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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Indicators for Monitoring CPRGS

The list of monitoring indicators covers a wide range of social, poverty and governance issues, in addition to indicators of macroeconomic performance. There are 11 goals, which are summarized in the Vietnamese Development Goals, with 32 targets and 136 indicators.

The Vietnam Development Goals

Goals and targets directly based on the MDGs	Indicators	
Goal 1: Reduce the percentage of poor and hungry households	1998	2002
Target 1: Reduce by 40 percent the proportion of people living below the internationally accepted poverty line by 2010	37.4	28.9
Target 2: Reduce by 75 percent the proportion of people living under the internationally accepted food poverty line by 2010	15.0	10.9
Goal 2: Universalize education and improve education quality	1998	2002
Target 1: Increase the net enrolment in primary school to 97 percent in 2005 and to 99 percent in 2010	91.4	90.1
Target 2: Increase net enrolment rate in junior secondary school to 80 percent in 2005 and 90 percent by 2010	61.7	72.1
Target 3: Eliminate the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005, and the gap with ethnic minorities in 2010	99 88.2	99 86.8
Target 4: Increase the literacy rate to 95 percent of under-40-year-old women by 2005 and 100 percent by 2010	93.2	94.3
Target 5: By 2010 improve the quality of education and increase full-day schooling at primary level.	n.a.	n.a.
Goal 3: Ensure gender equality and women empowerment	1992	2002
Target 1: Increase the percentage of women in elective bodies at all levels.	18	27
Target 2: Increase the participation of women in ministries, central agencies and enterprises at all levels by 3 to 5 percent in the next 10 years.	n.a.	n.a.
Target 3: Ensure that the names of both husband and wife appear on all land-use right certificates by 2005	n.a.	2.5%
Target 4: Reduce the vulnerability of women to domestic violence.	n.a.	n.a.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, child malnutrition and the birth rate	1998	2002
Target 1: Reduce the infant mortality rate to 30 per 1000 live births by 2005 and 25 by 2010 and at a more rapid rate in disadvantaged regions	36.7	31
Target 2: Reduce the under-5 mortality rate to 36 per 1000 live births by 2005 and 32 by 2010	48.4	38
Target 3: Reduce under five malnutrition to 25 percent by 2005 and 20 percent by 2010	37	30
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	1998	2002
Target 1: Reduce the maternal mortality rate to 80 per 100,000 live births by 2005 and 70 by 2010	200	165
Goal 6: Reduce HIV/AIDS infection and eradicate other major diseases	1998	2003

Target 1: Slow the increase in the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2005 and halve the rate of increase by 2010.	12,500	70,000
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	1998	2002
Target 1: Extend forest cover to 43 percent by 2010 (from 33 percent in 1999)	30	36
Target 2: Ensure that 60 percent of the rural population (80 percent of urban population) has access to clean and safe water by 2005 and 85 percent in 2010.	48	56
Target 3: Ensure there are no slums and temporary houses in all towns and cities by 2010	13.6 %	12.2 %
Target 4: Ensure that all waste-water in towns and cities is treated by 2010	n.a.	n.a.
Target 5: Ensure that all solid waste is collected and disposed of safely in all towns and cities by 2010	n.a.	15%
Target 6: Air and water pollution must attain national standards by 2005	59% (1999)	64% (2001)
Goals and targets <i>not</i> directly based on the MDGs	Indicators	
Goal 8: Reduce vulnerability	1998	2002
Target 1: Increase the average income of the lowest expenditure quintile to 140 percent of that in 2000 and 190 percent in 2010	29% (1993-98)	8.9% (1998-2002)
Target 2: Reduce by half the rate of poor people falling back into poverty due to natural disasters and other risks by 2010	n.a.	n.a.
Goal 9: Improve governance for poverty reduction	1998	2002
Target 1: Effectively implement grass-roots democracy	n.a.	n.a.
Target 2: Ensure budget transparency	n.a.	n.a.
Target 3: Implement legal reform agenda		
Goal 10: Reduce ethnic inequality	1998	2002
Target 1: Preserve and develop the reading and writing ability of ethnic languages (literacy rates of ethnic minorities aged 15-24)	n.a.	n.a.
Target 2: Ensure entitlement of individual and collective land-use rights for a large percentage of the population in ethnic minority and mountainous areas	n.a.	n.a.
Target 3: Increase the participation of ethnic minority people in authority bodies at various levels	n.a.	n.a.
Goal 11: Ensure pro-poor infrastructure development	1998	2002
Target 1: Provide basic infrastructure to 80 percent of poor communes by 2005 and 100 percent by 2010	n.a.	n.a.

Note: This table summarizes a fuller set of VDGs outlined in the CPRGS; n.a. means not available.

Source: World Bank Website, with reference to Vietnam Development Report 2004, based on Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2002), United Nations Country Team and GSO data.

Appendix B: Vietnam Social and Economic Indicators

Table 1: Population Indicators

	1970-75	1980-85	1996-02	2003
Population				
Total population (<i>millions</i>)	48.0	58.9	79.7	81.3
Growth rate (<i>%annual average</i>)	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1
Urban population (<i>%of population</i>)	18.8	19.6	25.1	..
Total fertility rate (<i>births per woman</i>)	5.7	4.2	2.1	1.9

Source: World Bank Progress Report on CAS 2003-2006, IDA and IFC, 2004/Vietnam 2005 Data Profile

Table 2: Poverty Rates of Vietnam according to the WB standard in 1993-2004 (%)

	1993	1998	2002	2004
Poverty Line	58.1	37.4	28.9	24.1
Urban	25.1	9.2	6.6	10.8
Rural	66.4	45.5	35.6	27.5
Food Poverty Line	24.9	15.0	10.9	7.8
Urban	7.9	2.5	1.9	3.5
Rural	29.1	18.6	13.6	8.9

Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Achieving the Millennium Development Goals Report of Vietnam, Draft V, Hanoi, August 2005

Table 3: GINI by expenditure in 1993-2002

		1992-1993	1997-1998	2002
	Vietnam	0.34	0.35	0.37
Urban/rural				
Urban		0.35	0.34	0.35
Rural		0.28	0.27	0.28
	Regions			
Red River Delta		0.32	0.32	0.36
Northern Mountainous Region		0.25	0.26	0.34
North Central Region		0.25	0.29	0.30
South Central Coastal Region		0.36	0.33	0.33
Central Highland		0.31	0.31	0.36
Southeast Region		0.36	0.36	0.38
Mekong River Delta		0.33	0.30	0.30

Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Achieving the Millennium Development Goals Report of Vietnam, Draft V, Hanoi, August 2005

Table 4: Key Economic Trends

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2003
<i>(average annual growth)</i>					
GDP	5.2	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2
GDP per capita	2.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	..
Exports of goods and services	..	20.4	4.0	11.0	..

Source: World Bank Progress Report on CAS 2003-2006, IDA and IFC, 2004/Vietnam 2005 Data Profile

Table 5: Structure of the Economy

	1982	1992	2001	2002
<i>(% of GDP)</i>				
Agriculture	..	33.9	23.2	23.0
Industry	..	27.3	38.1	38.5
Manufacturing	..	15.4	19.8	20.6
Services	..	38.8	38.6	38.5
Private consumption	..	80.7	64.8	65.7
General government consumption	..	5.8	6.3	6.2
Imports of goods and services	..	38.8	56.9	59.5
	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
<i>(average annual growth)</i>				
Agriculture	3.1	4.2	3.0	4.1
Industry	5.0	11.2	10.4	9.4
Manufacturing	1.9	11.3	11.3	11.6
Services	7.9	6.6	6.1	6.5
Private consumption	..	5.0	5.6	7.9
General government consumption	..	3.4	6.6	5.4
Gross domestic investment	..	13.8	10.8	10.6
Imports of goods and services	..	23.9	2.3	22.2

Table 6: External Debt and Resource Flows

	1982	1992	2001	2002
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	43	24,332	12,584	13,332
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	35	57	1,334	1,715
Total debt service	0	232	1,213	1,174
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	0	1	10	13
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	67	113	263	265
Official creditors	17	248	993	686
Private creditors	0	140	-591	-641
Foreign Direct Investment	13	385	900	1,100
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	0
WB program				
Commitments	0	0	739	558
Disbursements	16	0	279	261
Principal repayments	0	1	2	2
Net flows	16	-1	277	259
Interest payments	0	0	8	11
Net transfers	16	-1	268	248

Source: World Bank Progress Report on CAS 2003-2006, IDA and IFC, 2004

Appendix C: Countries Engaged in PRSP

Country	Interim PRSP	PRSP
Albania	May 2000	November 2001
Armenia	March 2001	November 2003
Azerbaijan	May 2001	April 2003
Bangladesh	March 2003	-
Benin	June 2000	December 2002
Bhutan	August 2004	-
Bolivia	January 2000	March 2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	March 2004
Burkina Faso	-	May 2000
Burundi	November 2003	-
Cambodia	October 2000	December 2002
Cameroon	August 2000	April 2003
Cape Verde	January 2002	September 2004
Central African Republic	December 2000	-
Chad	July 2000	June 2003
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	March 2002	-
Congo, Republic of the	September 2004	-
Cote d'Ivoire	January 2002	-
Djibouti	June 2001	March 2004
Dominica	November 2003	-
Ethiopia	November 2000	July 2002
Gambia	October 2000	April 2002
Georgia	November 2000	June 2003
Ghana	June 2000	February 2003
Guinea	October 2000	January 2002
Guinea-Bissau	September 2000	-
Guyana	October 2000	May 2002
Honduras	April 2000	August 2001
Indonesia	March 2003	-
Kenya	July 2000	March 2004
Kyrgyz Republic	June 2001	December 2002
Lao P.D.R.	March 2001	June 2004
Lesotho	December 2000	July 2005
Macedonia, FYR	November 2000	-
Madagascar	November 2000	July 2003
Malawi	August 2000	April 2002
Mali	July 2000	May 2002
Mauritania	-	December 2000
Moldova	November 2000	May 2004
Mongolia	June 2001	July 2003
Mozambique	February 2000	April 2001
Nepal	-	May 2003
Nicaragua	August 2000	July 2001
Niger	October 2002	January 2002
Pakistan	November 2001	December 2003
Rwanda	November 2000	June 2002
Sao Tome and Principe	April 2000	December 2002
Senegal	May 2000	May 2002
Serbia and Montenegro	-	February 2004
Sierra Leone	June 2001	March 2005
Sri Lanka	-	December 2002
Tajikistan	March 2000	June 2002
Tanzania	March 2000	October 2000
Timor-Leste	-	May 2002
Uganda	-	March 2000
Uzbekistan	March 2005	-
Vietnam	March 2001	May 2002
Yemen	December 2000	May 2002
Zambia	July 2000	March 2002

Source: World Bank,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPRS/0..menuPK:384207~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:384201.00.html>

BIOGRAPHY

Prior to joining the MAIDS program in Thailand, Viorica Vladica had an active journalism career. She worked as a television and radio reporter in her home country, Moldova, and served as a contributor to several print and online publications in Armenia. Her articles were published by Armenia Now, Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU), Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR), Transitions Online, Hans Bredow Institute for Media Research and others.

Viorica developed a great interest towards poverty research and analysis while she was a TV journalist in Moldova and commonly reported about unemployment, hardship and policy interventions for poverty remedy. Viorica's eagerness to explore this subject beyond Moldova and beyond journalism brought her to Caucasus, East and South East Asia where she spent a few good years working and studying.

She holds a Bachelor degree in Political Science from the State University of Moldova, and a post-graduate diploma in Journalism and Conflict Studies from the Caucasus Media Institute. Viorica also studied Political Science in the United States on a Freedom Support Act Scholarship, and in China on a scholarship from the Chinese government.

