Higher Education Quality Accreditation Regulation*'. The decision concerns higher education quality issues and implies universities, academies and other types of higher education institutions. It identifies self-assessment and external review as key elements in the quality assurance process.
- Government Resolution 14/2005/NQ-CP of 2 November 2005 on '*Substantial and Comprehensive Renewal of Vietnam's Tertiary Education in the 2006-2020 period*'. Resolution 14 aims to 'substantially and comprehensively renew tertiary education and make substantial changes in education quality, efficiency and scale, thus satisfying the requirements of national industrialization and modernization, international economic integration and people's learning demands. The Resolution refers inter alia to the importance of linking higher education with overall socio-economic development, autonomy of university management and the role of higher education institutions in the renewal of the higher education provision.
- The *Higher Education Reform Agenda 2006-2020* (HERA 2020) approved by the Government in July 2005. The Agenda, amongst others refers to the importance of networking of higher education institutions, expansion of higher education and the advancement of scientific and technological research, including contract research.
- MoET *Regulation on Regular (full-time) training programmes of universities and colleges* (promulgated together with decision No 25/2006/QD-BGD-DT of 26 June 2006). The Regulation refers to curricula, teaching loads and credit system.
- The *Education Law* of 14 June 2006 replacing the Education Law of 2 December 1998. The Law regulates amongst others the credit system to be used in higher education, emphasises the importance of QA and distinguishes different types of institutions and various levels of higher education. The Law furthermore stipulates that higher education institutions have a responsibility for the design of their own programmes, based on the core programmes set by MoET.
- MoET *Regulation on Master-level Education* (promulgated together with decision No 45/2008/QBDGT of 5 August 2008, which sets amongst others the requirements for Master level education in terms of human resources, teaching infrastructure, etc.
- Recent campaigns on higher education based on society's needs and 'Say no against irregularities in education', that promote amongst others closer relations with the "world of work" and the proposed merger between two national examinations: the graduate exam for upper secondary education and the university level entrance examinations.

There are only few data available on educational quality. The school day and school year in Vietnam are much shorter than the world average, which is owing to a limited infrastructure, an inadequate distribution of teachers and chores for the students at home. Low quality of primary and secondary education have an impact on the quality of tertiary education as well.

A university education modernisation project has been conceptualized. The aim is that by 2010 most universities will meet accepted regional standards, while by 2020 the whole university system must successfully reach these regional standards, with a selection complying with world wide, international standards.

The Vietnamese government pursues an active policy and programme of human resources development and quality improvement of its academic staff. Wages of teaching staff at all levels (including higher education) are low. To add to their income, many provide supplementary education on an informal basis or take on another job.

# 3. Development aid analysis

## 3.1 Development strategy with focus on poverty reduction

The CSP (2002-2004) and subsequent CSP updates for Vietnam covered most of the Government’s five year socio economic development plan (SEDP), 2001-2005, and it was aligned with the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS), which clearly charted Vietnam’s national strategy for poverty reduction and growth and approved by the Government in September 2002. In 2003, the Government added a new chapter on large-scale infrastructure in the CPRGS highlighting the potential for sustainable poverty reduction through large scale infrastructure development. The new CSP for Vietnam will be aligned with the Government’s new SEDP, 2006-2010.

SEDP Strategic Areas	CSP focus
Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for a conducive private sector policy environment (SME, Financial sector)</li> <li>• Infrastructure development (Power, Transport; Urban Infrastructure Development) and facilitate public-private partnerships in these sectors)</li> <li>• Catalyze and facilitate private sector investment in employment generating, growth and social sectors</li> </ul>
Socially inclusive development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive health care and control of communicable diseases</li> <li>• Secondary education</li> <li>• Support Government’s poverty reduction programs</li> </ul>
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources (forestry, biodiversity, water resources, conservation and livelihood)</li> <li>• Support private sector initiatives in clean and efficient technologies</li> <li>• Improved and accessible water supply and sanitation</li> </ul>
Governance, Gender and Cross-cutting areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good governance (public administration reform, anticorruption, capacity building, gender equality)</li> <li>• Gender</li> </ul>
Regional Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GMS (infrastructure development; cross border trade and investment; control of communicable diseases; biodiversity conservation; etc.)</li> </ul>

In support of the internationally accepted MDG and to meet the country’s development needs, Vietnam developed its own 12 development goals (VDGs):

1. reduce by 50% the percentage of people living below an international accepted poverty line between 2001 and 2010 that means from 32% in 2000 to 15-16% in 2010;
2. increase net enrolment in primary education to 97% by 2005 and to 99% by 2010;
3. eliminate the gender gap in primary and secondary education among ethnic minorities by 2010;
4. reduce the infant mortality rate to 20 per 1,000 live births by 2010;
5. reduce, by 2010, the maternal mortality rate to 70 per 10,000 live births;

6. slow the increase in spread of HIV/AIDS by 2005 and halve the rate of increase by 2010;
7. increase the percentage of forest cover to 43% by 2010;
8. ensure that 85% of the rural population and 95% of the urban population have access to clean and safe water by 2010;
9. provide jobs to 1.6 million people per annum;
10. preserve culture of ethnic minority groups;
11. reduce vulnerability and develop social safety nets to support the poor and the disadvantaged;
12. promote further public administration reform.

## 3.2 Actors

In 2009, 9 Belgian NGOs were active in [Vietnam](#) the leading being [Handicap International](#), [Plan Belgium](#), [VECO](#), [Oxfam Solidariteit](#). Their interventions are mainly in the fields of labour conditions, rural development and public health.

2009	Development Support
Handicap Int.	1.061.115
Plan Belgique	593.061
Vredeseilanden	448.001
Oxfam-Solidarité	169.385
EF	89.984
Mekong Plus	78.255
ETM	15.964
MSF	6.105

Originally established to put French-speaking teachers' know how at the disposal of disadvantaged countries, [APEFE](#) invests its capacities in partnerships and networks to ensure quality in scientific and technical assistance for the poorest countries. From 2007 onward, it has chosen for a "programme" approach that more and more relies on local expertise, concentrated in two intervention sectors: Education at secondary level, as well as higher and professional levels, and training in conservation, restoration and heritage valorisation. In 2010, APEFE invested some 0.5 Mio EUR in its activities in Vietnam.

The 'Flemish Office for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance' ([VVOB](#)) is active in two sectors: education (improvement of quality of lower secondary education) in 5 provinces of North and

Central Vietnam and agriculture (strengthening methodological extension skills) in 5 provinces of Southern Vietnam. VVOB works with/through various partners like MPI, MOET, DARD, Women's Union, Farmer's Association PPC, and teacher training institutes. The education programme aims now at three results: improve educational competencies to guide the active teaching and learning (ATL) change process, improve the pre- and in-service teacher training, and strengthen the relation between school, mass organisations and the broader community.<sup>6</sup> In 2010 an amount of almost 1 Mio EUR was invested in this programme<sup>7</sup>.

### 3.3 Donor aid

Multilateral (000 USD)	2000	2001	2002	2003
Food And Agriculture Organization (Fao)	839	368	385	688
Global Environment Facility (Gef)	423	2.989	2.201	793
International Atomic Energy Agency (Iaea)	609	865	957	532
International Fund For Agricultural Development (Ifad)	7.71	9.500	10.381	2.603
International Monetary Fund (Imf)		105.000	56.283	
United Nations (Un)	75			
United Nations Programme On Hiv/Aids (Unaids)				82
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UnCDF)	660	420		
United Nations Development Programme (UnDP)	11.718	9.183	4.702	5.271
United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (Unesco)	325	259	160	362
United Nations Population Fund (Unfpa)	5.098	3.316	2.753	5.206
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (Unhcr)	75	90	6	
United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef)	10.899	10.843	8.810	8.883
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Unido)			65	69
United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime (Unodc)	168	63		
United Nations Office For Project Services (Unops)	45			
United Nations Volunteers (Unv)	300	195	107	87

<sup>6</sup> ICP Vietnam – Belgium 2011-2015 p4

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.vvob.be/vvob/?q=node/1422> & [http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development\\_cooperation/statistics/DGDprojectdb/](http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/statistics/DGDprojectdb/)

World Food Programme (Wfp)	9.329		2	61
World Health Organisation (Who)	3.790	4.051	6.567	4.800
Asian Development Bank (Adb)	226.268	182.827	238.563	252.076
World Bank (Wb)	138.770	313.370	259.140	575.224
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378.670</b>	<b>500.248</b>	<b>504.379</b>	<b>832.248</b>

<b>BILATERAL (000 USD)</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Japan	869.842	320.860	315.186	598.594
France	57.884	67.015	90.588	106.265
Australia	31.400	27.233	36.704	64.736
Denmark	52.210	48.373	52.601	61.124
European Commission	13.721	23.992	25.722	44.680
Netherlands	13.869	23.015	26.949	42.742
Germany	20.700	22.351	34.845	40.207
United Kingdom	8.984	27.807	31.374	38.107
Sweden	38.786	30.896	29.737	32.142
Republic Of Korea	12.009	37.486	23.314	31.518
Italy	1.165	993	5.533	28.110
Canada	12.041	15.300	16.717	18.375
Belgium	19.593	12.049	13.935	13.865
Switzerland	8.901	10.979	8.424	13.681
United States Of America	5.566	10.173	17.040	11.967
Norway	4.514	5.665	8.629	11.251
Luxembourg	2.321	1.712	5.112	9.153
Finland	4.567	4.407	6.637	7.863
Spain	6.940	8.476	11.151	6.811
New Zealand	1.592	1.615	2.690	3.339
Czech Republic	368	447	127	1.935
Austria	1.401		1.562	1.709

Singapore		53	54	91
Hungary		18	17	
Kuwait	2.666			
Thailand	206	292	139	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.192.53</b>	<b>701.205</b>	<b>760.116</b>	<b>1.188.265</b>

Source: Vietnam Development Report UNDP-Vietnam 2005 (to be updated!)

**Austria** (€1.4 m. disbursed in 2003) provides support for both technical and scientific co-operation, through postgraduate scholarships and research projects in academic co-operation.

The co-operation policy of **Belgium** (€10.9 m.) is closely connected to the poverty alleviation strategy of Vietnam, as it is embedded in the Socio-economic Development Strategy 2001-2010 and the CPRGS. Consequently Belgium's government-to-government programme aims to support the objectives of the three pillars of the CPRGS: completing the transition to a market economy, making development "inclusive, and building modern governance. Belgium also supports the reform of the health sector, including health sector financing.

The current priorities for **Czech** assistance to Vietnam (€0.7 m.) are the health sector and environmental technology. The tradition of Czech support to Vietnam began in the 1960's.

**Denmark's** development co-operation with Vietnam (€48.6 m.) targets the following sectors: fisheries, water and sanitation, agriculture, and the business sector. Denmark also provides budgetary support through the Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC).

**Finland's** support to Vietnam (€6.3 m.) centres on water and sanitation, forestry and rural development, with poverty reduction as the overarching objective. Support is also provided to build capacity in public utilities and in the implementation of Vietnam's Grassroots Democracy Decree.

Corresponding to Vietnam's priorities in economic and social development, **France's** support to Vietnam (€85 m.) covers five main sector priorities: 1. Vietnam's legal and political transition; 2. the modernisation of the education and research system; 3. the promotion of cultural co-operation based on the exchange and transfer of know-how; 4. supporting changes in the economy by developing interactions with French companies; 5. the reduction of poverty and the improvement of social rights.

**Germany** (€32.4 m.) and Vietnam have agreed upon the following three priority areas for development cooperation: 1. support to economic reform policies, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and vocational training; 2. preservation and sustainable use of natural resources including forestry, sewerage and solid waste management, and 3. health, especially family healthcare and HIV/AIDS prevention.

The main objective of **Italy's** development co-operation with Vietnam (€23.3 m.) is to assist Vietnam in implementing the CPRGS and in integrating into the world economy. Specific programme objectives include improving basic social services for the poor and supporting sustainable productive activities for poor communities.

**Luxembourg's** "Indicative Co-operation Programme" with Vietnam which covers the period 2002 – 2005 amounts to € 35 million. Luxembourg disbursed an average of € 9 million per year in 2004 and 2005, concentrating in particular on rural development, health, education, and human resource development.

Development assistance from **the Netherlands** to Vietnam (€23.6 m.) focuses on three priority sectors: forestry and bio-diversity, water management, and health. Support to these three sectors is complemented by cross-cutting issues, such as (economic) reform.

Vietnam is one of three priority countries in Asia for **Spanish** development co-operation (€5.4 m.). Goals in Vietnam are to contribute to the fight against poverty, to reinforce social and economic infrastructure, and to support the on-going reform process.

**Sweden's development** co-operation with Vietnam (€22 m.) focuses on: 1. promoting Vietnam's ability to reduce poverty on a long-term and environmentally sustainable basis; and 2. promoting openness and development towards democracy and increased respect for human rights.

The goal of **the United Kingdom's** development co-operation programme with Vietnam (€30.7 m.) is to promote pro-poor growth in order to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty in line with the international development targets. Specific objectives are: a. to promote the efficient, effective, and equitable use of public financial resources, b. to strengthen the Government's efforts to achieve socially inclusive development and accountability to citizens, and c. to support economic and social transition.

With regard to other principal donors, the objectives of **the World Bank's** Country Assistance Strategy 2003 to 2006 mirror the three pillars of Vietnam's CPRGS: to support Vietnam's transition to a market-economy (the central focus for the Bank's activities), to enhance equitable, inclusive and sustainable development, and to promote good governance. The World Bank disbursed 575 million USD in 2003.

**The Asian Development Bank** (252 million USD disbursed in 2003), also bases its co-operation with Vietnam on the CPRGS, and will align its next Strategy Paper to the Government's 5-year SEDP. Target sectors include health, education, water supply and sanitation, and rural development.

**Japan**, principally through JBIC, disbursed 599 million USD in Vietnam in 2003, principally for large-scale infrastructure projects. In 2005 Japan is lending funds for the first time for budget support, in the framework of the PRSC.

**AusAID** provided around 65 million USD in 2003. Main priorities are: rural development, human development and natural resource related projects<sup>8</sup>.

Overall the themes of bilateral and multilateral cooperation can be summarized as follow:

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<sup>8</sup> Vietnam – European Community Strategy Paper 2007-2013  
[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/vietnam/csp/07\\_13\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/vietnam/csp/07_13_en.pdf)

THEMES		Vietnam				DOMAINS						
						Belgium (no bilateral cooperation / small projects)	EU	UNDP	JICA	WB	ADB	Belgian NGOs
	SUB-THEMES/AREAS	Regions (VLIR-UOS)	Partners (VLIR-UOS)	NATIONAL DEV PRIORITIES VDG	NATIONAL DEV PRIORITIES SEDP							
FOOD SECURITY	Rural development	Mekong delta Moutain Kast Central Vietnam	CTU Research Institute on geology and Mineral resources Institute of Agricultural Sciences of South-Vietnam Vietnam Agricultural Research Institute National Institute of Veterinary Research				X		X		X	X
	Aquaculture	Mekong delta Central Vietnam	CTU Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 3 HUST									X
	Food production & chain		CTU				X				X	X
	Forestry			X			X				X	
	Energy	Mekong	CTU HUST Hanoi Advanced School of Science and Technology National Centre for Technological progress					X	X	X	X	
	Climate change	Camau Benthic ecosystem	National centre for Natural Science and Technology Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources				X	X	X			
	Urban Development								X	X		
	WES	Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong national park	National Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	X	X		X		X		X	
Socio-economic development and social development	Gender			X	X		X	X		X		X
	Poverty			X	X		X	X		X		
	Job Creation/Labor			X	X		X			X		
	Education						X			X	X	X
	Trade/Transport						X		X	X	X	X
	Cultural and ethnic minorities			X	X		X		X	X	X	
HEALTH	HIV/Aids			X			X	X		X		X
	Infant Mortality			X			X					X
	Maternal mortality			X			X					
	hospital Development								X		X	X
Institutional strengthening	Institutional Policy		HUST		X		X					
	Research Policy and Culture (incl. Statistics for research)		HUST									
	Language development		CTU									
	Public Administration Reform			X	X		X			X	X	
	Governance				X		X	X	X			
ICT	ICT in education (E-learning & other)		CTU						X		X	
	Computer sciences								X			
	Infrastructure dev		CTU						X		X	
Crisis Prevention and Recovery							X	X				

## 4. University development cooperation

### 4.1 VLIR-UOS Activity in/with the Country

The Belgian-Vietnamese development cooperation goes back to the late 1970s. The university cooperation for development is one of the cornerstones of this collaboration, especially since the late 1990s. In 2008, University cooperation represented almost 15% of the total official development aid (ODA) from Belgium with Vietnam, with a budget of about 2 mio EUR per year. VLIR-UOS has been responsible for the university cooperation with Dutch speaking Belgian universities and university colleges; CIUF-CUD for the French speaking Belgian universities.

The overall objective of the university cooperation is to strengthen universities in their performance in education, research and community engagement. Scientific and academic partnerships with Vietnam are realized mainly within the following areas:

- Agronomy and life sciences;
- Environment and rural development;
- Health;
- Infrastructure and Transport.

The Belgian-Vietnamese university cooperation endorses the main axes of the latest Socio-Economic Development Plan in Vietnam 2011-2015 (SEDP), as there are developing a sustainable economy at high growth rate and being active in the global integration; increasing the content of science and high technology in products; improving and enhancing the quality of education, training and human resources... Furthermore the Belgian-Vietnamese university cooperation plays an active role in the development and implementation of the new Belgian Indicative Cooperation Programme with Vietnam.

As part of the university cooperation with Vietnam, there has been cooperation with a wide range of actors, including the Belgian Embassy in Vietnam, the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGD), the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), the European Union (EU), the Belgian Research Foundations (FWO and FNRS) and the Belgian Science Policy. The Vietnamese actors involved are the Ministries of Science and Technology, Education and Technology, Agriculture and Rural Development, Planning and Investment and the National Foundation for Science and Technology Development.

#### 4.1.1 Institutional University Cooperation

Since 1998 two institutional university cooperation programmes have been running, one with the Hanoi University of Science and Technology and another with the Can Tho University. Both programmes were finalised in 2008. The total budget since 1998 amounts 10 mio EUR. IUC budget for two successive-five year partner programmes are normally 7 mio €, but in the case of HUST, a partner university with a technological focus, a reduced partner programme with a 50% budget (3.4 Mio Euro) was executed.

The University of Can Tho (CTU) collaborates with the Belgium since the 1980s. This collaboration began with research in the field of aquaculture, in particular the production of Artemia and rice-fish

farming systems, research on soil improvement, followed in 1998 by a program of institutional strengthening with the Flemish universities (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, KULeuven, UA and UGent). These programmes contributed to the socio-economic development of the Mekong Delta region, through technology transfer and applied research, such as Artemia and mud-crab production, fruit quality and soil conservation of the paddy fields.

During the phase I of the CUI programme, six laboratories of HUST have been modernized with new equipment. To bring all of the investment from phase I into full play, phase II aimed at building a research culture within HUST. Hundreds of researchers from HUST gained experience in writing research proposals in accordance with international standards (in English and using the PCM methodology), applying for research funds from other international donors, implementing and managing research projects.

#### 4.1.2 Scientific cooperation at departmental level

Since 1998 eleven Own Initiative projects have been running. One project is still running. The main subjects are rural development, soil fertility, zoonotic diseases and environmental management. The areas of work are Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The total budget amounts 3 mio EUR. These projects are:

Year	Institution	Partner Institution	Academic field	Length in years
1998	K.U.Leuven	Research Institute on Geology and Mineral Resources	Rural Development in the mountain kast area	5
1998	UGent	Vietnam Agricultural Research Institute	Conservative selection and propagation by asexual methods of fruit tree varieties	4
2000	K.U.Leuven	Institute of Agricultural Sciences of South-Vietnam	Replenishing phosphorus capital in depleted soils of the central highlands and eastern region of South-Vietnam	4
2001	UGent	National Institute of Veterinary Research	Epidemiology of zoonotic diseases of the domestic pig in Northern Vietnam	4
2002	K.U.Leuven	National Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	Understanding and improving negotiation about borders and regulations of the	4
2002	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	National centre for Natural Science and Technology	Environmental control of the rapidly developing shores of the Camau province	2

2004	K.U.Leuven	Central Vietnam Veterinary Institute, National Institute of Veterinary Research,	Control of colibacillosis in swine and poultry in Central Vietnam	5
2004	UGent	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources	Impact of Mangrove exploitation of the Benthic ecosystem and the assessment of ecological quality objectives (IMABE)	5
2007	K.U.Leuven	Institute of Anthropology & RIGMR	Integrated capacity building through research-based geopark development in North-Eastern Vietnam	5
2009	UGent	Hanoi University of Technology (HUT), Hanoi Advanced School of Science and Technology (HAST	Searching novel and more convenient catalysts for treatment of motor bikes' exhaust gases	4
2011	UGent	Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 3	Ensuring seed supply of commercially important bivalve species in Central Vietnam by optimizing the larval production	4

As part of the Research Initiative Programme for post-IUC partnerships six projects are currently running, with a maximum duration of four years and a budget of around 100.000 EUR per project:

Year	Institution	Partner Institution	Academic field	Length in years
2009	CTU	Ugent, Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Study on rice breeding for brown plant hopper resistance	4 yrs
2009	HUT	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Development of different advanced organic and inorganic materials for heavy metal speciation and removal from aquatic systems	4 yrs
2010	CTU	K.U.Leuven S.U. New Jersey	Mitigating pesticide pollution in the Mekong delta	4 yrs
2010	HUT	Ugent	Development of Phosphors and Metal oxides for use in high-Efficiency Lighting (DPMEL)	4 yrs
2011	CTU	UGent	Enrichment of fermented dairy products with selected tropical fruits from the Mekong Delta region in Vietnam	3 yrs
2011	HUST	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Fabrication of Microwire Cu/(CoP, FeCoNi)/Au(glass) with Giant Magnetoimpedance (GMI) by Electrodeposition Technique and Applications for Magnetic Sensors	4 yrs

### 4.1.3 Short term innovative cooperation

Since 2002 five South Initiative projects have been running. The subjects are environmental sanitation and management; soil fertility management and geology and hydrology. The main areas are Camau and Hanoi. The maximum budget per project is 40.000 EUR:

Year	Institution	Partner Institution	Academic field	budget
2002	UGent	National Centre for Technological progress	Onderzoeksrugzak voor 2 afgestudeerden ICP Environmental Sanitation	7.000,00
2004	K.U.Leuven	National center for Technical Progress	Vervolgactie op EI "ASIMED"	6.100,00
2005	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology	Vulgarisation of the research results of the VLIR Own Initiative project 'Environmental management' in the rapidly developing coastal area of Camau	9.450,00
2006	K.U.Leuven	Institute of Agricultural Sciences of South Vietnam	Post project survey of adoption and adaptation of improved soil fertility management options in the uplands of South-Vietnam	4.927,65
2007	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Research Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources (RIGMR)	VVT: A Practical Guide (including a CD) for Tracing Experiments in Karst Areas in Vietnam	11.865,00

As part of the North South South Cooperation, small scale projects on very specific topics such as ICT and library have been supported. Since 2005 three projects have been supported with partners from Vietnam (CTU), Ecuador (ESPOL and UCuenca), the Philippines (BSU) and Belgium (K.U.Leuven, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, UGent):

Partner University 1	Partner University 2	Other partner Universities	Project title	Implementation	Budget
UGent	ESPOL	CTU	PILOTSTAT: Improvement of research capacities in biological sciences	2006-2007	43.792,50
UGent	CTU	BSU	Improvement of supply chain management of cutflowers	2007-2008	39.376
K.U.Leuven	ESPOL	Ucuenca CTU	Development of integrated projects and internships as cornerstones in curriculum development aiming at Joint MSc degrees	2009-2010	60.000

Within the North South South activities, Vietnamese expertise, gained over the previous cooperation activities, is capitalized in an international context. As such the College of Aquaculture and Fisheries of Can Tho University organised training activities and consultancies for colleagues in India, Iran and Sri Lanka. In addition internships of African students from the UGent Masters courses were organised in CTU.

#### 4.1.4 Scholarships

Between 2004 and 2010, 85 Vietnamese students followed a Master course at a Flemish university; 59 a training and 33 a PhD. They all received a VLIR-UOS scholarship. On the other hand, within the same time interval, some 44 Flemish students went to a Vietnamese institution of higher education with a VLIR-UOS travel grant.

IUC-PhD	17	IUC-MSc	4	IUC-ITP	6
ICP-PhD	15	ICP-MSc	78	ITP	25
OI-PhD	1	OI-MsC	3	OI-ITP	4
				KOI	25

Within a 7-year time span, some 222 students enjoyed a VLIR-UOS grant. When taken into account that the university cooperation programmes go back to the mid-1990's the number of scholarships are undoubtedly a multiple of 200. Unfortunately, due to privacy laws, the exact number is unknown to date.

An example of the impact of the scholarships has been the creation of INVE-Vietnam, developed by former IUC alumni, consisting of a network of 55 local shops and sponsoring extension projects on sustainable shrimp farming.

Within the Mekong 1000 initiative, 21 Master students and 1 PhD student have been trained between 2006 and 2011 in Belgium, meeting the needs of the Mekong Delta area. It is an example of matching funds, as the programme is supported by a wide range of donors. The Can Tho University and the University of Ghent are some of the coordinating institutions of this initiative.

## 4.2 Focus of other university development cooperation donors

The *Conseil Universitaire du Développement* (CUD) is commissioned with the implementation of university development cooperation of the French-speaking universities of Belgium. Its actions aim at strengthening the universities in the South and research institutions in their basic missions: training, research and service to society. In Vietnam CUD is active through institutional support for: Hanoi Agricultural University (€1.6 MIO) and Pham Ngoc Tach University (€1.8 MIO). Furthermore, different specific projects are setup between Vietnamese and Francophone universities in the fields of rural entrepreneurship, aquaculture, food safety and medical<sup>9</sup>.

Within its indicative cooperation programme (ICP) with Vietnam, Belgium has tripled the funding of its scholarship programme to 12 million EUR in the form of a Capacity Building Facility. One of the supporting projects in that context consists in supporting the school education quality assurance program (SEQAP<sup>10</sup>). The Federal Service For Science And Technology (BELSPO) signed in March 2009 the third Joint Commission (for the period 2009-2011) with the Vietnamese Ministry of Science and Technology to co-finance applied research mainly in the fields of biodiversity and biotechnology; climate change and special research. The Research Foundation Flanders (FWO): the regional institute for research signed an agreement in 2009 for a period of 2 years with the National Centre for Technology of Vietnam for joint basic research. Total budget for the programme is € 1.200.000.

*NUFFIC's* NICHE identification process in Vietnam has resulted in the selection of four themes: Integrated Water Resource Management, Climate change and Agriculture; Maritime Transport and Logistics, Profession Oriented Higher Education (POHE), and Health. Over a period of 5 years (2010-2014) a total amount of €18 million will be invested in higher education programmes within these 4 areas<sup>11</sup>.

*Austrian-Vietnamese* relations are developing dynamically in a number of fields, among them business, university relations and culture. In the business field, bilateral trade doubled between 2004 and 2008, reaching a volume of US\$450 million in 2008. After a dip in 2009, due to the global economic crisis, figures are up again in the first half of 2010. A number of important Austrian business projects in Vietnam have been financed by the Austrian state through ODA soft loans. The volume of

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<sup>9</sup> Vietnam-Belgium Cooperation Strategy for 2011-2015 Base note p.25

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.btcctb.org/files/web/School%20Education%20Quality%20Assurance%20Program\\_0.pdf](http://www.btcctb.org/files/web/School%20Education%20Quality%20Assurance%20Program_0.pdf) (visited 11/08/11)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.nuffic.nl/international-organizations/services/capacity-building/niche/country-list/vietnam>

soft loan projects which have been completed since 2002 has attained US\$140 million. These projects are implemented in fields such as health care, railway infrastructure, fire fighting and vocational training.

University cooperation is another important field. One of the most important players on the Austrian side here is the *International Management Center* (IMC) in Krems in the federal state of Lower Austria. The IMC offers course modules in Business Administration, Tourism Management and Biotechnology to students of the Hanoi University of Commerce and the University of Hue. The bilateral ties in university education are clearly future-oriented and can be developed further.

As for economic relations between Vienna and Hanoi, it is important to note that a large number of Austrian companies committed in Vietnam, and especially in soft loan projects are from Vienna, and that a large number of the projects implemented are in the Hanoi area, for instance in the healthcare field.

Through its First and Second Higher Education Projects, the *Worldbank* (103.7 and 70.5 Mio USD) offers increasing support to universities with additional cutting-edge and high-value interventions in tertiary education and support for the knowledge economy, both at the level of individual tertiary education institutions (e.g. upgrading to regional performance standards, rationalization of education provision across institutions through voluntary mergers, adaptation to demand of market economy) and at the level of systemic policy development (e.g. system governance, quality accreditation, student loans scheme, regulation of private provision).

An upcoming report on Skills for Growth and the Higher Education System in Vietnam will look at the overall governance and financing of the higher education system in Vietnam and possible mismatches between the training graduates receive and those demanded by the changing labor force.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup><http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/VIETNAMEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21016301~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:387565~isCURL:Y,00.html>

# List of Resources and interesting Links

## Overall:

<http://www.devdir.org/files/Vietnam.PDF>

[http://www.isgmard.org.vn/ISGNetwork\\_Bilateral.asp](http://www.isgmard.org.vn/ISGNetwork_Bilateral.asp)

<http://www.un.org.vn/>

## On higher education:

Organisations:

- <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P079665>
- [http://vietnam.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/fs\\_higher\\_engineering\\_education\\_0.pdf](http://vietnam.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/fs_higher_engineering_education_0.pdf)
- [http://www.business-in-asia.com/vietnam/education\\_system\\_in\\_vietnam.html](http://www.business-in-asia.com/vietnam/education_system_in_vietnam.html)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/higher-education/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/higher-education/index_en.htm)
- <http://auap.sut.ac.th/>
- <http://www.aun-sec.org/>
- <http://deep.asef.org/country/profile.asp?country=Vietnam&ctrygp=VN>
- <http://www.ifi.auf.org/index.php>
- <http://www.vn.refer.org/vietnam/>
- <http://www.adb.org/projects/project.asp?id=42079&p=vieproj>
- <http://www.wes.org/ewenr/researchAsia.asp?country=158#Vietnam>

Documents:

- <http://ash.harvard.edu/extension/ash/docs/beyondtheapex.pdf>
- [http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/apeid/workshops/macao08/papers/3-p-7-4.pdf](http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user_upload/apeid/workshops/macao08/papers/3-p-7-4.pdf)
- <http://www.ied.edu.hk/apclc/roundtable2011/paper/Phuong%20Ho%20Thanh%20My&Do%20Huy%20Thinh2.pdf>