



Final report

VIE 1204811

Capacity Development for Planning Reform

CDPR



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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APIP	Annual Public Investment Plan
CD	Capacity Development
CDPR	Capacity Development for Planning Reform Project
CIEM	Central Institute for Economic Management (MPI)
DISA	Department of Investment Supervision and Appraisal (MPI)
DNEI	Department of National Economic Issues (MPI)
DOLTE	Department of Local and Territorial Economy (MPI)
DPI	Department for Planning and Investment (Province)
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
EPCTC	Economic-Planning Cadre Training Centre (MPI Training School)
EU	European Union
FBP	Financial and Budget Plan
FERD	Foreign Economic Relations Department
GOV	Government of Vietnam
JLCB	Joint Local Consultative Body
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTFF	Medium Term Financing Framework
MTIF	Medium Term Investment Framework
MTIP	Medium Term Investment Plan
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NA	National Assembly
NEX	National Execution
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAR	Public Administration Reform
PIL	Public Investment Law
PIM	Public Investment Management
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RBM	Results Based Management
SBL	State Budget Law
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SEDS	Socio-Economic Development Strategy
SPR	Strengthening of Planning Reform at central and decentralised level

TFF	Technical and Financial File
TOR	Terms of Reference
VDR	Vietnam Development Report
VND	Vietnamese Dong


Intervention form

Intervention name	Support to Capacity Development for the Planning Reform
Intervention Code	VIE 12 048 11
Location	Vietnam
Budget	4,000,000EUR
Partner Institution	Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Department of National Economic Issues (DNEI)
Date intervention start /Opening steering committee	April 2014
End date Specific Agreement	April 2019
Target groups	national and sub national government staff involved in planning and budgeting
Impact ¹	To improve the preparation and implementation of the Socio-economic Development Plan through improved planning and budgeting for pro-poor and pro-growth policies and interventions
Outcome	To strengthen the capacity of (selected) national and sub national governments in improved planning and budgeting
Outputs	R1. The legal framework for the planning reform is improved
	R2. The capacity of MPI to support capacity development of sub-national authorities in the area of planning and M&E is strengthened
	R3. The capacity of provincial authorities and 2-3 line ministries to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is strengthened
	R4. The capacity of selected local (districts+ communes) authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is increased
Total budget of the intervention	4,300,000EUR
Period covered by the report	2014 - 2018

¹ Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

Global appreciation

Describe your global appreciation of the intervention (max 200 words):	Describe your global appreciation of the intervention (max 200 words):
<p>The support of CDPR project was effective in realizing reforms agenda of the National Assembly and Government. More in particular, it has made significant contribution to institutional development, legal framework for socio-economic issues culminating in the Public Investment Law.</p> <p>The project also provided high standard training courses to improve implementation of relevant investment policies. Improved awareness and capacity as well as new approaches have enhanced planning & investment officers' capacity to advise central and provincial authorities. Especially at provincial level where capacity development was so needed, continuous and effective support from the project has contributed to efficient allocation of scarce resources.</p> <p>All 63 provinces involved, highly appreciate project's effort to enhance management by improving capacity of officers at the lower tiers of government who often do not have enough knowledge on developing, implementing and monitor socio-economic plans.</p> <p>In general, the project has paid significant contribution to enhancing the legal framework as well as its implementation by offering quality training courses, and continuous 'on the job' assistance to improving the quality of socio-economic planning process. This has resulted in avoiding misallocation and unfocused infrastructure investments.</p>	<p>The project has achieved remarkable results such as the design and implementation of the first Public Investment Law in Vietnam. After one year of operation, the National Assembly underscore this success. (Result 1 fully achieved)</p> <p>A large effort was made to train government staff at national, provincial and district staff on different aspects of the implementation of the new law: legal, management, procedures. All of the 63 provinces have been reached. (Result 3 and 4 more than achieved)</p> <p>A comprehensive capacity development in MPI and in designated provinces and districts was readjusted due to underestimated resistance to change. Much effort went into communication and training nationwide at the detriment of institutional capacity development. This was the best option at that point in time to assure sustainability and impact. (Result 2 partially achieved)</p>

<p>the job' assistance to improving the quality of socio-economic planning process. This has resulted in avoiding misallocation and unfocused infrastructure investments.</p>	
<p>Score your global appreciation of the intervention²:</p>	<p>Score your global appreciation of the intervention³:</p>
<p>B</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>National execution official⁴</p>	<p>Enabel execution official⁵</p>
<p> Mrs. Nguyen Phu Ha</p>	<p> Mrs. Krista Verstraelen</p>

²Very satisfactory - Satisfactory - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements - Non satisfactory

³Very satisfactory - Satisfactory - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements - Non satisfactory

⁴ Name and Signature

⁵ Name and Signature

PART 1 : Results achieved and lessons learned

1 Assessing the intervention strategy

1.1 Context

Prior to 2012, planning reform was a priority in Vietnam's public administration reform agenda; it was considered a management tool to promote participation, strengthen the strategic orientation of development, and increase predictability of and accountability to development results. Aligning with the government's reform agenda, various donors supported technical assistance projects in planning reform using different approaches. Examples at the national are:

- ADB provided technical assistance to MPI's Department of Local and Territorial Economy (DoLTE) preparing a result-based formulation and M&E framework for the five year plan 2011-2015.
- The Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) continued the third phase of the programme *Monitoring and Evaluation for Management in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector (MESMARD)* to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) in introducing a result-based M&E system for MARD's sector plans.
- EU provided a grant-based HSPSP (Health System Policy Support Project) to the Ministry of Health, in which reforming the health system's planning and budgeting system was a core component.

At the sub-national level, numerous projects in planning reform were implemented in different provinces, e.g. HoaBinh (JICA), Quang Tri (SIDA and Oxfam), Lao Cai (WB), Dien Bien, Dong Thap and Kon Tum (UNICEF). Belgium also supported Vietnam's provincial planning and budgeting reform initiatives in the Provinces of Can Tho, HauGiang and Nghe An. The so-called *planning reform wave* at the sub-national level has inspired champion provinces to scale up the pilot participatory planning model province-wide by issuing a decision to institutionalize the approach and deciding to allocate a lump-sum from the provincial budget to communes to carry out the new planning model (in HoaBinh, Quang Tri and Nghe An). MPI – as the key ministry in charge of planning reform – was fully aware of the need for a planning decree to unify the planning approach nation-wide. In this context, MPI proposed BTC to contribute to effective capacity development for preparing and implementing the new planning decree and the subsequent planning reform process at national level. Belgium responded positively to this request by offering MPI (through DNEI) two consecutive technical assistance projects, namely SPR and C DPR.

Over the years however, the main focus evolved from general socio-economic planning reform towards improving the country's PIM. As a nationally executed project, aligned with the priorities of MPI, the Belgium supported C DPR, naturally and wisely evolved towards that new priority.

Why public investment management has become a new priority?

As assessed by the World Bank in the VDR 2012⁶, Vietnam has been highly successful in mobilizing huge investments to support its rapid growth. Equally important has been Vietnam's ability to translate the high level of investment into basic infrastructure services. During the 2006-2014 period, the ratio of investment and GDP has never fallen below 30%. However, investment in Vietnam still heavily depends on state budget funding, which accounts for a major part of public investment⁷. According to official statistics, while the public share of total investments was in a downward trend (from 47.3% in 2006 to 36.6% in 2014), the absolute value of public investment volume still increased from VND 191.6 trillion in 2006 to VND 446.4 trillion in 2014)⁸. Thus, the declining trend is not due to shrinking state budget investments, but mainly because the total social investments, including local private investment and FDI, had been rapidly increasing. However, public investment is being increasingly viewed in the last few years as unaffordable, inefficient, and therefore, unsustainable.

Affordability. According to an official report of MPI, in 2012⁹, Vietnam needs around US\$ 25 billion per year to be invested in infrastructure, while the annual funds available from public investment can afford only one third of the number of projects and half of the funding needs. By the end of 2014, the total public debt in Vietnam (including government debt, government guarantee and debt of sub-national governments) reached US\$ 110 billion, or equivalent to 62.2% of the country's GDP, getting closer to the limit of 65%. At the same time, the government debt already passed the limit of 50% GDP, standing at 50.3%. This record high brought Vietnam's debt-GDP ratio to be the highest in the ASEAN region, 1.5 times higher than that of Thailand as the second ranking country. Therefore, if the current trend in public investment is not controlled effectively, it will evidently lead to the country's fiscal unsustainability and macroeconomic vulnerability.

While domestic revenues in the 2011-2013 period sharply fell due to the downturn of the international economy and diminishing return of the widening growth model pursued by the government for decades, ODA – as one of the crucial funding sources for public investment in Vietnam – has been substantially

6 The World Bank (2012), Vietnam Development Report 2012: Market Economy for a Middle-Income Vietnam, Chapter 3.

7 According to the Public Investment Law (PIL), public investment in Vietnam includes funds derived from the state budget, government bonds and local government bonds, official development assistance (ODA), loans, overseas concessional loans, government credits for investment and development purposes, retained revenues of the state budget that have not been recorded in the state budget balance and other loans secured by the local budget for PI purposes.

⁸Statistical Year Book, several years.

⁹Cited from presentation of Dr. Le Dang Doanh in the workshop on Auditing Public Investment Efficiency jointly held by State Audit of Vietnam (SAV) and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) on 8 August 2012 in Hanoi. Read more about the workshop at <http://www.sav.gov.vn/1782-1-ndt/dau-tu-cong-%E2%80%93thuc-trang-va-giai-phap.sav>

reduced after Vietnam graduated to a middle income country. From being a high ODA recipient, Vietnam is no longer eligible to receive grants and concessional loans from development partners. External borrowing on commercial terms and conditions implies more costly funding sources. Consequently, provinces are expected to borrow some or all of their external loans and credits¹⁰.

Efficiency. Besides the high debt-GDP ratio, also the efficiency of public investment has declined, as research findings suggest. According to To Trung Thanh (2011)¹¹, when private investment increases 1%, its outputs increase 0.33%, whereas when public investment increases by 1%, its outputs increase only by 0.23%. The World Bank (2012) recognized that during the 2007-2012 period, there had been a steady increase in investment rate (of which, public investment accounted for 30-40%), but that was also the period when growth started to decline. This became a real concern for policy makers.

Mismanagement. The affordability and efficiency problems have been exacerbated by public investment mismanagement¹². In 2012 the Directive 1792/CT-TTg of the Prime Minister on enhancing the management of investment projects funded by the state budget and government bond proceeds, was issued. Before that, the Prime Minister decided to allocate a lump sum of the state budget to ministries and local authorities that would, in their turn, distribute these funds to projects. Ministries and local authorities could adjust funding among different projects within the allocated total amount. During that period, ministries had discretion over capital funding for different projects within the allocated state budget. In practice, given the competing demands for capital funding from affiliated units and budget constraints, many ministries tended to spread thinly the total allocated budget on a multitude of projects without considering priorities, effectiveness or efficient disbursement mechanisms. This phenomenon is also known as "spreading investment". Its consequences were firmly criticized in Directive N°1792:

"Too broad decentralization combined with the absence of synchronized management measures has resulted in too many investments being approved, exceeding the state budget's and government bonds' capacity, delayed progress, segmented investment plans, low investment efficiency and waste of public resources, etc."

After the GoV issued Directive No. 1792/CT-TTg, MPI received the authority to screen capital allocation plans made by sector ministries and provinces to support the Prime Minister in his decision on the project portfolio accepted for

¹⁰ In the past, even ODA loans borrowed by the central government were still provided to provinces as grant. Therefore, all debt payment obligations would be a burden for the central government. However, this arrangement will be no longer practiced.

¹¹ To Trung Thanh (2011), Dautuconglan at dautuconglan: Gochinhumohinhthucnghiem VECM (Public Investment Crowds Out Private Investment: A Look from Empirical Model VECM), presentation in the workshop on Vietnam Economy: Addressing Issues in Medium and Long Term Perspectives held in Can Tho City, Vietnam in March 10, 2011, accessed at <http://dl.ueb.vnu.edu.vn/bitstream/1247/10456/1/Dau%20tu%20cong%20lan%20at%20da%20tu%20tu%20nhan%20To%20Trung%20Thanh.pdf>

¹² For example, in 2011, the average cost overrun of construction projects in Vietnam was 40%, time overrun around 65% (World Bank, The Power of Public Investment Management, 2014, page 7)

each ministry and province. The Prime Minister has delegated to MPI the authority to allocated state budget to each project implemented by ministries and local authorities, both the total amount and the breakdown for each project. In addition, it was stipulated that a project would only be approved if its expected financing needs match with the financial capacity of the state budget. This condition needed to be included in the project's application dossiers before approval. On this basis, MPI and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) appraise funding sources, financing mechanism and budget availability for the nationally funded projects.

Following the Directive N°1792, the Prime Minister continued to issue a series of solutions to resolve arrears in local public investment, including Directive 27/CT-TTg in 2012 and Directive 14 in 2013. Those decisions identified personal accountability to newly emerged arrears in public investment projects, and forced provinces to set aside a portion of their annual budget for arrear repayment. They also prohibited ministries and provinces from allowing contractors to advance project capital and organizing bidding before actual funding allocation was made. Thank for such efforts, the arrear problem was gradually resolved in the 2012-2013 period (see Table 2)

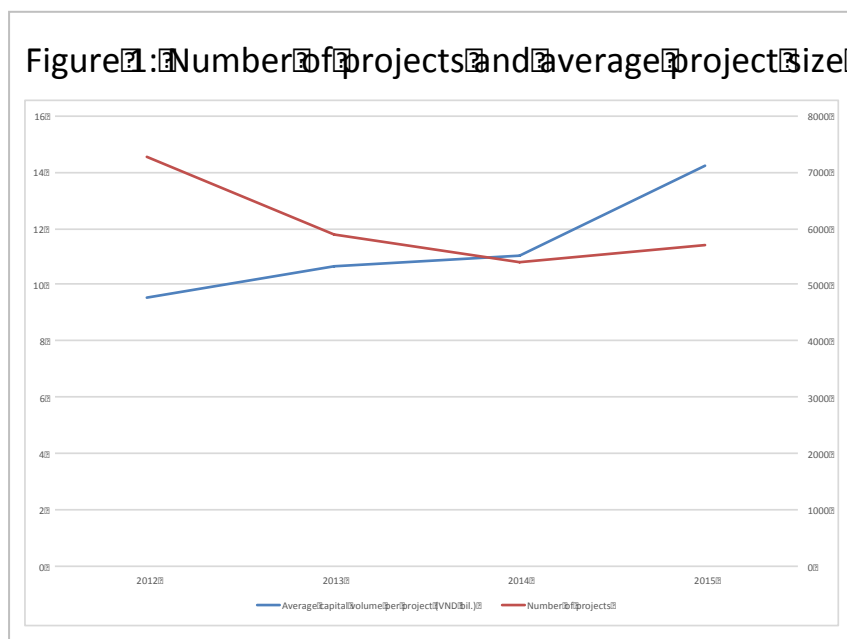
Indicator	2012	2013 (first 6 months)
Arrears in public investment projects using funding source from state budget, of which	34,702	32,873
Central budget	1,571	2,184
Local budget	33,131	30,689
Arrears in public investment projects using funding source from issuance of government bond, of which	11,874	10,485
Central budget	871	844
Local budget	11,003	9,641

Source: MPI's report No. 480/BC-CP on Arrear in public investment from state budget and government bond, dated 18/11/2013.

After the success of Directive N°.1792 in controlling the 'spreading investment' phenomenon, the government decided that this effort should be legalized through higher legal status legislation, a law, and this became the Public Investment Law (PIL). Drafting the law was delegated to MPI as the leading agency. The PIL has the following objectives:

- Set up a consistent, comprehensive and complete legal framework to increase efficiency and effectiveness of public investment management.
- Remove scattering and fragmented investment and minimize waste.
- Increased fiscal discipline;
- Improved predictability and transparency in selecting the list of fundable projects in the Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP);
- Increased efficiency of public investment via strengthening the public investment project cycle management; and
- Encourage private investment in public services.

The PIL is an effort to introduce more discipline in public investment management via higher level legislation. Thanks to the PIL enforcement, allocation of capital budget has been more concentrated, with smaller numbers of projects and a higher average funding per project. This promises a higher return



on investment (see Figure 1).

Source: Government Report No. 472/BC-CP dated 19/10/2016 on MTPIP 2016-2020 to the National Assembly

1.2 Important changes in intervention strategy

CDPR was a follow-up of the previous programme, *Strengthening Planning Reform at Central and Decentralised Level (SPR)*, running from 2007 until 2014. A comparison of results between the two programmes is shown in Table 1. For the entire Logical Framework of CDPR, see Annex I.

Table 1: Comparison between SPR and CDPR objectives	
SPR Objectives (2007-2013)	CDPR Objectives (2014-2018)
<i>Phase I</i>	
Result 1: A stock taking of analytical work on planning, including weaknesses identified and lessons from pilots	
Result 2: A legal framework on planning, monitoring and evaluation	Result 1: The legal framework for the planning reform is improved

Result 3: Improved system of resources for modern planning	
Result 4: Strengthened central government support for sub-national capacity development	Result 2: The capacity of MPI to support capacity development of sub-national authorities in the area of planning and M&E is strengthened
<i>Phase II</i> Result 5: Strengthened capacity of sub-national government in carrying out grassroots consultations for the formulation of sub-national socio-economic development plans	Result 3: The capacity of provincial authorities and 2-3 line ministries to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is strengthened
Result 6: Contribute to roll out result-based participatory planning regulations at sub-national levels	Result 4: The capacity of selected local (districts+ communes) authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is increased

CDPR was designed because the SPR programme's intention to work on capacity development in its second phase got delayed. Reasons for this delay were:

- Shift of attention by the Government of Vietnam (GoV) from a planning focus towards a public investment management (PIM) focus. In 2011 the priority became to work on a Public Investment Law (PIL) and Medium Term Investment Framework (MTIF) as tools for improved PIM and socio-economic development planning (SEDP). In the next section this shift is further elaborated.
- Development Partner interest in capacity development for planning reform decreased, so the foreseen multi-donor trust fund for harmonised capacity development support could not be established

CDPR's strategy towards planning reform is to first ensure better investment planning by Line Ministries and Provinces before focussing on improving the SEDP¹³. The strategy towards capacity development is to build up a capacity development function within MPI to ensure proper support to Line Ministries and Provinces. And finally, a selection of provinces would be supported towards better practices at district and commune level. To support CDPR's progress monitoring, the project has carried out a base-line survey and a first progress assessment to be available for this MTR.

The project is implemented in the national execution (NEX) modality, providing authority to the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) as the implementing

¹³ For instance, the Vietnam Development Report (VDR) 2012 states: 'The relative freedom of Provinces to screen, appraise, select and execute infrastructure projects is done without connecting these choices to national strategic priorities. The danger is to have too many deep sea ports, airports, economic zones and industrial parks' (p. 57).

agency, with the Department of National Economic Issues (DNEI) as the Department to manage the project. This modality aims to ensure partner ownership of the programme and as such increase the chances of sustainable results.

In April 2017 the DNEI Director, who was also the CDPR Project Director, was transferred to become the Director of MPI's Department for Investment Supervision and Appraisal (DISA). The remaining time of the project was too short to ask for a change in project leadership towards the new DNEI Director. The MPI leadership requested the Project Director to stay on in her function until the end of CDPR. ENABEL agreed with that choice.

2 Results achieved

2.1 Monitoring matrix

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
IMPACT: To improve the preparation and implementation of the socio-economic development plan through improved planning and budgeting for pro-poor and pro-growth policies and interventions				
I.1 GDP growth rate	5,98%	6,5-7% ¹⁴	6,81%	Vietnam is one of the fastest growing economies in Asia
I.2 Poverty rate	8,4% ¹⁵	Poverty rate declines by 1,0-1,5% annually ¹⁶	6,9%	Notwithstanding government efforts, inequality is growing
OUTCOME: To strengthen the capacity of (selected) national and sub-national governments in improved planning and budgeting				
II.1 Linkage level between planning and budgeting in local SEDPs	3,5	4,2	4,28	Main focus of PIL
II.2 Participatory level of local people and civil society in designing and implementing sub national SEDPs	3,1	4,0	4,09	Legacy of PORIS and SPR
II.3 Satisfaction level of sub national staff to MPI's technical supports	3,8	4,5	4,58	Functional help desking
II.4 Satisfaction level of sub national staff to MPI's legal supports	3,7	4,4	4,48	Functional help desking

¹⁴From 5 year SEDP of 2016 – 2020

¹⁵Poverty rate measured by income levels

¹⁶From 5 year SEDP of 2016 – 2020

II.5 Satisfaction level of sub national staffs to the M&E system introduced by the project	3,8	4,3	4,33	Baseline survey result
OUTPUT 1: (OP1): The legal framework for the planning reform is improved				
III.1 Public investment law is passed by NA	0	1	1	Public on website
III.2 Decree on mid-term and annual public investment planning is issued by the government	0	1	1	Public on website
III.3 Decree to guide some articles of PIL is issued by the government	0	1	1	Public on website
III.4 MPI annually issues guidelines on public investment planning	No	Yes	Yes	Public on website
III.5 Degree of the implementation of selected authorities in “new method” in designs and M&E activities for sub national SEDPs proposed by the project ¹⁷	1,8	2,3	2,31	Public on website
OUTPUT 2: The capacity of MPI to support capacity development of sub- national authorities in the area of planning and M&E systems is strengthened				
IV.1 The number of training course and guiding workshops provided by the project for MPI staffs	1		17	
IV.2 The number of MPI staff to be trained and guided by the project	42		608	
IV.3 Website is regularly updated	No ¹⁸	Yes	Yes	Online Website
IV. 4 Helpline for provincial policy makers and planners is online	No ¹⁹	Yes	Yes	Online Helpline
IV.5 Satisfaction level of sub national staffs to website and helpline supports by MPI	3,2 ²⁰	4,6	4,61	Baseline survey result
OUTPUT 3: (OP3): The capacity of provincial authorities and 2-3 line ministries to develop, adopt and implement improved planning, and M&E systems is increased				
V.1 The number of training course and guiding workshops provided by the project for provincial authorities	1		9	
V.2 The number of training course and guiding workshops	1		7	

¹⁷Baseline values (calculated for 2016) and target values (calculated for 2018) are calculated from surveys in 5 selected provinces by the project to improve planning and budgeting under baseline report process and are average values of assessment levels of local staffs.

¹⁸2nd quarter of 2014

¹⁹2nd quarter of 2014

²⁰4th quarter of 2014 when the project started to support

provided by the project for line ministries				
V.3 The number of provincial authorities staffs to be trained and guided by the project	375	1590	4249	
V.4 The number of line ministries Staff to be trained and guided by the project	20	681	576	
V.5 Publication of Provincial Planning Manual on new planning approach	0	1	1	
V.6 Satisfaction level of provincial planning staffs for local SEDPs that require to be participatory, resources-linked and result-oriented	3,6 (2016)	4,4	4.47	
OUTPUT 4:(OP4): The capacity of selected sub-provincial authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is increased				
VI.1 The number of sub provincial authorities staff to be trained and guided by the project	0	400	1676	
VI.2 Publication of sub Provincial Planning Manual	0	1	1	

2.2 Analysis of results

2.2.1 To what extent will the intervention contribute to the impact (potential impact)?

“To improve the preparation and implementation of the socio-economic development plan through improved planning and budgeting for pro-poor and pro-growth policies and interventions”

The Public Investment Law in essence establishes a strong connection between available budget and investment on one hand and defines clear responsibilities between levels of government on the other. The quality of Public investment needs to pass the test of benefit – cost assessment.

The first results show that less investment projects are approved but funding and execution are on track. This means that the population will enjoy the benefits within a foreseeable future. In the past arrears in funding and execution have led to many abandoned projects and thus to losses.

Actually, the ratio public to private investment is at 50 – 50. It is expected (and it is inscribed in the SEDP) that better public investment will attract more private investment and as a result the proportion of public investment should decrease. It is expected to see this trend establishing itself in the near future. The

Government aims at a 30 – 70 ratio within the coming 5-year public investment plan.

The impact of the above on GDP growth is evident: better public investment will create more benefits for the population and is used as leverage to attract more private investment as to create wealth.

Eradication of poverty is for all emerging economies a challenge. Poverty reduction is based mainly upon redistribution of wealth and access to resources. Influence on access to resources is beyond the scope of the Public Investment Law. Redistribution through better investment projects with a social character is within scope. The PIL assures that benefit cost assessments are to be carried out. This should lead to more efficient social programs to reduce poverty. But than as said above, there is a tension / competition between social and economic investment opportunities as financial resources are scarce.

As to answer the question, to what extend the project has contributed to the impact, one has to state that the project has contributed to laying the very foundations of future GDP growth as well as poverty reduction. This has been acknowledged during the debates of the National assembly last fall and endorsed by the fact that the law has not been amended nor watered down.

2.2.2 To what extent has the outcome been achieved?

“To strengthen the capacity of (selected) national and sub-national governments in improved planning and budgeting”

The project has concentrated its capacity building efforts primarily on sub-national level. All 63 provinces had the opportunity to participate in trainings on implementing the new PIL. In 5 target provinces, training of trainers and training at District level have been organized. It underscores the importance of reaching out from national to the local level as to assure good quality of public investment planning and budgeting. Note that Investment decision at provincial and district level represent the largest portion of public investment. Hence it is common sense for the project to focus capacity development on these levels of government

The Public Investment Law has set out the criteria to link investments to available budgets. Hard budget constraints means that decision-making needs to evolve. In the past investment planning was confined to establishing a long list of desired investment projects. Now Vietnam is in a situation where a short list of projects in line with budget constraints for the coming 5 years needs to be decided. This requires a set of technical skills in the field of planning (design, costing, benefit-cost analysis, prioritisation), legal upgrades (delimitation of responsibilities, proceedings) and skills to enhance public support (participatory planning, M+E). The training cycles provided addressed this. The training courses developed with

the technical assistance of the project are now part of the regular training offer of the ministry.

The indicators in the log-frame show that sub-national staff is quite satisfied with the efforts of MPI to assist them not only with trainings but also hands-on support on technical as well as legal matters through the helpdesk. Helpdesking is now an integrated part of MPI functioning.

2.2.3 To what extent have outputs been achieved?

“(OP1): The legal framework for the planning reform is improved”

This output has been achieved entirely: The public Investment Law has been voted in by the National Assembly, and the implementation modalities, decrees and circulars have been drafted. In the annexes the specifics are mentioned.

As a result, Vietnam has a 5-year investment plan with approved budget; yearly investment plans. There is a clear assignment of tasks between ministries and responsibilities between different levels of government are clarified.

“(OP2) The capacity of MPI to support capacity development of sub-national authorities in the area of planning and M&E systems is strengthened”

In terms of help-desk and training capacity, MPI has markedly improved its standings. The project has developed and transferred training content to the MPI Training Institute. Given the situation, individual learning seemed to be the immediate priority while introducing the Public Investment Law. Other dimensions of capacity development such as organisational development and interaction with the general public have received less focus but will be addressed in the future.

“(OP3): The capacity of provincial authorities and 2-3 line ministries to develop, adopt and implement improved planning, and M&E systems is increased”

The project has put a major emphasis on this result, as it was crucial to successfully implement the changes associated with the PIL. In terms of volume, the number of provinces and numbers of provincial and ministries staff trained largely exceed the planned numbers. To support this effort, a specific manual for Provincial Planning has been proposed both electronically as in printed version. The end-line survey indicates the high appreciation of this effort by provincial staff.

“(OP4): The capacity of selected sub-provincial authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is increased”

This result also received a lot of attention. Again, in terms of volume, the number of provinces and numbers of sub-provincial staff trained largely exceed the planned numbers. Indeed, a specific planning manual for sub-provincial level planning has been made available. These numbers could increase dramatically in

the near future as different provinces have planned and budgeted trainings to sub-provincial planning staff.

2.2.4 To what extent did outputs contribute to the achievement of the outcome

Given the circumstances, the project has focused in promoting individual learning in particular for provincial and sub-provincial planning staff. At national level, the capacity of MPI to deliver continuous support to lower levels of government has improved a lot and content developed with technical assistance of the project has become a mainstream item in the training curriculum or the MPI training institute. The numbers of staff trained speak for themselves. The project has covered 63 provinces in general instead of focusing in depth on 5 provinces only. Within the timeframe of CDPR it was not possible to cover all aspects of capacity development and priorities had to be set.

2.2.5 Assess the most important influencing factors. What were major issues encountered? How were they addressed by the intervention?

When implementation of PIL started, the resistance to change was underestimated and this needed to be addressed. Authorities and planning professionals who more or less had a free hand in designing investment planning had their freedom curtailed. The ad hoc decision making of former times was over. Increased transparency and making public investment predictable and in line with available financial resources was not greeted with enthusiasm by all. The heated debates in the National Assembly in the fall of 2017 were a clear prove of this.

In the wake of this situation, the project has decided to focus on those levels of government where the most public investment decisions are made, notably provincial and sub-provincial levels. This is the level where project support would really make a difference.

Addressing organizational development in this environment would add only uncertainty to a complex situation. This was definitely not a favorable environment nor timing for initiating such activities. Although MPI is aware of the importance of organizational development and improving upon process issues, CDPR timeline was too short to address this adequately.

2.2.6 Assess the unexpected results, both negative and positive ones

As compared to the initial targets set, CDPR was more of a pilot project with limited geographical scope. Due to the circumstances described above, CDPR has managed to evolve to a project with a nationwide approach in disseminating the PIL and related circulars and decrees. Furthermore trainings on participatory approaches and management skills have been organized. The experience gained improved the MPI capacity substantially to support sub national level government: it has proved capable of scaling up a successful pilot.

On the downside of course, the capacity development concept as described in the TFF has not been fully explored.

2.2.7 Assess the Integration of Transversal Themes in the intervention strategy

2.2.7.1. Gender

The CDPR project could make an important contribution to increase women's influence in public policy making. In fact reforming the planning system, particularly at sub-national level offers substantial opportunities to develop, institutionalize and operate meaningful consultation mechanisms to gather information from diverse groups of women to understand their particular needs and situations, and to associate women's organizations and representatives to decisions on public resources mobilization and allocation. CDPR should strive to mainstream gender analysis as part of the local planning process.

Although the PMU as well as MPI fully agree on the aim, it was not possible to make headway on this issue: sub-national levels of government needed focus on the essentials of implementing the PIL and all resources and staff of the project was absorbed by the main focus. It must be stressed that the legacy of PORIS still persists and more in particular the implication of women in the SEDP process. Again it must be stressed that given the high levels of "resistance to change" towards implementation of PIL, the project could not handle this extra layer of complexity.

2.2.7.2. Environment

Reforming the planning system in Vietnam, presents a particular challenge and an opportunity to establish a better linkage between socio-economic and physical/environmental planning and adopt a comprehensive spatial planning approach that can guide public infrastructure investment as well as regulatory interventions on the use of land and other natural resources.

It was expected to learn from the lessons of "Integrated water management and urban development in relation to climate change" both technical and institutional nature on the applicability of the approach. CDPR would then aim at reflecting such lessons in a set of general, user-friendly "guidelines" for local authorities on the adoption of an integrated Spatial Planning approach for the production of their SED plan.

Although the idea expressed in the TFF is very well intentioned, some fundamental issues are impeding progress in this area. Apart from the short time frame of the project, land use issues and property rights are dispersed over different ministries. This leads to ambiguities in land use, change of land use, expropriation rules and weak appeal procedures. It must be said that spatial plans do exist and have taken a technocratic approach as basis for elaboration. A harmonization and consolidation of a legal basis for land use planning is a

prerequisite for linking this to SEDP and PIL in general. Given the already complex situation, adding another layer of contentious issues was not an option during the project period.

2.2.8 To what extent have M&E, backstopping activities and/or audits contributed to the attainment of results? How were recommendations dealt with?

Results oriented steering in institutional development projects like CDPR needs a governance and reporting structure that fits the social and technical realities on the ground, and the 'traditional' PSC functioning may not be the most appropriate. M&E, backstopping and MTR have produced insights and recommendations using the initial TFF as a reference. In essence, recommendations were designed as the best way forward to achieve initial TFF objectives. Recommendations were not designed as to produce the best possible result given the actual social and political situation. The actual set up of PSC is not in a position as to effectively manage this.

A total of four *Steering Committee Meetings* were held, in September 2014, December 2015, March 2017 and January 2018. The original intention was to have at least two meetings a year. To mediate this and ensure continuity of decision making, a few additional 'virtual' meetings were held. It is understandable that the high level membership of the Steering Committee does not always have the time to be intimately involved in the project. At the same time, it is crucial for proper project management that a wide variety of stakeholders are involved in advising project management on the project's approach and main directions. In the evaluation of the earlier SPR project the situation was similar. The suggestion at that time for CDPR management was to have a *technical working group* as an advisory body to the PMU. This additional technical group was not introduced in the TFF.

3 Sustainability

3.1.1 What is the economic and financial viability of the results of the intervention? What are potential risks? What measures were taken?

In Vietnam, the budget for introducing new laws is limited and usually without exposure to international best practises, which in the case of CDPR was an important contribution by the project. CDPR was a vehicle in achieving a more viable public investment planning; DNEI staff had the opportunity to go more frequently to the provinces and create realistic results, being less dependent on working from their desks. This situation, however, does create questions of sustainability, both concerning possible future PIL adjustments and working towards further PIM legislation. It is a matter for MPI (and GoV in general) to assure sufficient budget for development of appropriate legislation and for dissemination after NA approval.

3.1.2 What is the level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support? What are potential risks? What measures were taken?

The partner organisation, MPI, taking the lead in project management is seen as the major strength of the NEX modality as to assure ownership. It promotes local capacity building in project management, provides more opportunities to use local procurement procedures and legislation, and is more aligned to (changes in) local priorities.

All foreign assisted projects are obliged to use the PMU structure, which are usually are in parallel and not integrated in the respective Government Departments. It takes time for the PMU but CDPR benefited from the SPR experience. PMU staff are usually not government staff, but recruited from the market. Government staff is not available for these PMUs, only the one or two senior project managers have government contracts; and of course they have other duties as well. A large part of the project work is outsourced to external consultants.

Another challenge when integrating the PMU in the regular government system is that the government reporting system is activity based and most projects are results based (log-frame). The CDPR PMU's quarterly and annual reports were focussing on what was used (input reporting).

3.1.3 What was the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between intervention and policy level? What are potential risks? What measures were taken?

After the PIL was endorsed and the MTIP introduced as the new practice of investment planning, this new procedure is likely to sustain because of its acceptance by stakeholders: the Party Bureau, National Assembly, government agencies at all levels and private sector. The MTIPs from Provinces and Line Ministries are in the implementation phase and guide public investments for the next five years. Experiences from the first 2 years will feed the discussions for adjustments.

Since the start of the PIL/MTIP implementation, discussions are taking place as to possible changes to the procedures, or even to the law. The discussions focus on two main areas:

- Improving the procedures and methodology, e.g. more decentralisation, better ex-ante and ex-post evaluation
- Realistic alignment between investment planning and budgetary planning, e.g. adjusting the time frames.

These topics might be taken up during the 2018 MTIP review and lead to decisions for the next MTIP (2021-2025). For sustained implementation of the law, as part of improved PIM, a wider course of action may be suggested.

A first topic of attention is the alignment between PIL, State Budget Law (SBL) and Construction Law (CL) and the Planning Law (Spatial planning). MPI has formed a *PIL Revision Team*, which is not yet formally in operation, but already collecting ideas.

Sustainable PIM improvements are being discussed, but have not yet reached a formal and well coordinated status. Managing this complex change towards better *institutional capacities* – various laws to be aligned and a number of key institutions to be coordinated – might need top-level interventions by Party Secretary, Government office and National Assembly.

In May 2018, the National Assembly is working on initiating 13 bylaws on the (Spatial) Planning Law as to assure greater coherence!

3.1.4 How well has the intervention contributed to institutional and management capacity? What are potential risks? What measures were taken?

Capacity development interventions by CDPR have been extensive and quite effective, especially at the individual staff level. The CDPR support activities, described in the previous chapter, have facilitated that Provinces and Line Ministries have succeeded to deliver their MTIP on time, with good quality and were able to start MTIP implementation. A total of 125 short term assignments to consultants and trainers from Government, Universities, and private sector have assisted in law preparation, curriculum development, manual preparation, training and implementation support.

Important condition for their support was the availability of CDPR funds. Without these funds the PIL formulation and MTIP introduction would not have been as effective, as explained above. According to the PMU, requests for support from the Provinces and Line Ministries concerning SEDP and PIL to CDPR have decreased during 2017. Remaining questions are taken over through the general MPI portal website.

As for the future of capacity building in MPI, the MPI Training School is the most appropriate unit to continue with the organisation of training activities concerning PIM topics. Besides training organisation, they have started to also monitor the results of their training activities.

They have taken over the curricula on SEDP planning and M&E, PIL awareness and MTIP implementation. In order to fulfil the function of PIM capacity development support, MPI would need to increase the Training School's annual budget.

4 Learning

4.1 Lessons Learned

A first lesson learned is that achieving all four results may have been too ambitious for the regular pace of public sector reform projects. Formulating the legal basis for public investments and promoting countrywide implementation and acceptance was already quite a challenge. Additional layers of complexity such as institutional and organisational development on the national and sub-national level has to come later. This also applies to the cross-cutting issues mentioned in the TFF. It is proposed to take in consideration that a project tries to achieve the best possible result given the actual situation instead of achieving results according to TFF. But this needs a PSC design able to cope with this issue.

A second lesson learned is that institutional development should be done within a program context. A project context limits scope as well as the options to engage on opportunities arising and to react upon constraints imposed.

A third lesson learned is to allow for a “phase zero” (inception phase) where the TFF is critically examined and adapted to actuals as well as allowing for all partners involved to get acquainted with each others methods and functioning in a respectful way. It will avoid future frustration and misunderstandings. Common understanding thus contributes to better results.

And finally, the concept of NEX needs to be developed beyond administrative and financial procedures. The function and scope of technical assistance needs to be the main part of the concept.

4.2 Recommendations

Institutional development (ID) projects like CDPR, (and the earlier SPR as well), need a governance structure that is able to look beyond the main implementing unit, in this case DNEI. Working on individual, organisational and institutional capacities, in our case for PIM, requires a wider organisational approach than was envisaged in the TFF. Even though CDPR has achieved excellent results, both the MTR and ETR mention the constraints of working with only one government unit, let alone stakeholders outside the government arena. During the formulation phase of future ID projects we suggest an adjusted approach:

1. Spend time in discussing the implications of a capacity development project for the implementation arrangements. As is evident also in other Belgian supported projects in Vietnam, capacity development is associated with training, not much more. For purposes of clarification and mutual understanding, before the project starts there needs to be agreement among both sides about the project's CD objectives and its organisational implications
2. When using the NEX modality, ensure that all parties understand its implications before the project is formulated. NEX is about more than

financial procedures. If the NEX modality is to be differentiated from budget support, more dialogue and agreement is needed at the start about the cooperation between the two partners on project administration, financial management and project quality.

3. Promote a PSC design that is interesting for its members. Firstly this would imply to select members that have a 'stake' in the project. We realise this is not easy, because if the 'stake' is purely financial it will lead to coordination issues. A dialogue is needed why various parties would be interested in being involved in a CD project. The PSC is responsible for *results oriented steering*; so all members need to benefit from the results. Secondly, the PSC structure should move away from the more 'traditional' approach. In the case of CDPR, the PSC chairman was also the project director starting from the December 2015 meeting. This creates confusion of roles; Furthermore, if the PSC has insufficient time to be involved in technical steering, which is understandable in the case of high-ranking membership, there could be an additional multi-stakeholder technical committee. Not to control the project director, but to provide advice to the project and PSC.
4. To what extent is the PMU integrated in the local structure? This is question becoming increasingly relevant in the Vietnamese context and touches on the local absorption capacity. In CDPR a large number of project activities have been carried out by external consultants without a main focus on building up internal MPI Capacity Development expertise. A parallel PMU structure as implemented in CDPR, may be suitable for delivery of a clear-cut result, not so much for innovation and building up organisational capacities at national and provincial level.

PART 2: Synthesis of (operational) monitoring

1 Follow-up of decisions by the JLCB

Decision				Action(s)			Follow-up		
N°	Decision	Identification ^{II} period ^{III} (mm,yy)	Source*	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
1	The missing article 7.3 in the EN version of the SA needs to	Sep-14	report		MPI will initiate exchange of letter				CLOSED
2	budget inconsistencies will be corrected by the PMU and sub	Sep-14	report		<i>Insert a line here</i> PMU will correct inconsistencies and resubmit to PSC				CLOSED
3	PMU will seek clarifications from BTC on the budget revision	Sep-14	report		<i>Insert a line here</i> PMU will seek clarifications from BTC on the budget revision				CLOSED
4	PMU will prepare an OWP to be submitted to the PSC	Sep-14	report		<i>Insert a line here</i> OWP prepared and submitted				CLOSED
5	Baseline report needs to be finalised by the end of January 2	Dec-15			<i>Insert a line here</i> PMU has been finalised and will soon be submitted to the PSC				CLOSED
6	Ensure timely implementation of plan 2016 to increase execu	Dec-15			<i>Insert a line here</i> necessary budget revision will be included in 2016 workplan. to be submitted to PSC				CLOSED
7	project car will not be purchased and funds move to training	Dec-15			<i>Insert a line here</i> necessary budget revision will be included in 2016 workplan. to be submitted to PSC				CLOSED
8	Workplan 2016	Feb-16	report	PMU	<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the WP2016 prepared by the PMU				CLOSED
9	Change the implementation method of activity A0401	Dec-16			<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the Decision relating to modification of TFF (adjusted the implementation method of act				CLOSED
10	Workplan 2017	Mar-17			<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the WP2017 prepared by the PMU				CLOSED
11	Modification of OWP revised the budget for activity A0302	May-17			<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the modification of the financial plan of OWP				CLOSED
12	Modification of financial plan 2017	May-17			<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the modification of the financial plan of plan for 2017				CLOSED
13	Modification of OWP revised the budget for activity Z0302	Jun-17			<i>Insert a line here</i> The PSC approved the modification of the financial plan of OWP				CLOSED
14	Modification of OWP revised the budget for activity Z0302 an	Oct-17			<i>Insert a line here</i>				CLOSED
15	budget modification march 2018	Mar-18			<i>Insert a line here</i> PSC approved budget modification		01/05/18	Workshops planned in April, 22 workshops in M	ONGOING
16					<i>Insert a line here</i>				

2 Expenses

Export an overview of expenses from FIT on 31.12.2018 (refer to Mrs. Laurence Cotille)

3 Disbursement rate of the intervention

Source of financing	Cumulated budget	Real cumulated expenses	Cumulated disbursement rate	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	4000000 EUR			
Contribution of the Partner Country	300000 EUR	300000 EUR	100%	See below
Other source	NA	NA	NA	NA

The contribution of the Government of Vietnam is estimated at 300,000 EUR. It will cover the salaries and benefits of the Vietnamese personnel involved in the project, with the exception of the staff positions financed from the Belgium contribution. It will also include the rental of office, costs of operation (water, security, electricity, internet, office supplies..) and maintenance of the office infrastructure and equipment

4 Personnel of the intervention

Personnel (title and name)	Gender (M/F)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)
National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country		
Projet Management Unit : staff contracted by partner:		
Bui Ha, Coordinator	M	1/12/2014 - 30/11/2017
Pham Manh Cuong, Coordinator	M	1/1/2018 - 31/8/2018
Nguyen Thuc Huong Giang, M&E expert	F	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Phan Thi Quynh Giao, Finance Officer	F	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Trinh Thi Thu Hong, Cashier	F	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Hoang Thi Thu Huong, Accounting assistant	F	15/1/2015 - 31/8/2018
Nguyen Thi Hong Diu, Website administrator	F	5/1/2015 - 31/12/2017
Nguyen Xuan Bach, Secretary	M	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Dinh Thi Trang, Administrative assistant	F	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Duong Van Hop, Website administrator and accounting assistant	M	1/1/2018 - 30/6/2018
Tran Ky Anh, Translator	M	15/5/2014 - 30/9/2016
Nguyen Phuong Thao Ly, Translator	F	16/3/2017 - 5/3/2018
Le Xuan Truong, Driver	M	15/5/2014 - 31/8/2018
Support personnel, locally recruited by Enabel: NA		
Training personnel, locally recruited: 125 local experts	51 F 74 M	See next table
International Personnel (outside Enabel): NA		

International experts (Enabel):		
Jean Christophe Charlier	M	08/2014 – 07/2016
Erwin Dickens	M	02/2017 - 12/2018

No .	Name of consultant	M/ F	Task	Date of beginning	Date of completion
1	Phan Thanh Tam	F	MTIP Decree	06/05/14	08/05/14
2	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		06/05/14	08/05/14
3	Tran Thanh Dam	M		25/6/2014	08/01/14
4	Ly Hoang Nhat Anh	M	PIL Decree	25/6/2014	08/01/14
5	Vu Trung Anh	M	Directive 22, 23	07/01/14	08/01/14
6	Vu Thi Kim Thu	F		07/01/14	08/01/14
7	Tran Thi Hoai An	F	5 Provinces selection (Questionnaire draft)	11/01/14	12/05/14
8	Tran Thanh Dam	M	Drafting Circular on Investment planning Report system	15/11/2014	20/12/2014
9	Vu Trung Anh	M		15/11/2014	20/12/2014
10	Pham Thanh Hung	M	Formulating Criteria of Budget allocation	15/11/2014	20/12/2014
11	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		15/11/2014	20/12/2014
12	Vu Thi Kim Thu	F	Guidance for MPI staff on PIL	20/11/2014	31/1/2015
13	Ly Hoang Nhat Anh	M		20/11/2014	31/1/2015
14	Hoang Kim Tu	F	Helpline	25/12/2014	25/12/2015
15	Pham Tuan Anh	M		25/12/2014	25/12/2015
16	Tran Thanh Dam	M		25/12/2014	25/12/2015
17	Vu Trung Anh	M		25/12/2014	25/12/2015
18	Nguyen Thu Hien	F		25/12/2014	25/12/2015
19	Nguyễn Đức Cảnh	M		Guidance on MTIF 2016-2020	25/12/2014
20	Đinh Thị Thanh Giang	F	25/12/2014		30/3/2014
21	Tran Thi Hoai An	F	5 Provinces selection (Assessment)	14/2/2015	14/3/2015
22	Duong Dang Hue	M	Peer reviewer MTIP Decree	25/2/2015	03/10/15
23	Tran Minh Nhat	F		25/2/2015	03/10/15
24	Pham Thuy Hanh	F		25/2/2015	03/10/15
25	Nguyen Tu Long	M		25/2/2015	03/10/15

26	Cao Dang Vinh	M	Peer reviewer PIL Decree	03/03/15	15/3/2015
27	Truong Thi Dieu Thuy	F		03/03/15	15/3/2015
28	Tran Anh Tien	M		03/03/15	15/3/2015
29	Pham Thanh Hung	M	Revise Criteria of Budget allocation	03/03/14	05/03/14
30	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		03/03/14	05/03/14
31	Vu Thi Kim Thu	F	Guiding docs for MPI	03/02/15	05/10/15
32	Ly Hoang Nhat Anh	M		03/02/15	05/10/15
33	Nguyen Thu Hien	F	Peer reviewer Decision 60	15/5/2015	15/6/2015
34	Tran Minh Nhat	F		15/5/2015	15/6/2015
35	Cao Dang Vinh	M		15/5/2015	15/6/2015
36	Tran Thanh Dam	M	Lecturer for local training courses	25/5/2015	07/10/15
37	Dinh Lam Tan	M		25/5/2015	07/10/15
38	Pham Tuan Anh	M		25/5/2015	07/10/15
39	Dinh Thi Thanh Giang	F		25/5/2015	07/10/15
40	Vu Trung Anh	M		25/5/2015	07/10/15
41	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		25/5/2015	07/10/15
42	Vu Thi Kim Thu	F		25/5/2015	07/10/15
43	Ly Hoang Nhat Anh	M		25/5/2015	07/10/15
44	Tran Minh Nhat	F		25/5/2015	07/10/15
45	Mai Thu Hien	F	Capacity assessment for 5 provinces selected	11/02/15	31/3/2016
46	Phan Thanh Tam	F		11/02/15	31/3/2016
47	Pham Thanh Hung	M		11/02/15	31/3/2016
48	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		11/02/15	31/3/2016
49	Đinh Lam Tan	M	Training for MPI staffs on macro economics and public investment management	11/05/15	31/12/2015
50	Tran Thanh Dam	M		11/05/15	31/12/2015
51	Nguyen Dinh Tho	M		11/05/15	31/12/2015
52	Pham Manh Cuong	M	Coordinator for 5 provinces' supports	01/01/16	31/12/2016
53	Hoang Kim Tu	F	Helplines	01/05/16	31/12/2016
54	Pham Tuan Anh	M		01/05/16	31/12/2016
55	Tran Thanh Dam	M		01/05/16	31/12/2016
56	Vu Trung Anh	M		01/05/16	31/12/2016
57	Nguyen Thu Hien	F		01/05/16	31/12/2016
58	Đặng Văn Tuyển	M	Draft Guidelines on planning	15/3/2016	31/5/2016
59	Ng. Ngô Thị Hoài Thu	F		15/3/2016	31/5/2016
60	Tran Thanh Dam	M	Completing Draft of	15/3/2016	31/5/2016

				Circular on Investment planning Report system		
	61	Vu Trung Anh	M		15/3/2016	31/5/2016
	62	Nguyễn Thị Thuận	F	Revising and training on IT system for public investment projects management	05/01/16	30/4/2017
	63	Dinh Lam Tan	M	Lecturer for training courses for 5 provinces	06/01/16	15/8/2016
	64	Nguyen Thi Thom	F		06/01/16	15/8/2016
	65	Hoang Kim Tu	F		06/01/16	15/8/2016
	66	Tran Thanh Dam	M		06/01/16	15/8/2016
	67	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hien	F		06/01/16	15/8/2016
	68	Nguyen Trung Kien	M		06/01/16	15/8/2016
	69	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hien	F	Guiding docs for MPI	07/01/16	30/11/2016
	70	Ly Hoang Nhat Anh	M			
	71	Nguyen Thi Thom	F	Guiding docs for line ministries and provinces	09/01/16	30/11/2016
	72	Dinh Thi Thanh Giang	F			
	73	Pham Thanh Hung	M			
	74	Nguyen Trung Kien	M	Action program of the government	15/9/2016	30/11/2016
	75	Vu Thi Nam Binh	F			
	76	Tran Thanh Dam	M	Completing Draft of Circular on Investment planning Report system	20/9/2016	30/3/2017
	77	Vu Trung Anh	M		20/9/2016	30/3/2017
	78	Nguyễn Như Sơn	M	Lecturers on Public Investment management system	15/10/2016	30/1/2017
	79	Lê Thị Huyền Linh	F		15/10/2016	30/1/2017
	80	Đỗ Thị Nga	F		15/10/2016	30/1/2017
	81	Dương Kiều Anh	F		15/10/2016	30/4/2017
	82	Trịnh Trang Nhung	F		15/10/2016	30/1/2017
	83	Nguyễn Đình Thọ	M	Revising PIL	15/11/2016	28/2/2017
	84	Phạm Thanh Hưng	M			
	85	Phạm Mạnh Cường	M	Coordinator for 5 provinces' supports	01/01/17	31/12/2017
	86	Phạm Thị Kim Liên	F	Online investment planning system	01/05/17	31/3/2017

	87	Hoang Kim Tu	F	Helplines	01/05/17	31/12/2017
	88	Pham Tuan Anh	M			
	89	Tran Thanh Dam	M			
	90	Vu Trung Anh	M			
	91	Nguyen Thu Hien	F			
	92	Đặng Văn Tuyển	M	Draft Guidelines on planning for sub-provincial level	01/05/17	04/05/17
	93	Ng.Ngô Thị Hoài Thu	F			
	94	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	F	Guiding docs for MPI and the government on MTIF	01/10/17	28/2/2017
	95	Lý Hoàng Nhật Anh	M			
	96	Nguyễn Trung Kiên	M			
	97	Đinh Thị Thanh Giang	F			
	98	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hiền	F			
	99	Đỗ Ngọc Hòa	M	Coordinator for districts supports	20/2/2017	19/1/2018
	100	Đào Anh Thuyên	M			
	101	Bùi Thế Học	M			
	102	Nguyễn Đình Minh	M			
	103	Trần Thị Thanh Bình	F			
	104	Lê Đức Anh	M			
	105	Võ Văn Thành	M			
	106	Nguyễn Văn Quang	M			
	107	Châu Văn Bình	M			
	108	Lê Trường Hận	M			
	109	Vũ Thị Nam Bình	F			
	110	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	F			
	111	Lý Hoàng Nhật Anh	M			
	112	Phạm Tuấn Anh	M			
	113	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hiền	F			
	114	Nguyễn Trung Kiên	M	Lecturer	20/2/2017	25/3/2017
	115	Nguyễn Ngô Thị Hoài Thu	F	Lecturer	04/10/17	09/10/17
	116	Đặng Văn Tuyển	M			
	117	Phạm Thanh Hưng	M			

	11 8	Nguyễn Đình Thọ	M	Complete Guidelines on planning for sub-provincial level		
	11 9	Nguyễn Ngô Thị Hoài Thu	F		05/01/17	31/7/2017
	12 0	Đình Thị Thanh Giang	F	Helplines	05/01/17	31/12/2017
	12 1	Lê Văn Tăng	M	Lecturer	08/10/17	09/10/17
	12 2	Vũ Thị Kim Thu	F	Project closing preparation		
	12 3	Vũ Thị Nam Bình	F		03/01/18	30/6/2018
	12 4	Cao Văn Bản	M	Lecturer		
	12 5	Nguyễn Ngô Thị Hoài Thu	F		04/05/18	15/5/2018

5 Public procurement

REGIE: NA (MTR and ETR on framework contract)

NEX: NA (inventory of SPR taken over by CDPR)

6 Public agreements

NA

7 Equipment

List equipment acquired during the intervention

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
INVESTMENT**

**BELGIAN TECHNICAL
COOPERATION**

"Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project

No. 09 /QĐ-BCĐ

Hanoi, 29 June 2018

DECISION

**On the approval of the available fixed asset list from
the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project,
funded by the Government of Belgium.**

CHAIRPERSONS OF THE PSC

Pursuant to the Specific Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of Kingdom of Belgium concerning the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project signed on 11 April 2014;

Pursuant to Decision No. 360B/QĐ-BKHDT dated 26 March 2014 issued by the Minister of Planning and Investment regarding the approval of the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project, funded by the Government of Kingdom of Belgium in the form of non-refundable aid;

Pursuant to Decision No. 1679/QĐ-BKHDT dated 17 November 2014 of the Minister of Planning and Investment on asset handling of the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform at central and local levels" project when it completed;

Whereas the proposal of the Director of PMU,

DECIDES:

Article 1: To approved the list of fixed assets of the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project until June 20, 2018 that are still in used in the attached appendices.

Article 2: The Project Management Unit has the responsibilities of:

- Hand over the fixed assets mentioned in Article 1 above to the Ministry of Planning and Investment according to regulations, including coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in carrying out procedures to transfer 30 fixed assets to 5 provinces: Phu Tho, Nam Dinh, Ha Tinh, Gia Lai, Ben Tre to continuously manage and use according to regulations.

- To carry out the procedures for handing over, write down the assets in use to close the project in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article 3: Project Management Unit, project staff and team of project support staff shall be responsible for executing this decision./.

CHAIRPERSON OF THE PSC



Nguyen Thi Phu Ha

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ENABEL
CO-CHAIRPERSON OF THE PSC**



Krista Verstraelen

Recipients:

- *As mentioned in Article 3;*
- *Ministry of Planning and Investment (Ministry Office);*
- *Belgian Technical Cooperation (Enabel);*
- *Members of the PSC;*
- *Archive: project filing.*

LIST OF PROJECT'S FIXED ASSETS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

No	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of receipt	Value of receipt and new buying	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Project to hand over to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	11/04/2014	HP 4500 Printer	DT01	Unit	1	2012	15.120.000	2	5.040.000	15.120.000	-	ENI3
2	11/04/2014	Mac 27" i5 - AMD/ATI/27" A PC	DT04	Set	1	2013	33.600.000	4	8.400.000	33.600.000	-	ENI3
3	11/04/2014	Mac 27" i5 - AMD/ATI/27" A PC	DT11	Set	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	ENI3A
4	11/04/2014	Mac 27" i5 - AMD/ATI/27" A PC	DT13	Set	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	ENI3
5	11/04/2014	Mac 21,5" i5 - AMD/ATI A PC	DT15	Set	1	2013	30.971.636	4	7.742.909	30.971.636	-	ENI3
6	11/04/2014	Mac 21,5" i5 - AMD/ATI A PC	DT16	Set	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	ENI3
7	11/04/2014	Mac 21,5" i5 - AMD/ATI A PC	DT17	Set	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	ENI3
8	11/04/2014	TOSHIBA Laptops Printer use	DT01-01	Unit	1	2012	1.172.792.640	8	85.548.430	403.147.470	769.645.170	MPI
9	24/07/2014	Mac 27" Desktop	DT01	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	ENI3
10	24/07/2014	Mac 27" Desktop	DT02	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	ENI3
11	24/07/2014	Mac 27" Desktop	DT03	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	ENI3
12	27/07/2014	Mac 21,5" Desktop	DT04	Unit	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.083.091	24.340.363	6.083.091	ENI3
13	27/07/2014	Mac 21,5" Desktop	DT56	Unit	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.083.091	24.340.363	6.083.091	PPA
14	04/08/2014	Double Conditioner	DT01	Unit	1	2014	20.100.000	8	2.512.500	10.050.000	10.050.000	ENI1
15	04/02/2015	HP 450 Printer	DT03	Unit	1	2015	5.772.727	5	1.154.545	3.603.636	2.599.091	ENI1
16	20/04/2015	HP 4500 Printer	DT04	Unit	1	2015	23.620.364	5	4.727.273	14.181.818	9.438.546	ENI1
17	20/04/2015	Scan HP 3000 Machine	DT01	Unit	1	2015	10.772.727	5	2.154.545	6.463.636	4.599.091	ENI1
18	20/04/2015	Mac 21,5" Desktop	DT18	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.083.091	18.258.273	12.170.182	ENI1
19	20/04/2015	Mac 21,5" Desktop	DT19	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.083.091	18.258.273	12.170.182	ENI1
20	20/04/2015	Mac 21,5" Desktop	DT20	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.083.091	18.258.273	12.170.182	ENI1

Unit: Dong

No	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of receipt	Value of receipt and new buying	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Propose to hand over to state
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	29/04/2014	Mac 21" Laptop	0123	lba	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.272	12.170.182	DNEI
22	29/04/2014	Keyboard	PT002	lba	1	2015	40.454.545	8	5.054.818	15.170.454	25.284.091	DNEI
23	09/08/2014	Mac 21" Laptop	0122	lba	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.272	12.170.182	DNEI
24	01/12/2014	Mac 21" Laptop	0123	lba	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.272	12.170.182	OND
25	01/12/2014	Mac 21" Laptop	0124	lba	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.272	12.170.182	DNEI
26	01/12/2014	Mac 21" Laptop	0125	lba	1	2015	44.681.817	5	8.926.362	26.809.090	17.872.727	DNEI
27	08/02/2016	Mac 21" Laptop	0126	lba	1	2016	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.272	DNEI
28	08/02/2016	Mac 21" Laptop	0127	lba	1	2016	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.272	DNEI
29	29/03/2016	Lenov A1 Printer Machine	PT005	lba	1	2016	25.909.091	5	5.181.818	10.363.636	15.545.455	DNEI
30	29/03/2016	Lenov A1 Printer Machine	PT006	lba	1	2016	25.909.091	5	5.181.818	10.363.636	15.545.455	DNEI
31	29/04/2016	Mac 21" Laptop	0128	lba	1	2016	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.272	DNEI
32	29/04/2016	Mac 21" Laptop	0129	lba	1	2016	44.681.817	5	8.926.362	17.872.727	26.809.090	DNEI
		Total			32		2.112.493.364		283.043.476	1.608.347.922	1.074.148.442	

LIST OF PROJECT'S FIXED ASSETS HANDLING TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT FOR TRANSFERRING TO LOCALITIES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

(Unit: Dong)

No.	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of use	Receipt value	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND.30.32	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Nam Dinh DPI
2	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND.33	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	Vu Ban ppc, Nam Dinh
3	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND.34	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	My Loc ppc, Nam Dinh
4	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.ND.07	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Nam Dinh DPI
5	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT.35.37	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Phu Tho DPI
6	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT.38	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	Thanh Thuy ppc, Phu Tho
7	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT.39	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Lam Thao ppc, Phu Tho
8	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.PT.08	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Phu Tho DPI
9	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT.40.42	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Ben Tre DPI
10	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT.43	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Ben Tre city ppc, Ben Tre

11	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT 44	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Cho Lach PPC, Ben Tr
12	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.BT 09	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Ben Tre DPI
13	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 45-47	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Gia Lai DPI
14	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 48	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Chu Proeng PPV, Gio
15	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 49	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Duadsu PPV, Gio
16	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.GL 10	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Goi Lai DPI
17	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Ha Linh DPI
18	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Vu Quang PPV, Ha Linh
19	23/03/2017	Apple Imaac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Can Loc PPV, Ha Linh
20	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.HT 11	Unit	1	2017	23.181.819	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.455	Ha Linh DPI
		Tong			30		934.090.999		106.818.182	106.818.182	747.272.727	

8 Original Logical Framework from TFF :

Include the original logical framework as presented in the TFF

	Logical of the intervention	Indicators	Sources of verification	Hypotheses
Global objective	"To improve the preparation and implementation of the socio-economic development plan through improved planning and budgeting for pro-poor and pro-growth policies and interventions".	Performance against SEDP outcomes has improved Increase of effectiveness, relevance and efficiency of public investment appraisals Additional mobilization of resources for local development.	SEDP M&E Framework, statistics on growth rate , poverty rate, PAPI at provincial level, financial data provinces MTIF monitoring reports, PAPI on effectiveness of service delivery , transparency .. Study report on a sample of provinces	macro economic stability conditions facilitate socio-economid development SED continues to be a priority of GoV through its 5-year and annual planning process
Specific objective	To strengthen the capacity of (selected) national and sub-national governments in improved planning and budgeting "	Quality of SEDP planning and implementation process improved at the 3 subnational levels against criteria Quality of support by MPI to subnational staff improved against criteria Quality of inter-governmental consultation process improved against criteria. Degree of implementation of a harmonized, experience-based national planning reform program that serves as the basis for CD support	Develop sub-criteria-grid , for the criteria of strategic, result-oriented participatory, and linked to resources planning system Develop criteria-grid Develop criteria-grid	SEDP, Vietnam's leadership continue to show commitment to planning reform. It is ready to address difficult choices on the role and structure of the State (this depends a lot on internal political dynamics and external economic pressures which are difficult to predict

R1	The legal framework for the planning reform is improved	Use of available inputs - technical advices, international exposure, international & national evidence & good practices on planning reform - for policy making and strategic orientations.	Develop milestones	Reform champions which have emerged both within and outside MPI are given voice and incentives to work together and influence policy makers
		Progress being made on following elements and quality of these elements : Legal and regulatory instruments are being developed Sustainable CD program is developed for national and subnational levels	Initial Report on status of existing laws and regulations on planning and M&E Planning Decree and Planning and M&E guidelines MTIF guidelines	
		Degree of national leadership of MPI in strategically orienting the planning reform process.	Develop milestones	
		Degree of alignment to MPI's CD approach.	Annual monitoring report on CD programmes	
R2	The capacity of MPI to support capacity development of sub national authorities in the area of planning and M&E is strengthened	Good <i>practices</i> regarding subnational planning practices are issued, based upon assessments (and integrated in policy framework and CD approach).	1 Capitalization Study Report Annual monitoring report on CD programs	
		Enhanced knowledge of MPI staff in supporting national and subnational planning and implementation actors.	Number of people trained, Entry-exit test, follow up on skills transfer Reports of Training and exchange workshops	MPI adheres to the need to extend its role of support and supervision

		Enhanced skills of MPI staff in supporting national and subnational planning actors through existing or newly created <i>channels and tools</i> (e.g. helpline)	Helpline for provincial policy makers and planners functional and quarterly monitored Website regularly updated and visitors quarterly monitored Number of MPI CD providers with suitable in-house training facilities Number of training courses using new curricula and training materials Other milestones to be developed after assessment of current system for CD support	
		Skills MPI staff in supervising the <i>compliance</i> of subnational planning and implementation to the legal and regulatory framework	Quality of the feed back from subnational roll out Sample-based assessment of quality assurance	
		Skills of MPI staff in elaborating a sustainable <i>vision on CD for planning reform</i> addressing national and subnational planning reform needs, up to commune level, harmonising current approaches and integrating lessons learned	Milestones to be developed on the basis of the development of the CD strategy	
R3	The capacity of provincial authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning, and M&E systems is increased	Number of relevant provincial administration staff having <i>basic/advanced knowledge</i> in SEDP implementation process.	number of trainers trained Training needs assessments and training reports Entry-exit test	Provincial authorities are willing to cooperate and disseminate practices
		Number of relevant provincial administration staff having new skills and using their new skills to <i>supervise</i> the quality of subnational SEDP planning and implementation instruments.	Observation grid	

		Number of relevant provincial administration staff using their new skills to provide guidance to districts and communes regarding SEDP planning & implementation process.	Observation grid	
		Degree of implementation of the CD strategy developed with pilot provinces	5 CD strategies developed with annual capacity development plans and regularly monitored Milestones to be determined in the CD strategy .	
		Number of relevant sector planners having advanced knowledge in SEDP implementation process.	Number of trainees , quality of training , entry-exit tests	Line ministries adhere to the necessity of improved planning practices, to multi-stakeholders process of planning, and are willing to engage
		Core group of key sector planners functional and interacting with MPI on sector planning and implementation within SEDP process.	Criteria to develop.	
		Degree of implementation of the CD strategy developed in 2 selected Ministries	Milestones to be determined in the CD strategy .	
R4	The capacity of selected local (districts+ communes) authorities to develop, adopt and implement improved planning and M&E systems is increased	Number of relevant district staff having basic knowledge in SEDP planning and implementation process. Number of relevant district staff having new skills and using their new skills for the quality of their SEDP planning and implementation instruments	Number of trainees, Exit test training, quality of training ,	Districts are willing to engage in improved practices
		Number of relevant commune staff having basic knowledge in SEDP planning and implementation process.	Exit test training	Communes are willing to engage in improved practices and are given the right incentives to it

		Degree of implementation of the CD strategy developed with pilot DS & communes	Milestone to be developed for the CD strategy after capacity assessment of practices at DS and commune level annual capacity development plans, M&E reports on the commune development fund	
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9 Complete Monitoring Matrix

Refer to PITWEB

10 Tools and products

- Capitalization: Brochure: 'better public investment for better lives'
- Webpage: www.cdpr.org.vn and also: www.mpi.gov.vn

Dự án Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch

Số: 09 /QĐ-BCĐ

Hà Nội, ngày 29 tháng 6 năm 2018

QUYẾT ĐỊNH

**Phê duyệt danh mục tài sản cố định còn sử dụng được
của Dự án “Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch”
do Chính phủ Vương quốc Bỉ tài trợ**

TRƯỞNG BAN CHỈ ĐẠO DỰ ÁN

Căn cứ Hiệp định cụ thể giữa Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa Xã hội Chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và Chính phủ Vương quốc Bỉ về dự án “Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch” ký ngày 11 tháng 4 năm 2014;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 360B/QĐ-BKHĐT ngày 26 tháng 3 năm 2014 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư phê duyệt dự án “Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch” do Chính phủ Vương quốc Bỉ tài trợ không hoàn lại;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 1679/QĐ-BKHĐT ngày 17 tháng 11 năm 2014 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư về xử lý tài sản của dự án “Tăng cường cải cách lập kế hoạch ở cấp trung ương và địa phương” khi kết thúc;

Xét đề nghị của Ban Quản lý dự án,

QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1: Phê duyệt danh mục tài sản cố định của Dự án “Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch” đến ngày 20/6/2018 còn sử dụng được tại các phụ lục kèm theo.

Điều 2: Ban Quản lý dự án có trách nhiệm:

- Bàn giao danh mục tài sản cố định nêu tại Điều 1 trên đây về Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư theo quy định, trong đó phối hợp với Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư làm thủ tục bàn giao 30 tài sản cố định đang giao cho 5 tỉnh: Phú Thọ, Nam Định, Hà Tĩnh, Gia Lai, Bến Tre tiếp tục quản lý và sử dụng theo quy định.

- Làm các thủ tục bàn giao, ghi giảm tài sản để đóng dự án theo đúng quy định pháp luật.

Điều 3: Ban Quản lý dự án, các cán bộ Dự án và các thành viên tổ giúp việc Dự án chịu trách nhiệm thi hành Quyết định này./.

TRƯỞNG BAN CHỈ ĐẠO DỰ ÁN,



Nguyễn Thị Phú Hà

**TRƯỞNG ĐẠI DIỆN ENABEL
ĐỒNG TRƯỞNG BAN CHỈ ĐẠO
DỰ ÁN**



Krista Verstraelen

Nơi nhận:

- Như điều 3;
- Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư (Văn phòng Bộ);
- Cơ quan hợp tác phát triển Bỉ (Enabel);
- Thành viên Ban Chỉ đạo dự án;
- Lưu: VT dự án.

Dự án "Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch"
Địa chỉ: 6B Hoàng Diệu - Ba Đình - Hà Nội

PHỤ LỤC SỐ 01

DANH MỤC TÀI SẢN CỐ ĐỊNH CỦA DỰ ÁN BÀN GIAO VỀ BỘ KẾ HOẠCH VÀ ĐẦU TƯ

Đơn vị tính: Đồng

TT	Ngày đưa vào sử dụng	Danh mục tài sản	Số thẻ	Đơn vị	Số lượng	Năm đưa vào sử dụng	Giá trị nhận bàn giao và mua mới	Số năm SD	Mức HM bình quân năm	Số hao mòn lũy kế đến 31/12/2017	Giá trị còn lại tại ngày 01/01/2018	Đề nghị bàn giao về các đơn vị
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	11/04/2014	Máy in HP 5200	PT01	Cái	1	2012	15.120.000	3	5.040.000	15.120.000	-	THKQTĐ
2	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 27 inch - MCS13ZP A	DT08	Bộ	1	2013	33.600.000	4	8.400.000	33.600.000	-	THKQTĐ
3	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 27 inch - MD096ZP A	DT11	Bộ	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	Vụ GSTĐ & DT
4	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 27 inch - MD096ZP A	DT13	Bộ	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	Vụ THKQTĐ
5	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 21,5 inch - MD094 A	DT15	Bộ	1	2013	30.971.636	4	7.742.909	30.971.636	-	Vụ THKQTĐ
6	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 21,5 inch - MD094 A	DT16	Bộ	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	Vụ THKQTĐ
7	11/04/2014	Máy tính iMac 21,5 inch - MD094 A	DT17	Bộ	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	Vụ THKQTĐ
8	11/04/2014	Ô tô TOYOTA Landcruiser Prado	OTO 01	Cái	1	2012	1.172.792.640	8	85.549.430	403.147.470	769.645.170	BỘ KH&ĐT
9	24/07/2014	Máy tính để bàn iMac 27"	DT01	Cái	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	Vụ THKQTĐ
10	24/07/2014	Máy tính để bàn iMac 27"	DT02	Cái	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	Vụ THKQTĐ
11	24/07/2014	Máy tính để bàn iMac 27"	DT03	Cái	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	Vụ THKQTĐ
12	27/07/2014	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT04	Cái	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	24.340.363	6.085.091	Vụ THKQTĐ
13	27/07/2014	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT06	Cái	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	24.340.363	6.085.091	Cục Quản lý đầu thầu
14	04/08/2014	Điều hòa Daikin	DH01	Cái	1	2014	20.100.000	8	2.512.500	10.050.000	10.050.000	Vụ THKQTĐ
15	06/02/2015	Máy in HP 400	PT03	Cái	1	2015	5.772.727	5	1.154.545	3.463.636	2.309.091	Vụ THKQTĐ
16	20/04/2015	Máy in HP 5200	PT04	Cái	1	2015	23.636.364	5	4.727.273	14.181.818	9.454.546	Vụ THKQTĐ

TT	Ngày đưa vào sử dụng	Danh mục tài sản	Số thẻ	Đơn vị	Số lượng	Nhằm đưa vào sử dụng	Giá trị nhận bàn giao và mua mới	Số năm SID	Mức HDM bình quân năm	Số học môn lý kế đến 31/12/2017	Giá trị còn lại tại ngày 01/01/2018	Ghi chú
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	20/04/2015	Máy Scan HP 3000	SC01	Cái	1	2015	10.772.727	5	2.154.545	6.463.636	4.309.091	Vụ THKTQD
18	20/04/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT18	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
19	20/04/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT19	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
20	20/04/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT20	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
21	20/04/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT21	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
22	20/04/2015	Máy photo copy Ricoh	PT02	Cái	1	2015	40.454.545	8	5.056.818	15.170.454	25.284.091	Vụ THKTQD
23	10/08/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT22	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
24	31/12/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT23	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ Tổ chức cán bộ
25	31/12/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT24	Cái	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	Vụ THKTQD
26	31/12/2015	Máy tính để bàn iMac 27"	DT25	Cái	1	2015	44.681.817	5	8.936.363	26.809.090	17.872.727	Vụ THKTQD
27	18/02/2016	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT26	Cái	1	2016	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.272	Vụ THKTQD
28	18/02/2016	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT27	Cái	1	2016	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.272	Vụ THKTQD
29	28/03/2016	Máy in laser A3	PT05	Cái	1	2016	25.909.091	5	5.181.818	10.363.636	15.545.455	Vụ THKTQD
30	28/03/2016	Máy in laser A3	PT06	Cái	1	2016	25.909.091	5	5.181.818	10.363.636	15.545.455	Vụ THKTQD
31	26/04/2016	Máy tính để bàn iMac 21,5"	DT28	Cái	1	2016	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	12.170.182	18.255.273	Vụ THKTQD
32	26/04/2016	Máy tính để bàn iMac 27"	DT29	Cái	1	2016	44.681.817	5	8.936.363	17.872.727	26.809.090	Vụ THKTQD
		Tổng			32		2.122.493.364		283.043.475	1.048.347.922	1.074.145.442	

Dự án "Nâng cao năng lực cải cách lập kế hoạch"
Địa chỉ: 6B Hoàng Diệu - Ba Đình - Hà Nội

**DANH MỤC TÀI SẢN CỐ ĐỊNH CỦA DỰ ÁN BÀN GIAO VỀ BỘ KẾ HOẠCH VÀ ĐẦU TƯ ĐỂ LÀM THỦ TỤC GIAO
CHO CÁC ĐỊA PHƯƠNG QUẢN LÝ VÀ SỬ DỤNG**

PHỤ LỤC SỐ 02

Đơn vị tính: Đồng

TT	Ngày đưa vào sử dụng	Danh mục tài sản	Số thẻ	Đơn vị	Số lượng	Năm đưa vào sử dụng	Giá trị nhận bàn giao	Số năm SD	Mức HM bình quân năm	Số hao mòn lũy kế đến 31/12/2017	Giá trị còn lại tại ngày 01/01/2018	Ghi chú
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.ND.30-32	cái	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Nam Định
2	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.ND.33	cái	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Vụ Bản - Tỉnh Nam Định
3	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.ND.34	cái	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Mỹ Lộc - Tỉnh Nam Định
4	23/03/2017	Máy in HP Laser Jet Pro M706N	PT.ND.07	cái	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Nam Định
5	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.PT.35-37	cái	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Phú Thọ
6	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.PT.38	cái	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Lâm Thao - Tỉnh Phú Thọ
7	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.PT.39	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Tỉnh Phú Thọ
8	23/03/2017	Máy in HP Laser Jet Pro M706N	PT.PT.08	cái	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Phú Thọ
9	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.BT.40-42	cái	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Bến Tre
10	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.BT.43	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND TP Bến Tre - Tỉnh Bến Tre
11	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.BT.44	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Chợ Lách - Tỉnh Bến Tre
12	23/03/2017	Máy in HP Laser Jet Pro M706N	PT.BT.09	cái	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Bến Tre
13	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.GL.45-47	cái	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Gia Lai

TT	Ngày đưa vào sử dụng	Danh mục tài sản	Số thẻ	Đơn vị	Số lượng	Năm đưa vào sử dụng	Giá trị nhận bàn giao	Số năm SD	Mức HM bình quân năm	Số hao mòn lũy kế đến 31/12/2017	Giá trị còn lại tại ngày 01/01/2018	Chi chú
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.GL.48	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Chư Drông - Tỉnh Gia Lai
15	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.GL.49	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Đak Đoa - Tỉnh Gia Lai
16	23/03/2017	Máy in HP Laser Jet Pro M706N	PT.GL.10	cái	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Gia Lai
17	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.HT.50-52	cái	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh
18	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.HT.50-52	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Vũ Quang - Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh
19	23/03/2017	Máy tính Apple Imac 21,5"	DT.HT.50-52	cái	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	UBND Huyện Can Lộc - Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh
20	23/03/2017	Máy in HP Laser Jet Pro M706N	PT.HT.11	cái	1	2017	23.181.819	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.455	Sở KH&ĐT - Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh
		Tổng			30		934.090.909		186.818.182	186.818.182	747.272.727	

“Capacity Development for the Planning Reform” project

No. 09 /QĐ-BCĐ

Hanoi, 29 June 2018

DECISION

**On the approval of the available fixed asset list from
the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project,
funded by the Government of Belgium.**

CHAIRPERSONS OF THE PSC

Pursuant to the Specific Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of Kingdom of Belgium concerning the “Capacity Development for the Planning Reform” project signed on 11 April 2014;

Pursuant to Decision No. 360B/QĐ-BKHDT dated 26 March 2014 issued by the Minister of Planning and Investment regarding the approval of the “Capacity Development for the Planning Reform” project, funded by the Government of Kingdom of Belgium in the form of non-refundable aid;

Pursuant to Decision No. 1679/QĐ-BKHDT dated 17 November 2014 of the Minister of Planning and Investment on asset handling of the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform at central and local levels" project when it completed;

Whereas the proposal of the Director of PMU,

DECIDES:

Article 1: To approved the list of fixed assets of the "Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project until June 20, 2018 that are still in used in the attached appendices.

Article 2: The Project Management Unit has the responsibilities of:

- Hand over the fixed assets mentioned in Article 1 above to the Ministry of Planning and Investment according to regulations, including coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in carrying out procedures to transfer 30 fixed assets to 5 provinces: Phu Tho, Nam Dinh, Ha Tinh, Gia Lai, Ben Tre to continuously manage and use according to regulations.

- To carry out the procedures for handing over, write down the assets in use to close the project in accordance with the provisions of law.

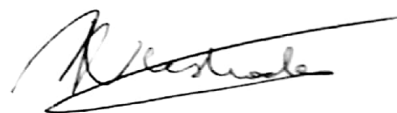
Article 3: Project Management Unit, project staff and team of project support staff shall be responsible for executing this decision./.

CHAIRPERSON OF THE PSC



Nguyen Thi Phu Ha

**RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ENABEL
CO-CHAIRPERSON OF THE PSC**



Krista Verstraelen

Recipients:

- *As mentioned in Article 3;*
- *Ministry of Planning and Investment (Ministry Office);*
- *Belgian Technical Cooperation (Enabel);*
- *Members of the PSC;*
- *Archive: project filing.*

APPENDIX 01

LIST OF PROJECT'S FIXED ASSETS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

Unit: Dong

No.	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of receipt	Value of receipt and new buying	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Propose to hand over to units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	11/04/2014	HP 5200 Printer	PT01	Unit	1	2012	15.120.000	3	5.040.000	15.120.000	-	DNEI
2	11/04/2014	iMac 27 inch -MC8132P/A PC	DT08	Set	1	2013	33.600.000	4	8.400.000	33.600.000	-	DNEI
3	11/04/2014	iMac 27 inch -MD096ZP/A PC	DT11	Set	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	DISA
4	11/04/2014	iMac 27 inch -MD096ZP/A PC	DT13	Set	1	2013	37.600.000	4	9.400.000	37.600.000	-	DNEI
5	11/04/2014	iMac 21,5 inch -MD094/A PC	DT15	Set	1	2013	30.971.636	4	7.742.909	30.971.636	-	DNEI
6	11/04/2014	iMac 21,5 inch - MD094/A PC	DT16	Set	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	DNEI
7	11/04/2014	iMac 21,5 inch - MD094/A PC	DT17	Set	1	2013	30.909.090	4	7.727.273	30.909.090	-	DNEI
8	11/04/2014	TOYOTA Landcruiser Prado car	OTO 01	Unit	1	2012	1.172.792.640	8	85.549.430	403.147.470	769.645.170	MP1
9	24/07/2014	iMac 27" Desktop	DT01	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	DNEI
10	24/07/2014	iMac 27" Desktop	DT02	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	DNEI
11	24/07/2014	iMac 27" Desktop	DT03	Unit	1	2014	41.989.091	5	8.397.818	33.591.273	8.397.818	DNEI
12	27/07/2014	iMac 21,5" Desktop	DT04	Unit	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	24.340.363	6.085.091	DNEI
13	27/07/2014	iMac 21,5" Desktop	DT06	Unit	1	2014	30.425.454	5	6.085.091	24.340.363	6.085.091	PPA
14	04/08/2014	Daikin Conditioner	DH01	Unit	1	2014	20.100.000	8	2.512.500	10.050.000	10.050.000	DNEI
15	06/02/2015	HP 400 Printer	PT03	Unit	1	2015	5.772.727	5	1.154.545	3.463.636	2.309.091	DNEI
16	20/04/2015	HP 5200 Printer	PT04	Unit	1	2015	23.636.364	5	4.727.273	14.181.818	9.454.546	DNEI
17	20/04/2015	Scan HP 3000 Machine	SC01	Unit	1	2015	10.772.727	5	2.154.545	6.463.636	4.309.091	DNEI
18	20/04/2015	iMac 21,5" Desktop	DT18	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	DNEI
19	20/04/2015	iMac 21,5" Desktop	DT19	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	DNEI
20	20/04/2015	iMac 21,5" Desktop	DT20	Unit	1	2015	30.425.455	5	6.085.091	18.255.273	12.170.182	DNEI

No.	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of receipt	Value of receipt and new buying	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Propose to hand over to units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	20/04/2015	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT121	Unit	1	2015	30,425,455	5	6,085,091	18,255,273	12,170,182	DNEI
22	20/04/2015	Ricoh Photocopier	PTO 02	Unit	1	2015	40,454,545	8	5,056,818	15,170,454	25,284,091	DNEI
23	10/08/2015	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT122	Unit	1	2015	30,425,455	5	6,085,091	18,255,273	12,170,182	DNEI
24	31/12/2015	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT123	Unit	1	2015	30,425,455	5	6,085,091	18,255,273	12,170,182	OPD
25	31/12/2015	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT124	Unit	1	2015	30,425,455	5	6,085,091	18,255,273	12,170,182	DNEI
26	31/12/2015	iMac 27" Desktop	DT125	Unit	1	2015	44,681,817	5	8,936,363	26,809,090	17,872,727	DNEI
27	18/02/2016	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT126	Unit	1	2016	30,425,454	5	6,085,091	12,170,182	18,255,272	DNEI
28	18/02/2016	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT127	Unit	1	2016	30,425,454	5	6,085,091	12,170,182	18,255,272	DNEI
29	28/03/2016	Laser A3 Printer Machine	PT05	Unit	1	2016	25,909,091	5	5,181,818	10,363,636	15,545,455	DNEI
30	28/03/2016	Laser A3 Printer Machine	PT06	Unit	1	2016	25,909,091	5	5,181,818	10,363,636	15,545,455	DNEI
31	26/04/2016	iMac 21.5" Desktop	DT28	Unit	1	2016	30,425,455	5	6,085,091	12,170,182	18,255,273	DNEI
32	26/04/2016	iMac 27" Desktop	DT29	Unit	1	2016	44,681,817	5	8,936,363	17,872,727	26,809,090	DNEI
		Total			32		2,122,493,364		283,043,475	1,048,347,922	1,074,145,442	

"Capacity Development for the Planning Reform" project
Address: 6B Hoang Dieu - Ba Dinh - Hanoi

APPENDIX 02

LIST OF PROJECT'S FIXED ASSETS HANDLING TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT FOR TRANSFERRING TO LOCALITIES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Unit: Dong

No.	Date of use	List of assets	Code	Unit	Quantity	Year of use	Receipt value	Years of use	Annual average level of depreciation	Accumulated depreciation until 31/12/2017	Remaining value by 01/01/2018	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND 30-32	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Nam Dinh DPl
2	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND 33	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	Vu Ban PPC, Nam Dinh
3	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.ND 34	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	My Loc PPC, Nam Dinh
4	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.ND 07	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Nam Dinh DPl
5	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT 35-37	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Phu Tho DPl
6	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT 38	Unit	1	2017	32.727.273	5	6.545.455	6.545.455	26.181.818	Thanh Thuy PPC, Phu Tho
7	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.PT 39	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Lam Thao PPC, Phu Tho
8	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.PT 08	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Phu Tho DPl
9	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT 40-42	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Ben Tre DPl
10	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT 43	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Ben Tre city PPC, Ben Tre

11	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.BT 44	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Cho Lach PPC, Ben Tre
12	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.BT 09	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Ben Tre DPI
13	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 45-47	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Gia Lai DPI
14	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 48	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Chu Prong PPC, Gia
15	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.GL 49	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Dakdon PPC, Gia
16	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.GL 10	Unit	1	2017	23.181.818	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.454	Gia Lai DPI
17	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	3	2017	98.181.819	5	19.636.364	19.636.364	78.545.455	Ha Tinh DPI
18	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Vu Quang PPC, Ha Tinh
19	23/03/2017	Apple Imac 21,5" Desktop	DT.HT 50-52	Unit	1	2017	32.727.272	5	6.545.454	6.545.454	26.181.818	Can Loc PPC, Ha Tinh
20	23/03/2017	HP Laser Jet Pro M706N Printer	PT.HT 11	Unit	1	2017	23.181.819	5	4.636.364	4.636.364	18.545.455	Ha Tinh DPI
		Tổng			30		934.090.909		186.818.182	186.818.182	747.272.727	