



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT



MANUAL

ON RESULTS-BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL ANNUAL AND
5-YEAR PLANS



Ha Noi, April 2013

Preface

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plays an important role in the planning process because it answers an important question about “how to know if a locality or sector is on a right track or proceeding towards a right destination”. M&E is not a single activity but it is a process consisting two big activities: monitoring and evaluating the implementation of a plan. This process starts from the beginning to the end of the planning process.

M&E is seen weak in the current planning process in Viet Nam. Reasons may include: (i) basis for implementing M&E – a system of legal documents, M&E indicators and targets of sectors and localities remains incomplete; (ii) M&E has been implemented as an usual procedures based mainly on administrative reporting from lower to higher levels that is lack of supervision and validation with objective and scientific evidences; (iii) the deficiency of human resources and working equipment for this work; and (iv) database is not updated in a regular, sufficient and accurate manner.

One of the main reasons for unsuccessful M&E and the biggest limitations of pilot planning projects is the lack of institutional framework from the central level, specifically the Ministry of Planning and Investment towards a results based, participatory and market driven manner even though this has been mentioned in some official documents of the Government and Party¹. Through adequate and scientific M&E implementation, scarce resources will be effectively used and negative and unexpected impacts (both objectively and subjectively) during the planning process will be minimized, then this will facilitate the successful achievement of socio-economic targets of localities/ sectors.

In order to implement M&E effectively, each locality and sector need to implement the following tasks:

- Be proactive to develop and issue legal basis for the planning process and M&E with reference to current legal documents.
- Consolidate the M&E systems at local levels (in a comprehensive manner at the provincial level and each level, with line sectors) with consistent use of indicators and targets as promulgated by the Government; develop the M&E framework for each locality and sector based on the logframe for planning of localities and sectors.
- Identify who will participate in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of plans with clear roles and responsibilities of each party.
- Identify frequency of M&E (when, where and how)
- Formulate regulations for making dossiers, documentation, database and reporting mechanism (forms, process, schedule, who report and when report, etc.)
- Make planning and allocate budget for M&E
- Implement M&E

This manual is developed in parallel with other manuals: The manual -1 “Guidance on five year and annual local development planning”. The objective of developing these manuals is

¹ The Resolution from the Congress X, Directive 33/2004/CT-TTg of the Government on development of socio-economic plans 2006-2010, Decision 555/QĐ-BKH issued by Minister of Planning and Investment on the M&E framework for 2006-2010

to present new initiatives and methods and contribute to the improvement of the existing legal documents on planning. Users of this manual are those engaged in planning, M&E at local levels and sectors in the provinces that have piloted reforms in planning supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as those who are interested in the results based M&E of the socio-economic development plans and local development plans.

As the pilot M&E work has been undertaken by two consultancy agencies with different approach, the authors of this manual present M&E framework developed by the Centre for Sustainable Development Policy Studies (CSDP) and the M&E framework piloted in Dong Thap, Dien Bien and Ninh Thuan developed by Centre for Rural Progress (CRP) is displayed in the Appendix for reference. Our view is the M&E of SEDP and local development plans should be in line with the Decision 555/2007/QD-BKH, the M&E indicators applied by localities and sectors and standardized in the Decision 43/2010/QD-TTg and lessons learnt from the project implementation.

This is the first time this manual has been published, the manual's authors may not foresee any mistakes and we, therefore, appreciate comments from users and readers to continue to improve this important document. Your comments are welcome and please send to the Project Management Board at the Ministry of Planning and Investment, 6 Hoang Dieu, Ha Noi.

HA NOI, APRIL 2013

MPI-UNICEF PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOARD

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ABBREVIATIONS

HI	Health Insurance
CN – TTCN	Industry - Handicraft
CSDP	Center for Sustainable Development Policies
E&T	Education and Training
S&T	Science and Technology
SEDP	Socio-economic Development Plan
PI	Planning and Investment
SE	Socio-economic
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
SMART	Specific, Specific, Measurable, Affordable, Realistic, Time-bound,
FP	Finance - Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PC	People's Committee
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
WTO	World Trade Organisation



Poster with table of data and text in Vietnamese.

STT	Tên bệnh	Nguyên nhân	Triệu chứng	Biện pháp phòng ngừa
1	Viêm dạ dày ruột	Do ăn uống không vệ sinh	Đau bụng, tiêu chảy, nôn	Ăn uống sạch, uống nước sạch
2	Viêm gan A	Do ăn uống không vệ sinh	Đau gan, vàng da, vàng mắt	Ăn uống sạch, uống nước sạch
3	Viêm não	Do muỗi đốt	Sốt, đau đầu, nôn	Phòng muỗi đốt
4	Viêm màng não	Do vi khuẩn	Sốt, đau đầu, nôn	Phòng vi khuẩn

Poster with text in Vietnamese:

Phòng bệnh sốt rét

- 1. Dùng màn ngủ
- 2. Dùng thuốc phòng bệnh
- 3. Dùng thuốc điều trị

Poster with text in Vietnamese:

Phòng bệnh tiêu chảy

- 1. Ăn uống sạch
- 2. Uống nước sạch
- 3. Dùng thuốc phòng bệnh



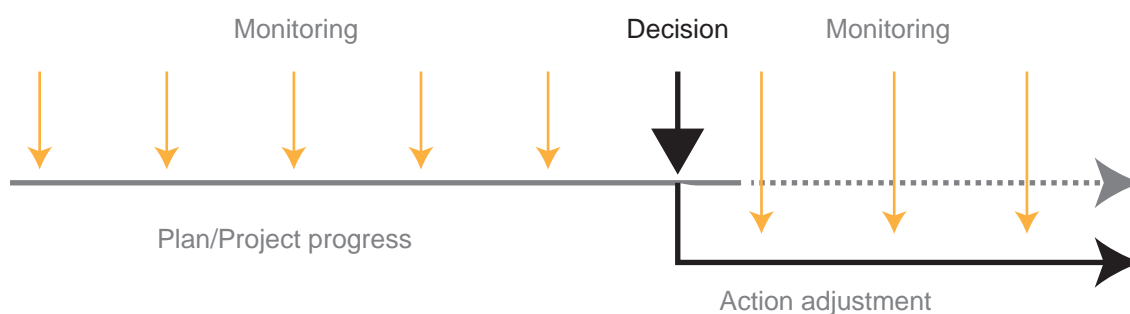
CHAPTER I:

KEY CONCEPTS

I.1 Monitoring, Overseeing, Evaluation

Monitoring can be defined as “the systematic collection and analysis of data/information on certain indicators and targets of plans for managers/leaders to make timely decision.; to provide information/reports to managers/leaders and stakeholders on the implementation progress of objectives and targets outlined in the plan.”

Figure 1.1 Illustration of monitoring the implementation of a plan/project



Monitoring is an ongoing process from the time the plan begins to be implemented until the end of that plan. It helps authorities to have sufficient information to make necessary decisions or adjustments to implement a plan in the most effective manner.

Monitoring is an internal work, a duty of the annual and 5 years plan at local levels and those who directly implement the plan (People’s Committee, line departments, businesses, involved agencies and units etc.). The forms of monitoring are noting, collecting, calculating, analyzing, consolidating the data and reporting to related higher level. In order to accomplish the monitoring effectively, it is necessary to have a perfect and synchronous monitoring and evaluation plan system from center to localities, with clear and specific set of indicators/targets.

Overseeing is naturally like monitoring, but stakeholders do not directly implement the plan (Party’s agencies, People’s Council, VFF, social organizations, people ...). Like monitoring, overseeing is also an ongoing process since the plan begins to be implemented until the end. However, other than monitoring, the parties responsible for oversight may request agencies directly managing and implementing the plan to i) comply with the objectives and targets be approved; ii) periodically report on plan implementation progress, and iii) make timely adjustments as circumstances change.

Importance of monitoring and supervision

To implement any activity, program or project, it is usual to arise complex issues, including opportunities and challenges, advantages and disadvantages, which we can not anticipate when planning implementation. Therefore, the monitoring and supervision during the implementation

process help us to detect incurred issues to make appropriate adjustments. It is possible to state that to manage a program / project / or a unit, an activity ... without monitoring and supervision is to manage floatedly and arbitrarily. As a result, the quality and efficiency is often low or there is no result at all.

Monitoring and supervision are very important and should be carried out regularly in all activities in general, in the implementation of plans, programs and projects in particular. Not only to monitor and supervise at the implementation level but also at all levels from top to bottom and from bottom to top, as well as monitoring by a “horizontal”.

Table 1.1 The role of mutual support between monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring	Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the progress of the implementation of the objectives, targets of a Plan/Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the overview of the plan implementation situation and analyze whether the desired results are achieved / not achieved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align activities and resources allocated to these activities with the outlined objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the efficiency (cost, time) of each activity for specific targets to achieve.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materialize the objectives in terms of indicators and propose specific targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the implementation process of plan targets based on 4 main criteria: appropriation, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly collect data on these indicators, comparing the achieved progress with the objectives and targets set forth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay attention to expected/unexpected outcomes, find out “deviations” compared with the original target.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the implementation progress to managers and warn them about the issues/sout-standings to make decision to adjust/ fix them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to stakeholders (leaders, local agencies and people...) on key achievements, learned lessons and make recommendations for improving future plan.

Evaluation is “the systematic and comprehensive review of results of a plan being implemented or completed. The goals are to i) evaluate the relevance of the objectives and targets set forth; ii) evaluate the degree of fulfillment of the objectives and targets; iii) evaluate the efficiency with the impact and sustainability, and iv) find out the causes of success and failure, draw lessons and make recommendations for the development of plans in future.”

Different from monitoring, evaluation activities are separate and usually taken place in the middle and end of planning period (annual, mid-term review and final evaluation, 5 years evaluation), which requires greater expertise, information and participation of many stakeholders, including parties that do not directly involved in implementing the plan.

I.2 Objectives and objective levels

Objective is understood as a major/overall destination designed to achieve in the end of the plan period. An objective has to mention the substantial change in production, business and living of local people or branch activities. Objectives must be accompanied with targets meeting SMART standards².

2 SMART: stands for 5 words showing five key criteria: S - Specific, M - Measurable, A - Affordable to resources, R - Realistic and T - Time-bound

For example: *“In 2012, the rate of poor households in the province is reduced by 2%”*

In actual planning, objectives are usually categorized into:

- **Overall or general objective:** is a big objective that a local area or line department strives for implementing. The overall objectives is inter-local, inter-sectoral, medium-term and long-term (5-10 years or longer). Achieving this objective will bring long-term and far-reaching impact on the local development and life.

One example for a general objective at the provincial level: *Maintain a sustainable and rapid economic growth to create significant change in development quality; Shift the economic structure towards industrialization, modernization in agriculture, improve quality, effectiveness and competitiveness of the economy; Promote international economic integration and exports; Economic growth to go hand in hand with social equity and progress and environmental protection; Improve the quality of basic social services and human resource development to meet the development needs; Continue to improve the quality of life, implement poverty reduction and hunger elimination, job creation and elimination of social evils, ensure adequate and comprehensive development for children; Ensure political stability, social security and order, and national defense.*

- **Specific objective** (medium-term and short-term): is an objective for lower level units, or a professional division which is specified from the overall objective.

Example: *Increase the rate of people having access to clean water to 75% by 2015.*

I.3 Indicators, targets and classification of indicators, targets

Indicator is a quantitative or qualitative variable to measure the achievement level of development result, the measurement reflect the the change in relation to any action or measure, objective.

Quantitative indicators are often formulated in the form of figures, rates or percentage.

For example: “Annual average GDP growth rate of the province (%)”, “Total local budget revenue” “Proportion of commune health stations having doctors” etc.

Qualitative indicators are designed to measure quality and reflect points of views, opinions and satisfaction level.

Example: *“Level of living standard improvement”, “Level of people’s satisfaction about public services”.*

Target

Target is the quantitative value of an objective or is the quantification of the indicator/ index to quantify the objective over a period of time.

For example: *“The provincial growth rate per annum to reach 6.5-7%”, “Percentage of trained labor to reach 50%”, “Total exports of goods in the province to reach 350 million USD within 5 years” etc.*

As objectives, setting targets also has to pay attention to the alignment of these targets to SMART standard, avoiding proposing too ambitious goals and objectives that are not

appropriate to the real capacity of a locality or sector, especially localities and sectors facing challenges in mobilizing resources for development³.

Note:

- In practice of Viet Nam, the definitions of target and indicator are often mistaken with each other and targets are more likely to be used. Therefore, in this manual, we accept to use and consider these two terms interchangeable.

I.4 Categorization of targets and indicators

In general, targets and indicators are divided into 4 types:

1. Inputs indicators: reflecting inputs/resources to be used to implement activities towards achievements of goals, objectives and solutions proposed in a plan. Resources may include many factors (credits, infrastructure, labour, natural resources, etc.). These resources can be invested from the beginning or during the process of implementation. Input indicators and targets are quantitative and in the form of materials.

Example: *“Level of capital from local budget balance”, “Total area for rice cultivation annually”, “Number of markets at a locality”, “Number of hospital beds per 10,000 people”, “Total number of high schools”, etc.*

2. Output indicators: reflect results (products, services, etc.) created by mobilization and use of inputs for activities. Output indicators are often quantitative and material.

Example: *“Number of infrastructure facilities invested from the local budget”, “Annual rice production”, “Total transported products”, “Number of students trained at vocational training centres”, etc.*

3. Outcome/Result indicators: reflect results, progress of solutions and objectives identified in a plan after outputs. This is important indicators in the M&E system because they reflect results of the fulfillment of objectives.

Example: *“Total production of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture by a locality”, “growth rate of service sectors”, “rate of children completing lower secondary school education”, etc.*

4. Impact indicators: reflect positive and negative mid-term and long-term changes that are achievement or non-achievement of development results. In general, impact indicators are used to measure the improvement of living standards, or capacity in production, quality of life at a certain locality in particular due to the effects of various factors and results after a long period and in a wider scope.

Example: *“Level of living standard improvement”, “Level of air pollution of a locality”, “Competitiveness of local economy”, etc.*

3 Including financial, materials, human, social and natural resources

Note:

- At present, all localities and sectors throughout the country have their own set of indicators and targets. However, these sets of indicators and targets are not consistent, and categorized as inputs, outputs, results and impacts. This reflects limitations of the M&E which follows conventional rather than result based approach (more details in the Chapter II). In order to make the M&E consistent, it is recommended to use the targets outlined in the Decision 43/2010/QD-TTg on formulation of national indicator system including 4 levels (national, provincial, district, and commune).
- Impacts are created by different factors. Example: Life expectancy has been increased by not only economic development, poverty reduction has been reduced due to improved situation and quality of education, health care, community development, and environmental protection...
- In order to know whether a development plan can bring expected impacts, evaluation must be undertaken at least every 2-3 years, sometime longer (5 years and longer). Therefore, there should be indicators to evaluate impacts. Data collection cycle for impact indicators is also longer than the data collection cycle for other indicators.
- Specific examples about categorization of indicators and targets in planning of provincial SEDP are presented in the Appendix 6.



CHAPTER II:

Result-based Monitoring and Evaluation

II.1 Current M&E system at local level

M&E system at the local levels include three levels: provincial, district and commune as described in the below table 2.1. However, this manual presents the M&E system at the provincial and district levels only. The key components of the current M&E system consist of:

1. System of socio-economic-environment indicator reports: the provincial system covers 8 tables compiled and monitored by the provincial DPI, the district system covers 8 tables compiled and monitored, each line sector has its own system of targets. The current reporting system is considered standardized but does not reflect decentralized functions and responsibilities of each level and sector (indicators and targets are similar for all three levels while in reality the lower level should have simpler indicators). In addition, this reporting system has not been scientific, inter-sectoral and child related factors are mentioned in social sectors (such as health, education, labour...) but not in economic, environmental and governance sectors.
2. System of regular reporting (monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual basis). Even though this system has been developed and operated at localities and sectors, reporting forms are not consistent, the capacity of officials in collecting and processing data varies, late submission of reports causes difficulties for compiling and synthesizing agencies.
3. Data system from provincial statistic offices, DPIs, DOF and from monitoring system of each locality and sector. Quality of data is considered as a main weakness of the M&E system – information (especially information related to finance and SEDP implementation process) is insufficient, inaccurate, fragmented. This causes difficulties for monitoring and oversight.
4. The current system of indicators and targets at different localities and sectors: currently agencies and localities are using i) Sets of indicators and targets for M&E of the five year plan, and ii) Sets of indicators and targets for M&E of annual plans.

Note:

in general in Viet Nam sets of indicators and targets in development plans are not categorized as inputs, outputs, results, and impacts as mentioned in the above part #1.4. This makes the M&E and coordination at different levels artificial and ineffective.

When planning follows principles, the sets of indicators and targets for annual plans should be the five year plan's sets of indicators and targets that are phased in a scientific way but not an average figure as present. In fact, results towards objective achievement are different from year to year – targets are higher in one year but can be lower in another year. For example: economic growth rate in 2012 can be higher than the year 2013 but still lower than the year 2011; reduction of poverty rate in 2011 is faster than in 2015, etc.

Table 2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT PLAN OF M&E SYSTEM AT LOCAL LEVELS

	Level	What to do?	Framework/templates	Sources of data	Frequencies
Province	People's Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Compile and synthesize results of socio-economic development- Monitoring the SEDP	Result framework for SEDP	Report on results of SEDP by sectors, provincial statistic office and district reports	Monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, annual and five years
	DPI		Monitoring framework for SEDP		-as above-
	DOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitor budge plans	Monitoring framework for budget plan		-as above-
	Line sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Synthesize development results of sectors.	Sectoral development result framework		-as above-
			Sectoral plan monitoring framework		-as above-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitor the sectoral development plans.	Provide activity progress report		-as above-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Progress reports based on the programme cycle.	Financial monitoring framework		-as above-
District/ town		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitor state budget plans			
	People's Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Synthesize results of SEDP based on the local SEDP- Monitor budget plan and SEDP	Result framework for SEDP	SEDP result reports by sections, statistic office, communes	Monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, annual and five years
	Finance and Planning section				-as above-
	Line sector sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Synthesize development results by sector/field	Result synthesis framework		-as above-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitor sector/field plan	Sectoral monitoring framework		-as above-
Commune /wards		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provide activity progress reports based on the planning cycle	Templates for activity progress reports based on planning cycle		
	People's Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitor SEDP	Monitoring framework for SEDP	SEDP result reports by sectors, commune leaders and village heads	Monthly, quarterly, bi-annual, annual and five years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activity progress report based on planning cycle.	Template for activity progress reports		

Review of the implementation of the socio-economic development plan

The assessment of the socio-economic development plan is based on the database system of the monitoring process of local socio-economic development. Assessment plan has a very important role in continuously implementing the plan during the remainder period (annual or 5-year), as well as planning for the next period => to adjust the development targets of local norms (see also Section reviews plans in book 1).

The requirements for the assessment:

- It is necessary to respect for the truth/objectivity of the process of plan implementation (data collection).
- It is necessary to conduct analysis of the impact of development policies (eg policies to invest in provincial key projects A policies to attract business, social welfare policy, etc.) is designed / raised for the plan period.
- To point out the weaknesses of the institutional obstacles in implementing the plan.
- To indicate the cause of achieving or not achieving the target results reflecting the goals / priorities selected for assessment, analysis.
- To specify the parties do not perform the tasks related to the plan.

Steps to review:

1. Collect and analyze the data base; calculate the macro-economic statistics.
2. Financial analysis (budget revenues and expenditures, disbursements) based on the principles of the budget.
3. Analysis and point out the irrationality or rationality of the budget expenditures for each target period assessment.
4. Focus on analyzing the achievement or unachievement level of the targets of the goals / priority built for the assessment period (However, the reality in Vietnam, most of the objectives of the plan are assessment).
5. Group discussion to clarify the different causes for meeting or not meeting the important financial, economic and social criteria.
6. Analysis of the policy implications by the legal, economic, social, environment and technological analysis tools. From which to draw lessons for policy processing for development.

II.2 Difference between conventional M&E and results-based M&E

The below table 2.2 and figure 2.1 indicate differences between two approaches to M&E. While traditional M&E (as is currently being executed in local areas and industries) mainly focuses on inputs and directly or short-term results (outputs), results-based M&E focuses on medium-term and long-term impacts and results (including unexpected impact) which are the nature of development.

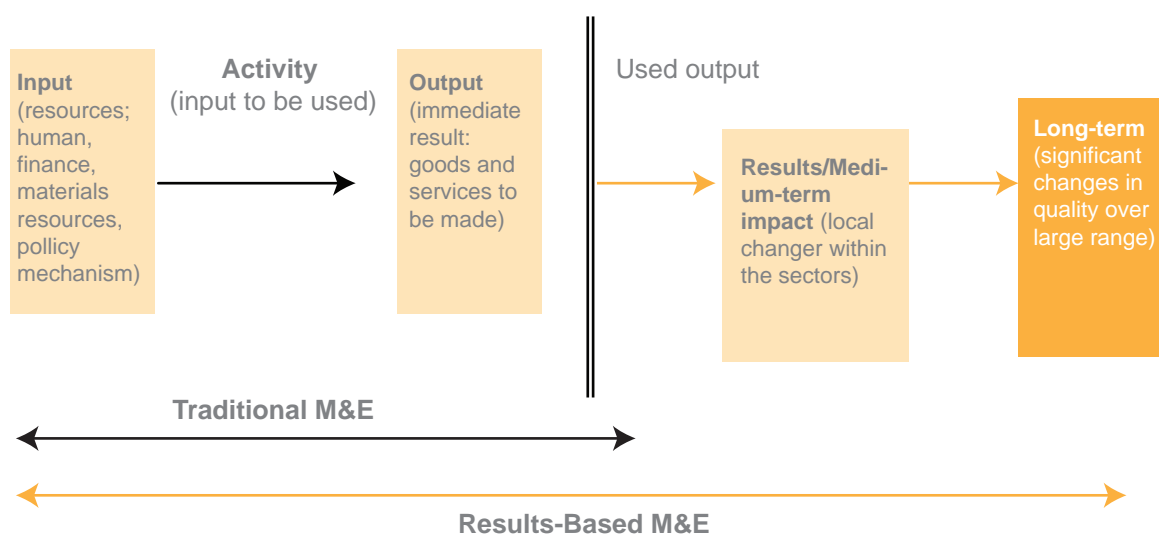
Table 2.2 Differences between the two methods of M&E

Traditional M&E method	Results-based M&E method
- Emphasis on targets of input, output (physical), low attention to result and effectiveness targets.	- Focus more on outcome, impact and effectiveness target.
- Information systems are not standardized/fully paid attention, lack of reliable information, the information is broke into segments.	- The information system is improved, and standardize the information.
- Responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation are internal only, not linked to outside units. There are not any regulations on the responsibilities of the leaders who are responsible for the M&E	- The responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation are assigned more specifically and clearly.
- People do not know the result achievement of the activities of local government and the influence these activities have on them	- People know what result the local government achieves and what influence they have.
- Lack of transparency and clarity.	- Increase in transparency
- Leaders/policy makers cannot closely monitor the implementation progress and impacts of a plan/program	- Policy makers can also closely monitor the implementation progress and consider the effects of a plan/program => promptly adjust it if necessary.

Thus, the results-based M&E is not limited to monitoring the compliance of process and achievement of the set targets, but goes farther as to examine the contribution of many factors (including both input and output, the vertical and horizontal relations, the social and market relations, policy processes, etc.) to the achievement of a particular result and target; and considering whether implemented activities produce the desired results or impact or not.

The nature of results-based M&E is to answer the question “What next?”. M&E indicator set and Framework are important tools for us to know the results of the M&E.

Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a powerful management tool to support policymakers and leaders to monitor progress, adjust plans (if necessary), and know the impact of the policies, programs and plans being implemented in their localities.

Figure 2.1 Illustration of the traditional M&E and results-based M&E

To better understand results-based M&E, we need to know the concept of Results chain presented in II.3.

II.3 Results Chain

A Result is often defined as “a desired change and is measurable, derived from cause-effect relationship”. When results are shown, presented, expressed through one or more indicators, it is necessary to indicate the level and type of changes in production and operation of agencies, people’s lives by intervention of the plan/program/project created in a specific context. The expression might be:

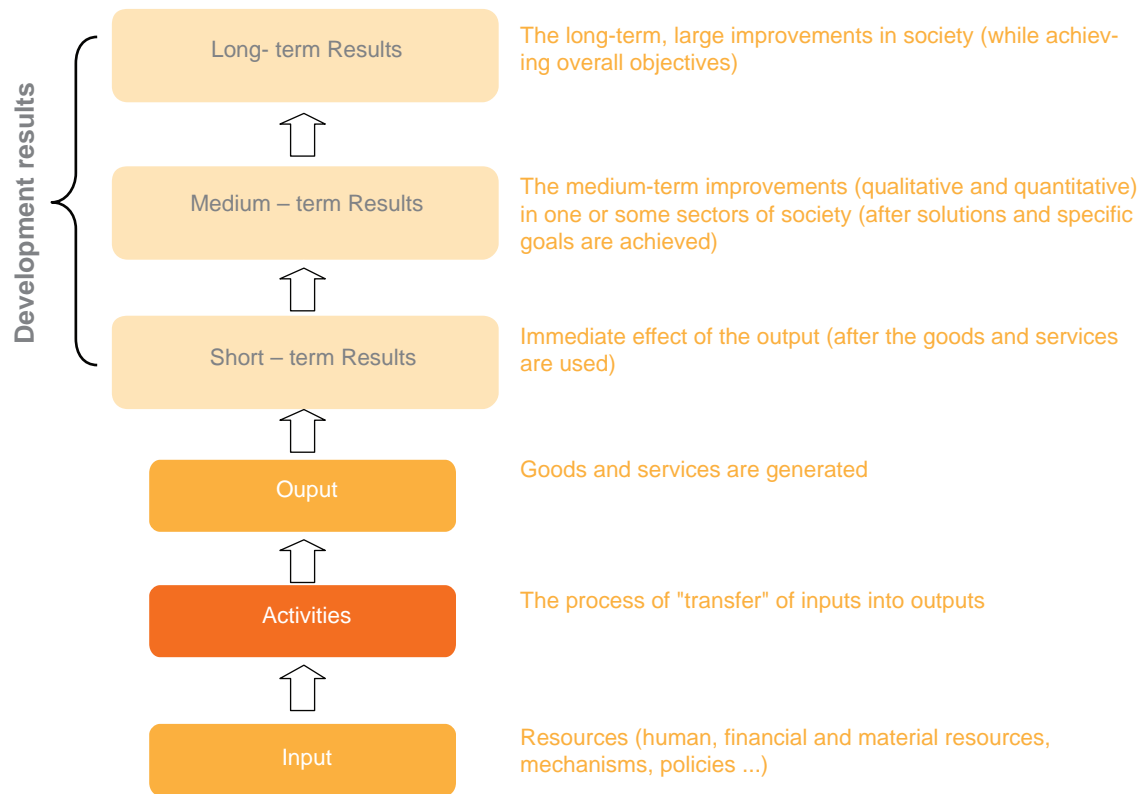
- The increase (for example: productivity, total values of exports, number of businesses meeting environmental safety standards; number of manufacturing / trading facilities meeting standards on environmental safety; the ratio of radio and television coverage ...)
- The decline (for example: in urban air quality; rate of forest being destructed; the ratio of agricultural land being lost every year ...)
- The improvement (for example: the average life expectancy, environmental quality in industrial parks, residential areas; the capacity of government agencies ...)
- The change in attitude, behavior and actions of a particular group (For example: the increased rate of businesses applying safe and clean manufacturing measures, the decreased rate of cases breaking the law; the decreased level of chemical use in agriculture ...).

Results Chain

In M&E, the concept Results chain indicates the logical relationship among the results obtained from the implementation of activities, measures and targets outlined in the plan. There are three different levels of results showing the extent of changes in development, namely:

- Output: is the result of an Activity after being supplied with the input.

- Medium-term results: appears after a planned solution is executed (most of the activities in this solution have been done).
- Long-term result or Outcomes: appears after the planned objectives are achieved.

Figure 2.2 Results Chain

The above results are inter-linked through the cause and effect relationship and become a result chain as demonstrated in the figure 2.2. Short, medium and long term results are called development results.

According the the logic, the result chain:

- Cannot achieve short-term result when activities do not lead to outputs (due to lack of inputs, or wrong design or implementation of activities, etc.)
- Cannot achieve long-term results (or general objectives) and impacts when medium and short term results have not been achieved (solutions and specific objectives).

In other words, achievement (or non-achievement) of results at lower level will lead to the achievement of results at higher levels.

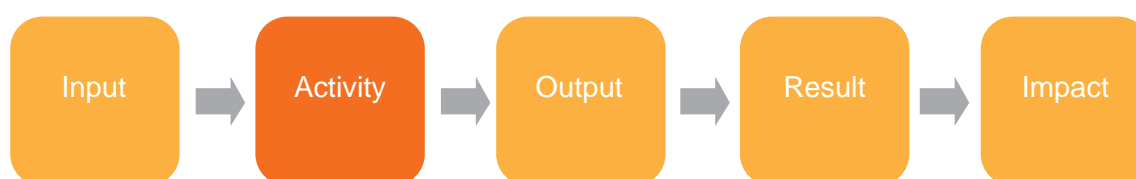
In principle, local and sectoral leaders should pay attention to inputs and development results while middle level managers, heads of businesses/companies should be relatively more interested in outputs and other short-term results.

Table 2.3 Example of Results Chain

Activity	Output or Direct Result	Short and Medium term Result	Long-term Result/ Impact
	RESULTS CHAIN		
Open vocational training for youth at the locality	Number of young people are trained	Number of young people admitted to work in business or self-employ	Income of local people improved and contributed to economic development and poverty reduction
Construct a new bridge	A new bridge is built	Moving and transportation of people and goods between two river banks are improved	Socio-economic situation and living standard of people are improved

There are several criteria that help define the output, short-term results, the medium and long term result/impact when we describe the results chain, those are:

- **Time frame** (See illustration in Figure 2.4 below): First, each activity should have input to create output or direct outcome. Then, the use of output will lead to short-term results (one or several solutions are successfully implemented). The achievement of short-term results (many solutions are successful) will inevitably lead to medium term result/impact (the specific objectives to be implemented), finally leading to long-term impact (qualitative and far-reaching nature). Medium-term impact may appear after as early as 2-3 years, after the annual plan or a five-year plan has been implemented. Meanwhile long-term impact can only be obtained after implementing several 5-year plans.

Figure 2.4 Time frame of results chain

- **Scope of benefits:** Output is defined as the “products/services” created after the completion of an activity, so the scope of benefits of output and short-term results is objects or groups direct benefited from these completed activities. Medium-term impact has a wider scope of benefits, including those who use or get benefits from the specific objectives of the plan. Meanwhile, long-term impact has the widest scope of benefits, usually covering the wider social community, including direct and indirect beneficiaries in the plan.

Note:

The above criteria are only approximate and can vary significantly, depending on the plan of all levels and sectors.



CHAPTER III:

Guidance on M&E framework development

To effectively carry out M&E and efficiently make local development plan, firstly it is necessary to ensure that:

- The locality needs to develop M&E system, including monitoring and evaluation frameworks with adequate indicators and targets meeting SMART criteria, which are clearly classified and assigned: who provide information, who are responsible for synthesis and report.
- Objectives and solutions of each specific plan should be reflected fully in the set of indicators and targets promulgated by the MPI and other relevant ministries (many of these targets are standardized according to the Decision 43/2010/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister on issuance of the System of National Statistic Indicators), as well as in the line with the local condition.
- Planning at all levels must be designed with a planning log-frame which can serve as the basis for developing the M&E framework with homogeneous and clear structure.
- M&E entities/sections must strengthen information dissemination (through e-portal, database, etc.) to avoid the “confidentiality” issue.
- Ensure that indicators can be collected, calculated, and reflect expected results of a plan’s objectives on the reporting frequency.

III.1 Principles of M&E system development

1. *In terms of structure:* The M&E framework in this document is developed based on the spirit of the Decision 555/QĐ-BKH issued by the Minister of Planning and Investment and the structure of the log-frame for development planning described in the official document 233.
2. *In terms of contents:* link to the objectives and targets in the current development plans (on the basis of the set of objectives and targets and gradually supplemented with necessary inputs and outputs). Reflect sufficiently contents of the annual and 5 year plan and reflect the nature of a locality’s development process. For example, planning log-frame and M&E framework of a purely agricultural district should be different from the planning log-frame and M&E framework of an urban town/city (where the sectors of service, industry and construction account for a high proportion whereas agriculture plays a modest role).

3. Timing for developing the M&E framework: for localities and sectors that apply this work for the first time, they can start developing planning log-frame (step 5 in the planning process starting annually from 15 September to 15 October, which can be sooner or later than this period depending on each locality and sector)
4. To ensure inter-sector coordination in M&E: specifically the linkage between M&E framework of the same level and between levels, between annual and 5 year M&E framework).

Note:

Due to the fact the different projects apply different M&E approaches, planning officials in the provinces of Dien Bien, Dong Thap and Ninh Thuan can continue to use the M&E framework introduced by the CRP (please see the Appendix 1b). In a long run, we will find the way to “harmonize” these two log frames.

III.2 Current M&E system at local level

III.2.1 Categorization based on the SEDP’s planning logframe

Similar to the structure of the SEDP’s planning logframe (as outlined in the official document 233⁴) and the M&E framework for national five year SEDP for 2006-2010 (based on the spirit of the Decision 555/2007/QĐ-BKH), indicators and targets in the M&E framework are categorized into 5 main fields as follows:

1. Important and macro development targets (about 15 targets selected from the 4 below target groups).
2. Targets for economic development
3. Targets for social and cultural development
4. Targets for resource and natural management
5. Targets for state management (including both security and national defense)

Then each of main target groups (from the group 2 to group 5 as above) can be categorized by sectors or expertise fields as presented in the annual and five year planning logframe for province, district and commune levels⁵. For example: under Economic Development, there are targets for the agriculture and rural development, Industry and Construction, Service.

Subsequently, each technical target group continues to be divided by sub-sectors. For example: under the Agricultural and Rural Development sector, there are targets for cultivation, animal husbandry, aquaculture, forestry, new rural development. Similarly, targets are categorized down to the lowest administrative level which is commune.

III.2.2 Categorization under the sectoral development planning logframe

Based on the sectoral development planning framework, we should categorized indicators and targets of each sector based on:

⁴ See the manual 1 – Guidance on annual and five years local planning for SEDP based on the new method

⁵ As above

1. Comprehensive or critical targets of each sector. For example: proportion of the sector's contribution to annual GDP of one province, rate of workers trained, etc.
2. Inter-sectoral targets (if there is). For example: Total export turn-over of a province.
3. Targets of each sub-sector and section. For example: net enrollment rate, rate of health centres having medical doctors, etc.

III.2.3 Grouping of targets by inputs, outputs and results

In the M&E framework, after being categorized as outlined in the sections III.2.1 and III.2.2, targets/indicators of a plan (including SEDP and sectoral plans) will continue to be divided into 3 categories for M&E as below:

1. Input indicators and targets. For example: The area of local vegetable growers, total number of primary school teachers, total investment capital, total number of vocational training centres, etc.
2. Output indicators and targets. For example: Total output of foods, total number of basic education students, total number of kilometers of new roads, etc.
3. Outcome indicators and targets. For example: Annual growth rate of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture, rate of students completing their

For more detailed information, please see the above section I.4.

III.3 Difference between targets in M&E for SEDP and targets in M&E for sectoral plans

As presented in the manual # 1 (Guidance on planning for local development with a new method). A local SEDP of a locality (for example a provincial plan) is a plan which is compiled and consolidated from plans and budgets from the lower administrative levels (district, towns, provincial departments...) by provincial department of planning and investment and department of finance. Therefore, targets in the SEDP are comprehensive, analyzed and reported by lower levels. For example: per capita GDP provided by provincial statistics office (PSO); total state income by DOF, total turn-over of foods by DARD, rate of trained workers compared to total workers by PSO, rate of malnourished children under five by DOH, rate of urban population having access to clean water by department of construction...

On the contrary, a sectoral plan may include many sectoral targets. Therefore, we need to be clear about calculation methods, reporting levels, frequency of reporting and timing for reporting. These should be clearly written in the decisions made by ministries at the central level. Planning sections of provincial departments are responsible for this task at sub-national level. For example: rate of agricultural households applying new rice hybrids, total number of new business and enterprises with new registration permits during a year, etc.

It is suggested that the statistic sector play an important role in collecting, processing, managing and providing socio-economic information at one locality. Many pieces of important information and targets in the SEDP and sectoral plans are provided by this agency.

III.4 M&E framework development process

III.4.1 Introduction of M&E framework for district SEDP

There are two types of M&E framework for district SEDP that are equivalent to two types of plans:

1. M&E framework for annual SEDP; and
2. M&E framework for five years SEDP.

The M&E framework for annual and five year SEDPs at the district level focus on monitoring progress of achieving the plan's targets. In spite of being regulated by the MPI, in general this set of targets mainly reflects outcome based and still lacks input and output targets. These M&E frameworks are complementary and inter-linked: the five year M&E framework is strategic and medium-term while the annual M&E framework is more specific and short-term (five year targets can be phased and adjusted).

Note:

Eventhough we often refer to this framework as the "M&E framework" (as presented in this manual as well), in practice this framework mainly serves the purpose of monitoring the implementation progress of a locality's SEDP. Evaluation will need additional information, methodology and tools, including social audit.

The M&E framework for annual SEDP at the provincial level

Each M&E framework for annual SEDP includes four smaller frameworks: general M&E framework, M&E framework for input targets, M&E framework for output targets, and M&E framework for outcome targets (please see the figures from 3.1 to 3.4)

In reality, the general M&E framework is the planning logframe. There is only one difference between these two framework : the target column is split up into three smaller columns (input, output and outcome). These columns help leaders and implementing officers at sub-national levels be aware of the holistic picture about a plan and key contents that need to be monitored and evaluated. The three remaining M&E frameworks provide detailed information about specific targets.

1. Way to develop the general M&E framework (see the figure 3.1)

- The structure of lines of the M&E framework: remains the same as the structure of lines of planning logframe for district SEDP.
- The structure of columns for the M&E framework has some changes compared to the SEDP logframe as follows:
 - o We keep the columns of objectives and solutions, remove the columns of Issues of the start phase, Activities, and Budget plan⁶. The reason for keeping the Solution Column is this will help us identify equivalent input and output targets and ensure that they are smart.
 - o Divide the target column into three columns: input, output and outcome.

6 In the M&E framework for SEDP, budgets is considered as inputs for solutions and activities

- o Then followed by two columns: agency responsible for compiling and reporting, and agency responsible for providing information. Finally, it is the “Note” column (sometimes explanations for data and information are critical. Planning agencies should consider to keep or remove this column).

2. Way to develop M&E frameworks for input targets, output targets and outcome targets:

These three frameworks are similar, they concretize information which needs to be collected for monitoring and evaluating important targets of a plan, that are inputs, outputs, and outcomes (in terms of both contents and methods). These frameworks help leaders, implementing agencies and stakeholders be aware of progress and results of achieving each target and all targets outlined in a plan of one locality or sector.

- Structure of lines: in general it is similar to the structure of line of a general M&E framework (however, specific rows for each target of a plan can be changeable)
- Structure of rows: compared to the general M&E framework, we:
 - o Keep the columns of Objectives, Agencies responsible for compiling and reporting, and agency responsible for providing information and Note;
 - o Rename the column of Solution as Input Targets (or Output Targets or Outcome targets) equivalent to each M&E framework;
 - o Followed by 6 columns for concretizing targets for monitoring including: unit of calculation, targets for original plans, implementation results, comparison between implementation and planning (%), frequencies of collecting information and timing for reporting.

See illustration in the figures 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. For more detailed information, see the appendix 1a.

Development of four M&E frameworks for an annual SEDP at the district and provincial levels will provide necessary and detailed information about targets and indicators for a specific plan to local leaders, implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders.

Notes:

- In three categories of indicators and targets – inputs, outputs, and outcomes, the number of outcome targets and indicators are less than the number of targets and indicators for inputs and outputs. In reality, planning for SEDP and sectoral plans in Viet Nam presents an opposite picture: mainly outcome indicators, less indicators for inputs and outputs. This means that the PM&E is not SMART in our country. Development of planning logframe and M&E is expected to address this limitation.
- Application of different approaches to M&E, planning officers in Dien Bien, Dong Thap and Ninh Thuan can continue to use the M&E framework designed by the Centre for Rural Progress (CRP) (see the Appendix 1b). In the long run, we will find the way to harmonize these two logframes.

Figure 3.1 Brief illustration of a general M&E framework for implementation of provincial and district SEDP in a particular year

Notes: *Italic letters are guidance or suggestions*

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets <i>(extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Output targets <i>(extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Outcome targets <i>(extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Comprehensive and macro compilation of a locality <i>(by provincial DPI, DOF, PSO, district statistics office and planning and finance section)</i>							
General objectives of the year 201... of a locality	<i>(Main economic solutions) for example: promote shifting the economic structure</i>	<i>For example: total investment for development managed by the locality</i>	<i>For example: total turn-over of some main products at a locality</i>	<i>For example: rate of contribution of the sectors 1, 2 and 3 to provincial GDP (and district as well)</i>	Provincial and district PPC	Relevant stakeholders	
	<i>(Main solutions for cultural and social affairs). For example: job creation for labour force</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers having needs for jobs</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers supported with jobs</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers are provided with jobs during the year</i>			
	<i>(Main solutions for management and protection of natural resources and environment) For example: provision of clean water for inhabitants in the province</i>	<i>For example: number of households that have not had access to clean water</i>	<i>For example: total number of new households having access to clean water</i>	<i>For example: rate of households using clean water</i>			
	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (This part is provided by provincial and district DARD and PSO)							
General objectives for agriculture and rural development	(Solution1) For example: applied solutions of science and technology to agricultural production	For example: total investment in models applying new technologies in agricultural production	For example: Number of localities (communes) applying new technologies	For example: values of agricultural, aquaculture and forestry production of households applying new technologies	PSO	Provincial DPI, Department of Science and Technology and DARD	
	Solution 2:						
Cultivation							
Specific Objectives	(Solution 1) For example: planning for regional development in specialized agriculture (rice and non-rice crops)	For example: Total area of rice and non-rice crop in planned specialized areas	For example: Total areas of specialized and planned farming areas	Total areas of specialized farming areas/total areas for farming at one province			
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Animal husbandry							
Specific objectives	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
...						
Aquaculture							
Specific objectives	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
...	...						
Forestry							
Specific objectives	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
....	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural Development and New Rural Development							
Objective 1: development of rural infrastructure	(Solution 1) For example: improved rural transportation	For example: total number of kilometers of upgraded rural roads	For example: total number of kilometers of upgraded rural roads in the planning phase	For example: rate of upgraded rural roads	Provincial Depart of Transport	Relevant agencies	
	Solution 2						
Objective 2: Ensure hygiene and environmental protection	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 3: Develop commune fit for Children	Solution 1: Registration and implementation of Communes fit for Children	For example: total number of communes registering to be acknowledged as communes fit for children	For example: Total number of communes implementing communes fit for children	For example: total number of communes meeting criteria for communes fit for children	DOLISA	District and commune PC	

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets <i>(extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Output targets <i>(extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Outcome targets <i>(extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)</i>	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.2. Industry- Construction (by Department of Industry and Commerce and PSO)							
General objective:	Solution 1:				Provincial Depart of Industry and Commerce/ Infrastructure Economics		
	Solution 2:						
Industry – Commerce							
Specific objectives	<i>(Solution 1) For example: promote production of construction materials</i>	<i>For example: Total number of businesses producing construction materials</i>	<i>For example: Total turn-over of main products (tiles, bricks, cement...)</i>	<i>For example: total value of construction material industry</i>			
	Solution 2:						
Construction							
Specific objectives:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.3. Services (This part is provided by provincial depart of industry and commerce, PSO, DSO, district infrastructure economic section)							
General objectives about services	Solution 1:				Depart of Industry and Commerce and infrastructure economic section		
	Solution 2:						
Depart of Industry and Commerce and infrastructure economic section	(S1) VD: promote retail business with stable prices for rural areas	For example: total commercial businesses introducing stable prices for rural areas	For example: Total number of communes served with stable prices for good	For example: total turnover from retail business with stable prices for rural areas			
	S2:						
Objective 2: Transportation	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 3: Postal and communication services	S1:						
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 4: Tourism	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 5: Financial and banking services	S1:						
	S2:						
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
III.1. Healthcare, and population and family planning (Provided by DOH and district DOH)							
General objectives about health-care services	S1:				District/ province DOH		
	S2:						
Objective 1:	S1: for example: assign medical doctors to lower health centres	For example: total number of commune health centres without doctors	For example: total number of commune health centres supplemented with doctors	For example: rate of health centres with doctors			
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S1						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.2. Education and Training (Provided by provincial and district DOET)							
General objectives about Education and Training					District/ provincial DOET		
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S1:						
	S2:						
III.3. Vocational training and job creation (Provided by provincial and district DOLISA)							
Objective 1:	(S1) For example: focus on effective implementation of the national programme on job creation	For example: total number of vocational training centres and total number of people with needs for vocational training in the province	For example: Total number of people received vocational training in the plan's period	For example: rate of trained workers in province			
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 2:	S1:						
	S2:						
III.4. Poverty reduction and social welfare (Provided by DOLISA)							
General objectives about poverty reduction and social welfare	S1:				District and provincial DOLISA		
	S2:						
Objective 1:	S1:						
Objective 2:	S2:						
III.5. Culture – Communication – Radio and Television (Provided by provincial and district departs of Culture-Information-Tourism)							
General objectives about Culture – Communication – Radio and Television	S1:				District/ Provincial departs of Culture-Information-Tourism		
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 1:	S:						
Objective 2:	S:						
III.6. Information- Communication (Provided by provincial and district departs of Info and Communication)							
General objectives about Info-Communication	General objectives about				Provincial and district departs of info and communication		
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S1						
III.7. Fulfillment of the right to gender equality and women's empowerment (Provided by the Women's Union)							
Specific Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.8. Cause of Child Care, Protection and Education (Provided by district and provincial DOLISA)							
Objective 1:	(S) for example: make arrangements for better care for children in special circumstances	For example: total number of children in special needs	For example: Total number of children in special needs taken care at social protection centres	For example: rate of children in special needs for care			
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION							
IV.1. Management of natural resources (Provided by district and provincial departs of natural resources)							
General objectives about management of natural resources	S1: S2:				General objectives about management of natural resources		
Objective 1: Management and use of land resource	S1: Certificates for land use to all households in the province	For example: number of households without certificates for land use	For example: number of households with new certificates for land use	For example: number of households with certificates for land use			
	S2						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 2: Management and use of water resource	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 3: Management and use of forestry resource	S1:						
	S2:						
IV.2. Environment Protection (Provided by district and provincial departs of natural resources and environment)							
General objectives about natural resource and environmental protection	S1:				Provincial and district Departs of Environment and National Resources		
	S2:						
Objective 1: supply of clean water	S1: Promote the supply of clean water to rural households	S: Number of rural households without access to clean water	For example: Number of rural households in the new rural development area with access to clean water	For example: Number of rural households with access to clean water			
	S2:						

V. STATE MANAGEMENT – NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.3. Improved capacity of government officials (Provided by district and provincial DOHA)							
Specific Objective:	(S1) For example: improve the capacity of admin staff, management staff and officials at all levels S2:	For example: number of admin, management staff and officials who need capacity strengthening	For example: number of staff trained	For example: rate of staff who can meet requirements for public administration at all levels			
V.4. Security (Provided by provincial and district Departs of Public Security)							
General objective about security:	S1: S2:				District/ provincial departs of public security		
Objective 1:	S1: S2:						
Objective 2:	S1: S2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.5. National Defense <i>(Provided by provincial/district military commands)</i>							
General objective about national defense:	S1:				Provincial/district military commands		
	S2:						
Objective 1:							
Objective 2:							

Figure 3.2

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK (Input targets) SEDP for the year of 201... Province/district/town....

Notes: Italic letters are just guidance and suggestions

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Macro compilation (by district/provincial DPIs, DOFs, PSOs, and DSO)										
General objectives for the year 201... of one locality:	<i>For example: total investment for development managed by locality</i>	<i>Billion VND</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>96.67</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>DPI</i>	<i>DOF, PSO</i>	
	<i>For example: total number of workers with needs for jobs</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>250,000</i>	<i>255,000</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>DOLISA</i>	<i>PSO and agencies under DOLISA</i>	<i>Number of surveyed people - 255,000 persons</i>
	<i>For example : number of households without access to clean water</i>	<i>household</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>6 months</i>	<i>End of June and Dec</i>	<i>Provincial depart of construction and DARD</i>	<i>District and commune PC</i>	<i>Additional 2000 households as proposed by all levels</i>

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
II.1. Agricultural and rural development (by provincial DARD and PSOs)										
General objectives for rural development and agriculture	<i>For example: total investment in models applying new technologies in agricultural production</i>	<i>Billion VND</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>District/ provincial DARD</i>	<i>DPI</i>	<i>12 billion VND for additional enterprises and households</i>
Cultivation										
Specific objectives	<i>For example: total areas for cultivation of rice, non-rice crops that need planning for specialized cultivation</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>120,000</i>	<i>124,500</i>	<i>103.75</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>Provincial DARD</i>	<i>Departs of natural resources and environment</i>	<i>Additional 1,500ha</i>
Animal husbandry										
Specific objectives										
Aqua-culture										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Specific objectives										
...	...									
Forestry										
Specific objectives										
Rural development and new rural development										
Objective 1: Development of rural infrastructure	VD: total number of km of rural roads that require upgrade	km	320	370	115.6	Quarterly	End of each quarter	Provincial Depart of Transport	District and commune PC and agencies under MOT	Additional 50 km due to natural disasters
Objective 2: Ensure hygiene and environment protection										
Objective 3: developing communes fit for children	For example: number of communes and wards registration as those fit for children	Commune /ward	195	195	100	Annual	November	DOLISA	DOLISA agencies	

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.2. Industry and construction (provided by provincial depart of industry and commerce, infrastructure economic sections and DSO)										
General objectives for industry and construction:								Provincial Depart of Industry and Commerce and Infrastructure Economics Section		
Specific Objectives :	<i>For example: total number of construction material businesses</i>		75	72	96	Quarterly	End of each quarter	Provincial Depart of Industry and Commerce	Agencies under depart of industry and commerce	3 reshuffled enterprises
Construction										
Specific Objectives :										
II.3. Services (Provided by Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSOs)										
General objectives about services								Department of Industry and Commerce		

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Objective 1: Commerce	<i>For example: total number of businesses providing products with stable prices to serve rural areas</i>	<i>businesses</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of Quarter</i>	<i>Departs</i>	<i>Agencies under DIC</i>	<i>In reality there are 130 businesses</i>
Objective 2: Transportation										
Objective 3: Postal and communication services										
Objective 4: Tourism										
Objective 5: Banking and financial services										
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
III.1. Health care service, population and family planning (provided by DOH)										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General objectives about healthcare										
Specific objective 1:	For example: Total number of health centres without doctors	Communes / wards	23	23	100	6 months	End of May and Nov	DOH	DOH's agencies	
Specific objective 2:										
III.2. Training and education (provided by provincial and district DOET)										
Objectives about education and training								District and provincial DOET		
Specific objective 1:										
Specific objective 2:										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III.3. Vocational training and job creation <i>(By provincial and district DOLISA)</i>										
Specific objective 1:	For example: total number of vocational training in the province	Centres	130	135	103.8	Quarterly	End of Quarter	DOLISA	DOLISA's agencies and PSO	5 new vocational training centres established
	Total number of people with needs for vocational training in the province	persons	550,000	565,000	102.7	Quarterly	End of Quarter	DOLISA	DOLISA's agencies and PSO	Compiled number higher than the original estimation
Specific objective 2:										
III.4. Poverty reduction and social welfare <i>(by DOLISA)</i>										
Specific objective 1:								District and provincial DOLISA		
Specific objective 2:										
...	...									

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III.5. Culture – Sports- Radio and Television <i>(by the provincial and district departs of culture, sports and tourism)</i>										
General Objective								Provincial and district departs of culture, sports and tourism		
Specific objective 1:										
Specific objective 2:										
...										
III.6. Info – Communication <i>(By provincial depart of info and communication)</i>										
General Objective								<i>provincial and district departs of info and communication</i>		

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Specific objective 1:										
Specific objective 2:										
...										
III.7. Gender equality and women's empowerment (By Women's Union)										
Specific objective:								Women's Union		
...	...									
III.8. Child care, protection and children (By DOLOSA)										
Specific objective:	For example: Number of children in special needs for care	persons	2,235	2,550	114.09	Quarterly	End of Quarter	DOLISA	DOLISA's agencies	Higher number of children in special needs for care compared to the beginning

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION										
IV.1. Management of natural resources (By the provincial depart of natural resource management)										
General objective										
Specific objective 1: Management and use of land resource	For example: number of households with certificates for land use	household	130,500	131,200	100.5	Quarterly	End of Quarter	Provincial depart of natural resource management		Number of households provided with certificates for land use higher than the beginning
Specific objective 2: Management and use of water resource										
Specific objective 3: Management and use of forestry resource										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Specific objective 4: Management and use of mineral resource										
...	...									
IV.2. Environmental Protection (By the provincial depart of natural resource management)										
General Objective								provincial depart of natural resource management		
Specific objective 1: Supply of clean water	For example: number of rural household without access to clean water	household	120,500	120,500	100	Quarterly	End of Quarter	DARD	Centre for rural water supply	
Specific objective 2: collection and processing of garbage										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...									
V. STATE MANAGEMENT – SECURITY – NATIONAL DEFENSE										
V.1. Public administration (by DOHA)										
Specific objective 1:	<i>For example: number of officials and staff with needs for capacity strengthening in public admin</i>	persons	3,500	3,750	107.1	Twice per year	End of May and Nov	DOHA	DOHA's agencies	Number of registered staff higher than expected
Specific objective 2:										
...	...									
V.2. Inspection and corruption prevention (by DOHA)										
Specific objective										
...	...									

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Compilation/ reporting	Providing info	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V.3. Capacity strengthening for government officials (by DOHA)										
Specific objective:										
...	...									
V.4. Security (by MPS)										
Specific objective 1:	S1									
	S2									
Specific objective 2:	S1									
	S2									
V.5. National Defense (By Military Command)										
Specific objective 1:	S1									
	S2									
Specific objective 2:	S1									
	S2									

Figure 3.3

M&E FRAMEWORK (Output Targets) PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT SEDP FOR THE YEAR OF 201.....

Notes: Italic letters are just guidance and suggestions

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. I. Macro compilation (by district/provincial DPIs, DOFs, PSOs, and DSO)										
General objectives for the year 201... of one locality:	<i>i.e.: Total production of seed foods</i>	%	10.2	9..9	97.05	Quarterly	End of each quarter	PSO	Related parties	
	<i>i.e.: Total production of cement</i>	Million Dong	25	23	92	Annually	End of June and Nov	PSO	Related parties	
	<i>i.e.: total number of workers provided with job</i>	people	120,000	125,000	104.2	Quarterly	End of each quarter	PSO	DLISA, DSO	
	<i>i.e.: total number of households provided with clean water</i>	%	70	69	98.6	Quarterly	End of each quarter	PSO	DARD/DOC	

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (by PSO and DARD)										
General objectives:	<i>i.e.: The value of agriculture, forestry, fishery (good price) of localities applied science technology</i>	<i>Million Dong</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>155,000</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>DSO</i>	<i>DARD/DOC</i>	
Cultivation										
Specific objective:	<i>i.e.: Total rate area of specialized farming land</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>End of Oct</i>	<i>DARD</i>	<i>Depart of natural resource and environment</i>	
Animal husbandry										
Rural development and new rural development										
O1: Development of rural infrastructure	<i>i.e.: total number of km of new roads constructed</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>Departs of Transport</i>	<i>Commune/district DOT</i>	<i>Incurred 50 km due to the natural disaster</i>

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
O3: communes fit for children	<i>i.e.: total number of communes fit for children</i>	%	15	12	80	Annually	Nov	DOLISA	DOLISA's agencies	Newly implemented contract
II.2. Industries and construction (by departs of industry and commerce, PSO)										
General objectives:								Depart of industry and commerce		
Industries										
Specific objectives:	<i>i.e.: total production of construction material (goods price)</i>	Million Dong	1,540,000	1,230,000	79.9	Quarterly	End of each quarter	Depart of industry and commerce	Agencies of Depart of industry and commerce	Cement productivity decrease
Construction										
II.3. Service (By Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSO)										
General objectives								Depart of industry and commerce and PSO		

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
O1: Commerce/trade	<i>i.e.: total number of good sale at stable prices</i>	<i>Million Dong</i>	<i>120,000</i>	<i>135,000</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>Depart of industry and commerce</i>	<i>DIC's agencies</i>	
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
III.1. Health care, population and family planning (by DOH)										
General objectives								DOH		
Specific objective:	<i>i.e.: rate number of health centres assigned with doctors</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>Twice per year</i>	<i>End of May and Nov</i>	<i>DOH</i>	<i>DOH's agencies</i>	
III.2. Training and Education (DOET)										
III.3. Vocational training and job creation (by DOLISA)										
Specific objective:	<i>i.e.: total number of workers trained in the year</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>End of each quarter</i>	<i>DOLISA</i>	<i>DOLISA's agencies and PSO</i>	

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

III.4. Poverty reduction and social welfare (by DOLISA)

III.8. Child care, protection and education (by DOLISA)

Specific objective:	<i>i.e.: rate number of children in special needs for care at social protection centres</i>	%	100	90	90	Quarterly	End of each quarter	DOLISA	DOLISA'-agencies	
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IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

IV.1. Management of natural resource (by provincial depart of natural resource and environmental protection)

General objectives								Provincial depart of natural resource and environmental protection		
O1: Management and use of land resource	<i>i.e.: rate number of households with land use right certificates</i>	%	85	70	82.35	Quarterly	End of each quarter	Depart of natural resource and environmental protection		

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.2. Environmental Protection (by provincial depart of natural resource and environmental protection)										
O1: Supply of clean water	<i>i.e: rate number of households with access to clean water</i>	%	72	70	97.2	Quarterly	End of each quarter	DARD	Centre for water supply	
V. STATE MANAGEMENT – SECURITY – NATIONAL DEFENSE										
V.1. Public administration (by DOHA)										
Specific objective 1:	<i>For example: number of officials and staff with needs for capacity strengthening in public admin</i>	persons	3,500	3,750	107.1	Twice per year	End of May and Nov	DOHA	DOHA's agencies	<i>Number of registered staff higher than expected</i>
V.2. Inspection and corruption prevention (by DOHA)										
Specific objective										
...										

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Responsible agencies		Notes
								Synthesizing and reporting	Info providing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V.3. Capacity strengthening for government officials (by DOHA)										
Specific objective										
...										
V.4. Security (by MPS)										
Specific objective 1:	S1									
	S2									
Specific objective 2:	S1									
	S2									
V.5. National Defense (By Military Command)										
Specific objective 1:	S1									
	S2									
Specific objective 2:	S1									
	S2									

III.4.2 Introduction of M&E frameworks for sectoral plans

M&E framework for annual sectoral plans

The annual sectoral plan's M&E framework include 4 sub-frameworks: General M&E framework, M&E framework for input targets, M&E framework for output targets, and M&E framework for outcome targets.

The general M&E framework helps leaders and implementing officers at sub-national levels be aware of the holistic picture about targets in their sector's plan. The three remaining M&E frameworks provide detailed information about specific targets.

1. Way to develop the general M&E framework (see the figure 3.5)

The general M&E framework has a structure which is similar to the planning logframe for the annual plan of the sector, specifically:

- The structure of lines of the M&E framework: remains the same as the structure of lines of annual planning logframe for the sectors- including the common part, the inter-sectoral part (if there is) and sub-sector part.
- The structure of columns for the M&E framework has some changes compared to the annual sectoral plan logframe as follows:
 - o We keep the columns of objectives and solutions, synthesis and reporting agencies;
 - o Divide the target column into three columns: input, output and outcome;
 - o Then followed by the "Note" column (sometime explanations for any change in each target).

Things to be done by M&E officials by line sectors are to categorize targets and indicators available in the planning logframe of the sector's plan into three groups: inputs targets, output targets and outcome targets. If these are not sufficient, please refer to the Decision No.43/2010/QĐ-TTg dated 2nd June 2010 by the Prime Minister on the system of statistics target for national, provincial, district and communal levels as well as decisions of the line ministries and sectors for their sector targets.

Note: if we code targets and indicators in the 4 frameworks, this will make monitoring and calculation easier.

2. Way to develop M&E frameworks for input targets, output targets and outcome targets:

After developing the general M&E framework, we continued to develop the M&E framework for input targets as follows:

- Structure of lines: in general it is similar to the structure of line of a general M&E framework.
- Structure of rows:
- Keep the columns of Objectives and Notes as the general M&E framework;
- Replace the column of Solution by Input Targets (or Output Targets or Outcome targets) corresponding to each M&E framework;

- Followed by 6 columns for concretizing targets for monitoring including: unit of calculation, targets for original plans, implementation results, comparison between implementation and planning (%), frequencies of collecting information and timing for reporting.

See illustration in the figures 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8. For more detailed information, see the appendix 2a.

Figure 3.5

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE YEAR OF 20... SECTOR... PROVINCE/DISTRICT.... (GENERAL FRAMEWORK)*Notes: Italic are guidelines*

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. GENERAL PART (<i>contents to be contributing to the provincial SEDP</i>)							
General objective of the year of 20...of the sector:	S1:						
	S2:						
	...						
II. Inter-sectoral part (<i>if there is, if not please remove</i>):							
Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						
	...						
III. Sub-sector 1:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	...						
IV. Sub-sector 2:....							
Objective:	GP1:						
	GP2:						
...	...						
V. Sub-sector 3:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						
...	...						
VI. Sub-sector 4:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						
...	...						

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
... Sub-sector X:....							
Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						
...	...						

Figure 3.6

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE YEAR OF 20... SECTOR... PROVINCE/DISTRICT.... (INPUT TARGETS)*Notes: Italic are guidelines*

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. GENERAL PART OF THE SECTOR (<i>contents to be contributing to the provincial SEDP</i>)										
General objective of the year of 20...of the sector:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
II. Inter-sectoral part (<i>if there is, if not please remove</i>):										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
	...									
III. Sub-sector 1:....										
Objective1:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
	...									

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV Sub-sector 2:....										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
...	...									
... Sub-sector X:....										
Objective:										
...	...									

Objectives	Output targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Objective 2:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
IV Sub-sector 2:....										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
... Sub-sector X:....										
Objective:										

Figure 3.8

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE YEAR OF 20... SECTOR... PROVINCE/DISTRICT.... (OUTCOME TARGETS)*Notes: Italic are guidelines*

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. GENERAL PART OF THE SECTOR (contents to be contributing to the provincial SEDP)										
General objective of the year of 20...of the sector:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
II. Inter-sectoral part (if there is, if not please remove):										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
III. Sub-sector 1:....										
Objective 1:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
	...									
Objective 2:	Target 1									

Objectives	Input targets	Units of calculation	Targets of the original plan	Implementation	Comparison (%)	Frequency of reporting	Timing for reporting	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV Sub-sector 2:....										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
... Sub-sector X:....										
Objective:	Target 1									
	Target 2									
Objective 2:	Target 1									

Notes: As different M&E approaches have been applied, M&E officials in Dien Bien, Dong Thap and Ninh Thuan may continue to use the M&E framework introduced by the Centre for Rural Progress (CRP) (please see the appendix 2b). In the long run, we will find the way to harmonize the two approaches.

III.5 M&E framework for five year SEDP at provincial and district/town levels

To reflect the medium terms of the five year SEDP, the M&E framework for five year SEDP (provincial, district and commune levels) consists of 4 sub-frameworks: general M&E framework (five year period), M&E framework for input targets (five year period), M&E framework for output targets (five year period) and M&E framework for outcome targets (five year period) (please see the figures 3.9 to 3.12 and for detailed info, please see the appendix 3a).

1. Way to develop the general M&E framework (see the figure 3.9)

The same as the annual M&E framework but there is only one difference that it has a five year period.

2. Way to develop M&E frameworks for input targets, output targets and outcome targets (phased on an annual basis):

From the annual M&E framework for input targets, output targets and outcome targets, we divide the columns “Planned Target for the planned period”, “implementation”, and “Comparison between planned targets and implemented targets” into 6 smaller columns: one column for the whole period of 5 years, and the remaining columns for each year from 2011-2015. For detailed information, please see the figures 3.10-3.12

Development of four M&E frameworks for five year SEDP with annual M&E frameworks will provide necessary and detailed information about achieving targets of a plan’s objectives in a sector plan or SEDP.

Figure 3.9

M&E FRAMEWORK (GENERAL FRAMEWORK)(FIVE YEAR PERIOD) SEDP FOR FIVE YEARS OF A PROVINCE/DISTRICT/COMMUNE.*Notes: Italic are suggestions*

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Comprehensive and macro compilation of a locality (by provincial DPI, DOF, PSO, district statistics office and planning and finance section)							
General objectives of five year SEDP2011-2015 of a locality	<i>(Main economic solutions) for example: promote shifting the economic structure</i>	<i>For example: total investment for development managed by the locality</i>	<i>For example: total turn-over of some main products at a locality</i>	<i>For example: rate of contribution of the sectors 1, 2 and 3 to provincial GDP (and district as well)</i>	Commune, district and provincial PC	Relevant agencies	
	<i>(Main solutions for cultural and social affairs). For example: job creation for labour force</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers having needs for jobs</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers supported with jobs</i>	<i>For example: total number of workers are provided with jobs during the year</i>			

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(Main solutions for management and protection of natural resources and environment) For example: provision of clean water for inhabitants in the province	For example: number of households that have not had access to clean water	For example: total number of new households having access to clean water	For example: rate of households using clean water			
	...						

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (This part is provided by provincial and district DARD and PSO)

General objectives for agriculture and rural development:	(Solution1) For example: applied solutions of science and technology to agricultural production	For example: total investment in models applying new technologies in agricultural production	For example: Number of localities (communes) applying new technologies	For example: values of agricultural, aquaculture and forestry production of households applying new technologies	PSO	Provincial DPI, Department of Science and Technology and DARD	
Cultivation							

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objectives	<i>(Solution 1) For example: planning for regional development in specialized agriculture (rice and non-rice crops) to apply new technologies</i>	<i>For example: Total area of rice and non-rice crop in planned specialized areas</i>	<i>For example: Total areas of specialized and planned farming areas</i>	<i>Total areas of specialized farming areas/total areas for farming at one province</i>			
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
Animal husbandry							
Specific objectives	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
Aquaculture							
Specific objectives	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
...	...						
Forestry							

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific objectives	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Rural Development and New Rural Development							
Objective 1: development of rural infrastructure	(Solution 1) For example: improved rural transportation	For example: total number of kilometers of upgraded rural roads	For example: total number of kilometers of upgraded rural roads in the planning phase	For example: rate of upgraded rural roads	Provincial Depart of Transport	Relevant agencies	
Objective 2: Ensure hygiene and environmental protection	Solution 1:						
Objective 3:	Solution 1: Registration and implementation of Communes fit for Children	For example: total number of communes registering to be acknowledged as communes fit for children	For example: Total number of communes implementing communes fit for children	For example: total number of communes meeting criteria for communes fit for children	DOLISA	District and commune PC	

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.2. Industry- Construction (by DIC & PSO)							
General objective:	<i>Solution 1:</i>				<i>Provincial Depart of Industry and Commerce/ Infra-structure Economics</i>		
Industry – Commerce							
Specific objectives:	<i>(Solution 1) For example: promote production of construction materials</i>	<i>For example: Total number of businesses producing construction materials</i>	<i>For example: Total turn-over of main products (tiles, bricks, cement...)</i>	<i>For example: total value of construction material industry</i>			
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						
Construction							
Specific objectives:	<i>Solution 1:</i>						
	<i>Solution 2:</i>						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.3. Services (This part is provided by provincial depart of industry and commerce, PSO, DSO, district infrastructure economic section)							
<i>General objectives about services</i>	<i>Solution 1:</i>				Depart of Industry and Commerce and infrastructure economic section		
Objective 1: commerce	(S1) VD: promote retail business with stable prices for rural areas	For example: total commercial businesses introducing stable prices for rural areas	For example: Total number of communes served with stable prices for goods	For example: total turnover from retail business with stable prices for rural areas			
Objective 2: Transportation	S1:						
Objective 3: Postal and communication services	S1:						
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 4: Tourism	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 5: Financial and banking services	S1:						
	S2:						
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
III.1. Healthcare, and population and family planning (Provided by DOH and district DOH)							
General objectives about healthcare services	S1:				District/ province DOH		
Objective 1:	S1: for example: assign medical doctors to lower health centres	For example: total number of commune health centres without doctors	For example: total number of commune health centres supplemented with doctors	For example: rate of health centres with doctors			
...							

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.2. Education and Training (Provided by provincial and district DOET)							
General objectives about Education and Training	S1:				District/provincial DOET		
	S2:						
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
III.3. Vocational training and job creation (Provided by provincial and district DOLISA)							
Objective 1:	(S1) For example: focus on effective implementation of the national programme on job creation	For example: total number of vocational training centres and total number of people with needs for vocational training in the province	For example: Total number of people received vocational training in the plan's period	For example: rate of trained workers in provinc			
...							
III.4. Poverty reduction and social welfare (Provided by DOLISA)							

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>General objectives about poverty reduction and social welfare</i>	S1:				District and provincial DOLISA		
<i>Objective 1:</i>	S1:						
III.5. Culture – Communication – Radio and Television (<i>Provided by provincial and district departs of Culture-Information-Tourism</i>)							
<i>General objectives about Culture – Communication – Radio and Television</i>	S1:				<i>District/ Provincial departs of Culture-Information-Tourism</i>		
	S2:						
<i>Objective 1:</i>	S:						
<i>Objective 2:</i>	S:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.6. Information- Communication (<i>Provided by provincial and district departs of Info and Communication</i>)							
General objectives about Info-Communication	<i>General objectives about</i>				<i>Provincial and district departs of info and communication</i>		
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
...							
III.7. Fulfillment of the right to gender equality and women's empowerment (<i>Provided by the Women's Union</i>)							
Specific Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						
III.8. Cause of Child Care, Protection and Education (<i>Provided by district and provincial DOLISA</i>)							

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 1:	<i>(S) for example: make arrangements for better care for children in special circumstances</i>	<i>For example: total number of children in special needs</i>	<i>For example: Total number of children in special needs taken care at social protection centres</i>	<i>For example: rate of children in special needs for care</i>			
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION							
IV.1. Management of natural resources (Provided by district and provincial departs of natural resources)							
General objectives about management of natural resources	S1:				Provincial and district Departs of Environment and National Resources		
Objective 1: Management and use of land resource	<i>S1: Certificates for land use to all households in the province</i>	<i>For example: number of households without certificates for land use</i>	<i>For example: number of households with new certificates for land use</i>	<i>For example: number of households with certificates for land use</i>			

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 2: Management and use of water resource	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 3: Management and use of forestry resource	S1:						
	S2:						
IV.2. Environment Protection (Provided by district and provincial departs of natural resources and environment)							
General objectives about natural resource and environmental protection	S1:				Provincial and district Departs of Environment and National Resources		
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 1: supply of clean water	<i>S1: Promote the supply of clean water to rural households</i>	<i>S: Number of rural households without access to clean water</i>	<i>For example: Number of rural households in the new rural development area with access to clean water</i>	<i>For example: Number of rural households with access to clean water</i>			
Objective 2: Collection and processing of garbage	S1:						
V. STATE MANAGEMENT – NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE							
V.1. Reforms in public admin procedures: (Provided by provincial and district departs of home affairs)							
General objectives about public admin services	S1:				District and provincial departs of home affairs		
Objective 1:	S1:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 2:	S2:						
V.2. Công tác thanh tra, phòng chống tham nhũng (Phần này do Sở/Phòng Nội Vụ cung cấp)							
Objective:	S1:						
V.3. Improved capacity of government officials (Provided by district and provincial DOHA)							
Specific Objective:	(S1) For example: improve the capacity of admin staff, management staff and officials at all levels	For example: number of admin, management staff and officials who need capacity strengthening	For example: number of staff trained	For example: rate of staff who can meet requirements for public administration at all levels			
	S2:						
V.4. Security (Provided by provincial and district Departs of Public Security)							
General objective about security:	S1:				District/ provincial departs of public security		
	S2:						

Objectives	Solutions	Phased planning targets			Responsible agencies		Notes
		Input targets (extracted from input targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Output targets (extracted from from output targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Outcome targets (extracted from from outcome targets that are phased in the corresponding five year M&E)	Compiling and reporting	Providing information	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 2:	S1:						
	S2:						
...	...						
V.5. National Defense (Provided by provincial/district military commands)							
General objective about national defense:	S1:				Provincial/ district military commands		
	S2:						
Objective 1:							

Figure 3.10

M&E FRAMEWORK (INPUT TARGET FRAMEWORK) (FIVE YEAR PERIOD) SEDP FOR FIVE YEARS OF A PROVINCE/DISTRICT/COMMUNE

Notes: Italic are suggestions

Objectives	Input targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
I. GENERAL PART (by DPI, PSO, &DSO)																					
General objectives for 2011-2015 of one locality :	Target 1																				Relevant agencies (departs, districts, communes)
	Target 2																				
	Target 3																				
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																					
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (by DARD and PSO)																					
General objectives:	Target 1																			DARD	
	Target 2																				
Cultivation																					

Objectives	Input targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
Specific objective	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
Animal husbandry																					
...	...																				
Aquaculture																					
...	...																				
II.2. Industries – construction (by Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSO)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			Depart of Industry and Commerce	
	Target 2																				
Industries																					
Specific Objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				

Objectives	Input targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
II.3. Service (by Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSO)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			Depart of Industry and Commerce	
	Target 2																				
O1: Commerce	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...																					
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																					
III.1. Healthcare, population and family planning (by DOH)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			DOH	
	Target 2																				
Specific Objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
III.2. Education and Training (By DOET)																					

Objectives	Input targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
III.3. Vocational training and job creation (By DOLISA)																					
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT																					
IV.1. Management of natural resources (by depart of natural resource and environment)																					
IV.2. Environmental protection (By Depart of natural resource and environment)																					
General objective	Target 1																			Depart of natural resource and environment	
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
V. STATE MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE																					
V.1. Public administration (By DOHA)																					
V.3. Capacity Development(DOHA)																					

Objectives	Input targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
V.4. National Security (by DPS)																					
...	...																				
V.5. National Defense (Military Command)																					
...																					

Figure 3.11

M&E FRAMEWORK (OUTPUT TARGET FRAMEWORK) (FIVE YEAR PERIOD) SEDP FOR FIVE YEARS OF A PROVINCE/DISTRICT/ COMMUNE

Notes: Italic are suggestions

Objectives	Outputs	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
I. GENERAL PART (by DPI, PSO, &DSO)																					
General objectives for 2011-2015 of one locality :	Target 1																				Relevant agencies (departs, districts, communes)
	Target 2																				
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																					
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (by DARD and PSO)																					
General objectives:	Target 1																			DARD	
	Target 2																				
Cultivation																					
II.2. Industries – construction (by Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSO)																					
...	...																				

Objectives	Outputs	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																					
III.1. Healthcare, population and family planning (by DOH)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			DOH	
	Target 2																				
O1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...																					
III.4Poverty reduction and social welfare (By DOLISA)																					
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT																					
IV.1. Management of natural resources (by Depart of natural resource and environment)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			Depart of natural resource and environment	
	Target 2																				
Objective 1: Management and use of land resource	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Outputs	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
Objective 2: Management and use of water resource	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 3: Management and use of forestry resource	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
IV.2. Environmental protection (By Depart of natural resource and environment)																					
General objective	Target 1																			Depart of natural resource and environment	
	Target 2																				
O1: Supply of clean water	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Outputs	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
O2: Collection and processing of garbage	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
V. STATE MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE																					
V.1. Public administration (By DOHA)																					
V.4. National Security (DPS)																					
V.5. National Defense (Military Command)																					

Figure 3.12

M&E FRAMEWORK (OUTCOME TARGET FRAMEWORK) (FIVE YEAR PERIOD) SEDP FOR FIVE YEARS OF A PROVINCE/DISTRICT/ COMMUNE

Objec- tives	Outcome targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4				5				6				7				8			
I. GENERAL PART (by DPI, PSO, &DSO)																					
General objec- tives for 2011-2015 of one locality :	Target 1																			Relevant agencies (departs, districts, communes)	
	Target 2																				
	Target 3																				
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																					
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (by DARD and PSO)																					
General objec- tives:	Target 1																			DARD	
	Target 2																				
Cultivation																					
II.2. Industries – construction (by Depart of Industry and Commerce and PSO)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			Depart of Industry and Comme- rce	
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Outcome targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
Industries																					
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																					
III.1. Healthcare, population and family planning (by DOH)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			DOH	
Specific Objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
III.3. Vocational training and job creation (By DOLISA)																					
III.8. Child care, protection and education (by DOLISA)																					
IV. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT																					
IV.1. Management of natural resources (by depart of natural resource and environment)																					
General Objective Target 1																				Depart of natural resource and environment	
IV.2. Environmental protection (By Depart of natural resource and environment)																					

Objectives	Outcome targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	4								5					6					7	8
V. STATE MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE																					
V.1. Public administration (By DOHA)																					
General Objective	Target 1																			DOHA	
Specific Objective:	Target 1																				
V.3. Capacity Development (DOHA)																					
V.4. National security (by DPS)																					
Specific Objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
V.5. National Defense (Military Command)																					

Lưu ý: các chỉ tiêu 1, chỉ tiêu 2... nêu trong khung TD&ĐG chỉ mang tính gợi ý và minh họa. Trong thực tế, các cán bộ lập, TD&ĐG KH cần mã hóa các chỉ tiêu này để đảm bảo tính hệ thống và khoa học, tránh sự nhầm lẫn.

M&E framework in the five year sectoral plans

The M&E framework for the five year sectoral plan is similar to the M&E framework for the five year SEDP (provincial, district and commune levels). It also consists of 4 sub-frameworks: general M&E framework, M&E framework for input targets, M&E framework for output targets and M&E framework for outcome targets (please see the figures 3.13 to 3.16 and for detailed info, please see the appendix 4a).

1. Way to develop the general M&E framework (see the figure 3.13)

The same as the annual M&E framework but there is only one difference that it has a five year period.

2. Way to develop M&E frameworks for input targets, output targets and outcome targets (see figures 3.14-3.16):

From the M&E frameworks for input targets, output targets and outcome targets for the annual sectoral plan, we divide the columns "Planned Target for the planned period", "implementation", and "Comparison between planned targets and implemented targets" into 6 smaller columns: one column for the whole period of 5 years, and the remaining columns for each year from 2011-2015. For detailed information, please see the figures 3.14-3.16.

The use of four M&E frameworks for five year sectoral plan with annual M&E frameworks will provide necessary and detailed information about achieving targets of a plan's objectives in a sector plan for planning officials and leaders.

Figure 3.13

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE FIVE YEAR SECTORAL PLAN 2011-2015 PROVINCE/DISTRICT.... (GENERAL FRAMEWORK)*Notes: Italic are guidelines*

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. GENERAL PART <i>(contents to be contributing to the provincial SEDP)</i>							
General objective of 2011-2015 sectoral plan:	S1:						
	S2:						
	...						
Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						
	...						

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Sub-sector 1:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						
...	...						
IV. Sub-sector 2:....							
Objective:	GP1:						
	GP2:						

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Sub-sector 3:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						
VI. Sub-sector 4:....							
Objective 1:	S1:						
	S2:						
Objective 2:	S:						

Objective	Solution	Indicators/targets			Synthesis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies	Notes
		Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
... Sub-sector X:....							
Objective:	S1:						
	S2:						
...	...						

Figure 3.15

M&E FRAMEWORK (OUTPUT TARGETS) FOR FIVE YEAR SECTORAL PLAN*Notes: Italic are suggestions*

Objectives	Outcome targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets					Comparison (%)					Responsible agencies	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthe- sis and reporting agencies	Info providing agencies
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
I. GENERAL PART (by DPI, PSO, &DSO)																					
General objec- tives for 2011-2015 of a sector:	Target 1																				Relevant agencies (departs, districts, communes)
	Target 2																				
II. Inter-sectoral part (if there is, if not pls remove)																					
Objective:	Target 1																				DARD
	Target 2																				
III. Sub-sector 1:																					
O1:	Target 1																				
IV. Sub-sector 2:																					
O1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
.....Sub-sector X :																					
O1:	Target 1																				

Figure 3.16.

M&E FRAMEWORK (OUTCOME TARGETS) FOR FIVE YEAR SECTORAL PLAN*Notes: Italic are suggestions*

Objec- tives	Outcome targets	Planned targets								Implemented targets											
		2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011- 15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	2	3								4					5					6	7
I. GENERAL PART (by DPI, PSO, &DSO)																					
General objec- tives for 2011-2015 of a sector:	Target 1																			Relevant agencies (departs, districts, communes)	
	Target 2																				
II. Inter-sectoral part (if there is, if not pls remove)																					
Objective:	Target 1																			DARD	
	Target 2																				
III. Sub-sector 1:																					
O1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
O2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

III.6 M&E framework development process

For localities that develop the M&E framework for the first time, they can start their work with the step 5 in the planning process (from 15/9-15/10) after the province could defend the targets of their plan and targets with MPI and MOF. We would like to suggest the follow steps:

Step 1: Preparation. This is a very important start step. Preparation should start as soon (it is suggested at the end of August or beginning of September). Local and sector leaders, along with a team of professionals (and external consultants) need to carry out the following activities:

- The province evaluates the M&E status of the socio-economic development plan of the locality/sector to find out the strengths and weaknesses, the causes (SWOT analysis and the use of Problem Tree tool) - then to agree on the route, subject, content and method of innovation (what, how, who to do, when to do etc.)
- The province institutionalizes the renovation of results-based M&E by: i) issuing official documents for implementation (with time frame for each M&E framework, ways to apply and process of developing the M&E framework and set of indicators and targets for each sector and level).
- Localities and sectors can institutionalize M&E for their locality and sector with specific responsibilities for implementation.

Note:

Pilot provinces can base on the existing legal documents to be proactive in institutionalizing the PM&E of their SEDP. It is not necessary to wait for the central government to issue legal documents for institutionalization. Definitely, these can be implemented gradually part by part when comprehensive application is not possible.

- Each unit (departments, districts, towns) reviews their level of readiness before beginning the development of M&E framework, with the following contents:
 - o the capacity of staff;
 - o the financial capacity to meet the needs of information collection and processing;
 - o available data resources;
 - o the technical equipment such as computer systems, printers, photocopier, transmission line etc.
- DPI in conjunction with PSO and DOF guides line sectors and districts (through responsible experts in PM&E) on developing a plan logframe and M&E framework in the forms of guiding conferences/workshops, training...

Step 2: Development of M&E logframe (by the planning section of each locality or sector).

- From 15-30 September: Units (departments, districts, towns) develop 5-year and annual M&E frameworks for annual and five year plans based on the planning logframe of annual and five year SEDP and sector plan with the main contents as follows:

- o Select indicators and targets from the forms for the current plan's targets and make them appropriate for each objective in the planning logframe to present in the M&E framework.
- o Identify initial data sources as the basis for calculation of these targets.
- Classification of targets and indicators from the forms for the current plan's targets in three categories: inputs, outputs and outcomes. Please see the Appendix 5 for some examples in classifying indicators and targets from a plan at province and district levels;
- The frequency of collecting of each indicator
- Assignment of parties responsible for information collection, consolidation and reporting.

Step 3 (first week of October): Consultation of stakeholders (professionals, leaders) about the M&E logframe (by the Department of General Planning of each implementing unit) with the following activities:

- Consultation with the local unit (to complete sectoral indicators)
- Consultations with the relevant units in the province (to complete inter-sector indicators)
- Consultations with experts (regarding frame structure, the key indicators, to clarify ambiguous issues, etc.)

Step 4(second week of October): Consolidation of consultations and completion of M&E framework. The Department of General Planning of each unit:

- Consolidates comments received from these consultations to complete M&E logframe of their own unit
- Completes the plan logframe of their own unit.
- Submits the M&E framework to leaders for approval.

Step 5 (from 15th October): Submission of the M&E framework to the Province (DPI), sending to the sub-ordinate units and starting to implement:

- Local leaders and sector leaders to issue the planning logframe and M&E framework officially.
- Archive some copies in their office and disseminate to attached agencies for implementation.

In short, through the M&E framework, we will know if the system of indicators and targets for each locality and sector:

- Is relevant to each development objective of the locality/sector;
- Is divided into 3 categories: input indicators, output indicators, outcome indicators;
- Has specific values for each target and indicator (for both every year and five years);
- Frequencies of reporting

- Timing for reporting
- Responsible agencies for synthesizing and reporting, and providing information.

Note:

For localities and sectors that have M&E frameworks, this type of work is simpler: they only need to update their targets and indicators in the M&E frameworks.

Standard indicators and targets are:

- Relevant to objectives that are phased in short, medium and long terms with clear scope;
- Clear, specific, not general
- Measurable and at least observable. Indicators can be quantitative and qualitative;
- Indicators are measurable in the form of absolute number or percentage;
- Qualitative indicators help us learn about medium and short-term changes contributed by different development activities, for example: citizens' satisfaction about public service at one locality.

Note:

collection and processing of data and information are time, energy and finance consuming compared to quantitative indicators. These qualitative indicators are difficult to check because they are based on subjective assessment.

These pieces of information help not only leaders and sector officials in one sector be clearer about the progress in implementing a plan but also outsiders have these pieces of information.



CHAPTER IV:

Forms of M&E report

1. **M&E Framework for Year Plan of 201X**
2. **General Framework for implementation of SEDP in 6 months/ Year 201X**
3. **Report of the SEDP implementation in the first 6 months of Year 201X**
4. **Report of the SEDP implementation of Year 201X**
5. **Report of the SEDP implementation in 5 years 2011-2015**

Table 4.1: M&E Framework for SEDP in Year 20 ...

PPC ...

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR SEDP IN YEAR 20 ... PROVINCE

General objective:.....

No	Specific objective	Solution	Indica- tors/ targets system	Agency to monitor and report			Agency to provide information
				Input	Output	Outcome/ impact	
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
1.1	Agriculture and Rural Devel- opment						
1.1.1	Seed plant cultivation						
1.1.2	Rice cultivation						
1.2	Industry and Construction						
1.2.1							
1.2.2							
1.3	Commerce and service						
1.3.1							
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
2.1							
2.2							

Table 4.2: Monitoring Framework of implementation progress for SEDP for the first 6 months and the whole year

PPC

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DPI

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

date....month....year 20.....

GENERAL FRAME OF SEDP IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS IN 6 MONTHS IN YEAR OF 20...

No	Objectives by sector and industry	Planned Indicators/Targets				Implementation Results in achieving Indicators/Targets in the reported period (6 months/1 year)			
		Output		Outcome/impact		Output		Outcome/impact	
		Unit	Indicators/Targets	Unit	Indicators/Targets	Unit	Indicators/Targets	Unit	Indicators/Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
1.1									
1.1.1									
1.2									
.....									

Table 4.3 Report form of SEDP implementation in the first 6 months of 20 ...

PPC **SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**
DEPARTMENT/DISTRICT **Independence - Freedom - Happiness**
Re: The implementation of SEDP in the first 6 months of 20...

... .., day month year 20.....

To:

Implementing directives of the PPC No. of day ... month year ..., departments/District PC ... would like to report on the implementation of the socio-economic development plan in the first 6 months in the year of 20 ... as follows:

1. The implementation of the socio-economic development plan in the first 6 months

- Context of implementation of the plan in first six months of the year.
- Outline of activities and outputs/expected results in the reported year.
- The actual situation of the implementation activities. The difference between actual and expected results/outputs in the first six months, including information on collected indicators. Explanation of the difference between the expected and actual results/outputs.
- Assessment of the progress in the first six months (for the operations have been performed).

2. Solutions to implement socio-economic development plan in the remaining months of Year 20 ...

- Fundamental predictions, advantages and disadvantages.
- Methods to fulfill the targets in each field.

Recipients: **DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT/ CHAIRMAN OF PPC**

- **PPC Office...**
- **DPI**
- **.....**

Table 4.4: Report on the implementation of SEDP in 20 ...

PPC

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DEPARTMENT/DISTRICT

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

V/v: The implementation of SEDP
in 20 ...

To:

Implementing directives of the Provincial/District People's Committee No. of day ... month year, Department/DPC would like to report on the implementation of the socio-economic development plan in Year 20 ... as follows:

1. The implementation of socio-economic development plan in 20 ...

- Context of the implementation of the plan.
- Outline of the activities and outputs/expected results in the reported year.
- The actual situation of the implementation activities. The difference in expected and actual results / outputs in the year, including information on collected indicators. Explanation the difference between the expected and actual results/outputs.
- Assessment of progress of implementation of objectives in the year, including information on collected indicators.

2. Socio-economic development plan in Year X +1

- Main predictions of the central and local governments
- Overall objectives, targets and specific objectives and targets in each field.
- Solutions for implementation.

3. Recommendations for central/provincial governments

3.1. The targets having differences between the orientation of the central / provincial governments and proposals of the department/district governments.

No.	Content	Oriented targets	Proposed targets in plan	Reason for differences	Conditions to fulfill oriented targets
1					
2				

3.2. The proposed needs for support

Recommendations on mechanisms and policies or support in terms of the resources (and no resources) in order of priority.

Recipients: DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT/CHAIRMAN OF PPC

- PPC Office ...

- DPI

Table 4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for 5-year SEDP

PPC ...

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

M&E FRAMEWORK FOR 5-YEAR SEDP IN 2011 - 2015 IN PROVINCE

General objective:.....

No.	Indicators system	Unit	Targets 2011-2015	Annual plan's indicators					Actual achievement of targets					Rate of com- ple- tion
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
1.1	GENERAL ECONOMY													
1.1.1	Economic growth													
1.1.2	Investment capital effectiveness													
1.1.3	...													
1.2	Agriculture and rural development													
1.3	Industry and construction													
1.4	Commerce and service													
													
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													

No.	Indicators system	Unit	Targets 2011-2015	Annual plan's indicators					Actual achievement of targets					Rate of com- ple- tion
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
2.1	Education													
2.2	Health care													
2.3	Culture - information													
													
3	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND EN- VIRONMENTAL PROTECTION													
3.1	National resource management													
3.2	Environmental protection													
3.3	Adaptation to climate change													
	...													
4	STATE MANAGEMENT													
4.1	...													
4.1														

APPENDIX:

Appendix 1a. Annual M&E framework for annual SEDP for a province/district (sample provided by CSDP)

Appendix 1b. Annual M&E framework for annual SEDP for a province/district (sample provided by CRP)

Appendix 2a. Annual M&E framework for annual sectoral plan for sector(sample provided by CSDP)

Appendix 2b. Annual M&E framework for annual sectoral plan for sector(sample provided by CRP)

Appendix 3a. Five year M&E framework for SEDP for a province/district (sample provided by CSDP)

Appendix 4a. Five year M&E framework for a sector for a province/district (sample provided by CSDP)

Appendix 5. Classification of some economic, social and environmental targets and indicators at the provincial level

Appendix 6. Some important macro-economic indicators and calculation methodology

References

1. Decision No.555/2007/QD-BKH on issuance of resulted based M&E framework for 2006-2010 SEDP
2. Strengthening local government project (SLGP), the document “result based M&E for local devilment”, Ha Noi, 2008
3. Strengthening local government project (SLGP), UNHABITAT and Wicaksono Sarosa, the document “Strategic local economic development planning”, Ha Noi, 2008.
4. Training manuals and handouts by experts of CSDP from 2007-2011
5. Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Aid Evaluation: Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, OECD 2002.
6. United Nations Development Group: UNDG Results Based Management Handbook, 2011.

APPENDIX 1A

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK (Generic) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL SEDP 201..OF PROVINCE/DISTRICT/COMMUNE.

Notes: *Instruction and suggestion are made in italic ..*

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. General/macro section of the locality (to be compiled by DPI, DoF and Statistic Offices and Division of Finance - Planning)							
Overall objectives for 201... of the locality:	<i>(Key solutions for economy)</i> Eg.: push up the economic structure transformation	Eg.: Total investment expenditure managed by the locality	Eg.: Total output of key products of the locality	Eg.: The contribution rate of Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3 into the Province's GDP (VA of district/commune)	People's Committee of Province/District/Commune	Relevant stakeholders	
	<i>(Key solutions for cultural and social issues)</i> Eg.: push up job settlement for laborers	Eg.: Total number of laborers looking for jobs	Eg.: Total number of laborers supported in job placement	Eg.: Total number of laborers recommended to a new job in the year			
	<i>(Key solutions for natural resource management and environmental protection)</i> Eg.: provide safe water to households in the province	Eg.: Total number of households having access to safe water	Eg.: Total number of new households provided with safe water	Eg.: The rate of households having access to safe water			
	...						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Agriculture and Rural Development and Statistics Office)</i>							
General Objective on Agriculture and Rural Development:	(Solution 1) Eg.: apply advanced science and technology on agricultural production	Eg.: Total investment expenditure on models of applying advanced technology on agriculture production	Eg.: Number of localities (communes) applying advanced technology	Eg.: Agriculture, forestry and fishery production value (goods) of the locality yielded by applying technology	Statistics Office	DPI, DoST and DARD	
	Solution 2:						
Farming							
Specific Objective	(Solution 1) Eg.: Plan on the development of specialized areas (for rice and subsidiary crops) to apply science and technology	Eg.: Total area for rice and subsidiary which can be planned into specialized areas	Eg.: Total specialized area planned	Eg.: The rate of specialized area/total arable area of the province			
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
Livestock production							

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
Aquaculture							
Specific Objective	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
Forestry							
Specific Objective	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
....	...						
Rural development - New rural development							

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 1: Develop rural infrastructure	(Solution 1) Eg.: improve rural roads Solution 2:	Eg.: Total kilometers of rural roads to be upgraded	Eg.: Total kilometers of rural roads upgraded in the planning period	Eg.: The rate of rural roads upgraded	Department of Transportation	Relevant stakeholders	
Objective 2: Ensure environmental protection	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 3: Build child-friendly communes/wards	Solution 1: Register and implement child-friendly communes/wards	Eg.: Total communes/wards registered to implement child-friendly communes/wards	Eg.: Total number of communes/wards implementing child-friendly communes/wards	Eg.: Total number of communes/wards achieving the criteria of child-friendly communes/wards	DOLISA	People's Committee of District/Commune	
II.2. Industry - Small industry - Construction (to be provided by Department of Industry and Trade, Statistic Offices and Division of Economy and Infrastructure)							
General objective on industry, small industry and construction	Solution 1: Solution 2:				Department of Industry and Trade/ Division of economy and infrastructure		

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Industry and Small industry							
Specific Objective:	(Solution 1) Eg.: Push up building material production	Eg.: Total number of building material production bases in the province	Eg.: Total output of key products (brick, tiles and cement etc.)	Eg.: Total value of building material production			
	Solution 2:						
Construction							
Specific Objective	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
II.3. Services <i>(to be provided by Department of Planning and Investment and Statistics Offices/Division of Economy and Infrastructure)</i>							
General objective on services:	Solution 1:				DPI/ Division of Economy and Infrastructure		
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Objective 1: Trade	(Solution 1) Eg.: Push up retail sale of price-stabilized goods to rural areas	Eg.: Total number of trading enterprises bring price-stabilized goods to the rural areas	Eg.: Total number of communes having price-stabilized goods available	Eg.: Total retail sale of price-stabilized goods to rural areas			
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2: Transportation	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 3: Post and telecommunications services	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 4: Tourism	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 5: Finance/banking services	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
III.1. Health Care for People, Population and Family Planning <i>(to be provided by Department of Health/District Division of Health)</i>							
General objective on health care	Solution 1:				DoH/District DoH		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1: Eg.: Bringing doctors to grass-root level	Eg.: Total number of commune/ward health centers without a doctor	Eg.: Total number of communes/wards added with a doctor	Eg.: The rate of grass-root health centers having a doctor			
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 1:						
III.2. Education and Training <i>(to be provided by DOET/District Division of Education and Training)</i>							
General objective on education and training	Solution 1:				DOET/ District DOET		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
III.3. Vocational Training and Job Settlement (to be provided by Department/Division of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)							
Specific Objective 1:	(Solution 1) Eg.: Effectively implement the National Program on Employment	Eg.: Total number of training facilities/schools and total number of people in need of vocational training in the province	Eg.: Total number of people provided with vocational training in the planning period	Eg.: The rate of laborers having vocational training in the province			
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
III.4. Poverty Reduction and Social Security (to be provided by Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)							
General objective on poverty reduction and social security	Solution 1:				DOLISA/ District DOLISA		
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective 1:	Solution:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution:						
III.5. Culture - Gymnastics and Sports - Radio and Television <i>(to be provided by Department/Disivion of Culture, Sports and Tourism)</i>							
General objective on cutlure, gymnastics and sports and radio and televi-sion	Solution 1:				Depart-ment/ District Division of Culture, Sports and Tourism		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution:						
...							

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.6. Information - Communications <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Information and Communications)</i>							
General objective on information and communications	Solution 1:				DIC/ District DIC		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution:						
...							
III.7. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment <i>(to be provided by Women's Union)</i>							
Specific Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	...						
III.8. Child Protection, Care and Education <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)</i>							
Specific Objective 1:	(Solution) Eg.: Provide good care to children in special circumstances	Eg.: Total number of children in special circumstances in need of care	Eg.: Total number of children in special circumstances receiving institutional care	Eg.: The rate of children in special circumstances receiving care			
Specific Objective 2:	Solution:						
IV. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION							
IV.1. Natural Resource Management <i>(to be provided by Department/Disivion of Natural Resources and Environment)</i>							
General objective on natural resource management	Solution 1:				DONRE/ District DONRE		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1: Land use and management	Solution 1: Grant land use right certificate to all households in the province Solution 2:	Eg.: Number of households without land use right certificates	Eg.: Number of households newly granted with land use right certificates	Eg.: The rate of households granted with land use right certificates			

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective 2: <i>Water use and management</i>	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 3: <i>Forest use and management</i>	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
IV.2. Environmental Protection (to be provided by Department/Division of Natural Resources and Environment)							
General objective on environmental protection	Solution 1:				DONRE/ District DONRE		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1: <i>Safe water supply</i>	Solution 1: Push up safe water supply to rural households	Eg.: Number of rural households without safe water	Eg.: Number of rural households having access to safe water	Eg.: The rate of rural households having access to safe water			
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective 2: Garbage collection and disposal	Solution 1: Solution 2:						
...	...						
V. STATE GOVERNANCE - NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE							
V.1. Administrative Procedure Reform <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)</i>							
General objective on administrative reform	Solution 1:				DOHA/ District DOHA		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.2. Inspection and Corruption Control <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)</i>							
Specific Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
V.3. Capacity Building for Public Employees <i>(to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)</i>							
Specific Objective:	(Solution 1) Eg.: Build capacity and level for administrative officers at all levels	Eg.: Number of public employees to have capacity building in administrative management	Eg.: Number of employees trained	Eg.: The rate of employees meeting criteria of administrative management at all levels			
	Solution 2:						
V.4. National Security <i>(provided by Provincial/District/Commune Police)</i>							
General objective on security:	Solution 1:				Provincial/ District/ Commune Police		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

Objective	Solution	Targets for the planning period			Responsible agency		Remarks
		Input Targets <i>(taken from input targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Output Targets <i>(taken from output targets phased in corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Result Targets <i>(taken from result targets phased in the corresponding five-year M&E Framework)</i>	Synthesis and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						
V.5. National Defense (provided by Military Command of Province/District)							
General objective on national defense:	Solution 1:				Military Command of Province/District		
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Specific Objective 2:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						

APPENDIX 1B

Appendix No..... Of Decision No.....ofProvincial People's Committee

M&E Framework Template on SEDP at District/Provincial Level

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	
A. General content from district/provincial level SEDP (passed by People's Council at corresponding level)														
Total added value structure by economic sectors		This section defines overall objectives of the planning period, including objectives on economic growth, social development, environment, and living standard improvement for people in the locality and key tasks for the planning period.												
B. Sectors and fields (to assign to sectors/agencies for their implementation in consistence with Part A of Sector Plan's M&E Framework)														

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
I. ECONOMY													
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture (Zone 1)													
Target 1	Zone 1's main issues	Zone 1's general objectives and tasks											
	Farming	Specific objective 1:											
Target 2		Specific objective 2:											
		...											
		...											
2. Industry - Construction (Zone 2)													
Target 1	Zone 2's main issues	General objectives and tasks of industry and construction											
	Industry and Small industry	Specific objective 1:											
		Specific objective 2...											
Target 2	Construction	Specific objective 1:											
		...											
3. Services (Zone 3)													
Enterprise development	Zone 3's main issues	General objectives and tasks of services											
	Trade	Specific objective 1:											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
Target 1		Specific objective 2...											
	Tourism	Specific objective 1:											
Target 1		Specific objective 2...											
Target 2	Post and Telecom- munications	Specific objective 1...											
		...											
	Other economic sectors												
Target 1													
II. CULTURE - SOCIETY													
Popula- tion	1. Education and Training												
	Main issues of education and training	General objectives and tasks of education and training											
Target 1	General education and early childhood education	Specific objective 1:											
		Specific objective 2...											
	Vocational training	Specific objective 1:											
		Specific objective 2...											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
Target 2	2. Science and Technology												
	Main issues of science and technology	General objectives and tasks of science and technology											
	Science	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
	Application of new technology	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
	3. Job Settlement												
	Main issues of job settlement	General objectives and tasks of job settlement											
	3. Poverty Reduction and Social Security												
	Main issues of poverty reduction and social security	General objectives and tasks of poverty reduction and social security system											
	Poverty reduction	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
	Social security system	Specific objective 1											
	Specific objective 2...											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
	4. Health Care for People and Population and Family Planning												
	Main issues of health care for people, population and family planning	General objectives and tasks of health care for people, population and family planning											
	Population and family planning	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
Target 1	Health care for people	Specific objective 1											
Target 2		Specific objective 2:											
		Specific objective 3:											
	5. Culture, Information and Gymnastics and Sports												
	Main issues in culture, information, gymnastics and sports	General objectives and tasks in culture, information, gymnastics and sports											
	Cultural, information, radio and television development	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
	Gymnastics and sports development	Specific objective 1											
	Specific objective 2...											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
	6. Social order and social vices control												
	Social order	Specific objective 1											
		Specific objective 2...											
	Social vices control	Specific objective 1											
	Specific objective 2...											
	7. Gender Issues and Women												
	Main issues related to gender and women	General objectives and tasks in gender equality and women's empowerment											
	Job settlement for women	Specific objective on employment											
	Literacy and training for women.	Specific objective on education											
	Health care and maternal care for women	Specific objective on health care											
	Women's empowerment in society and in policy making	Specific objective on women's empowerment											
	8. Child Issues												
	Main child issues	Overall objectives and tasks in child protection, care and education											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
	Child protection and child injury prevention and control	Specific objective on child protection											
	Child education and recreation for children	Specific objective on child development											
	Child health care and nutrition	Specific objective on child survival											
	Birth registration and listening to children's voice and needs	Specific objective on child's participation to socio-economic activities											
	Others (if any)												
III. Natural Resources and Environment													
	Main issues related to natural resources and environment....	Overall objectives and tasks in natural resource use and management	1. Natural resources										
	Forestation	Specific objective 1 Specific objective 2...											
	Land use and management	Specific objective 1 Specific objective 2...	2. Environment										

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
IV. National Defense and Security													
	1. National security and crime prevention and control												
	Main issues related to national security and crime prevention and control	Overall objectives and tasks in national security and crime prevention and control											
	2. National defense												
	Main issues related to national defense	Overall objectives and tasks in national defense											
V. State Governance													
	C. State Governance												
	1. Administrative reform and settlement of complaints												
	Main issues	General objectives and tasks in administrative reform and settlement of complaints											
	2. Management human resource development												
	Main issues	General objectives and tasks in development of human resource in management and technical staff in the locality											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
3. Business environment and investment attraction													
	Main issues	General objectives and tasks of creating favorable business environment and investment attraction											
4. Grass-root democracy													
	Main issues	General objectives and tasks in grass-root democracy											
D. Provincial-level zone development													
1. Zone 1													
	Zone 1's main issues to resolve for potential utilization and social equity	General objectives and tasks in socio-economic development of Zone 1											
2. Zone 2													
	Zone 2's main issues to resolve for potential utilization and social equity	General objectives and tasks in socio-economic development of Zone 2											
3. Urban development													
	Urban development vs planning	General objectives and tasks of urban development											

	Key remaining issues	General Objectives/Key Tasks	Result/ Impact Targets	Result- Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method	Concrete solutions/ Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data collection method
1	2	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
4. Rural development and rural economic development (including building new rurality)													
		General objectives and tasks of rural develop- ment using new criteria (including infrastructure and market)											

This M&E Framework can be used for monitoring and evaluation of SEDPs at both district and provincial level. Commune level has a separate planning structure and M&E framework based on the same logic log frame but simpler.

For simplification, this M&E Framework is just designed to include the monitoring and evaluation of impacts/results and output. If M&E on inputs is needed, N column is to be unhidden.

Column (4) and (6) - copy from the planning logframe

APPENDIX 2A

SEDP M&E FRAMEWORK FOR THE YEAR 20... SECTOR ... ANDPROVINCE/DISTRICT/COMMUNE (Generic)

Notes: Instructions are made in italic.

Objectives	Solutions	Targets/Indicators			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. GENERAL SECTION FOR THE SECTOR (<i>content that informs the provincial/district/commune SEDPs</i>)							
Overall objectives of department/sector/division for the year 20...:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
	...						
II. Cross-sector (<i>if any and omissible if there is none</i>):							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Targets/Indicators			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Sub-sector 1:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution:						
...	...						
IV. Sub-sector 2:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Targets/Indicators			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Sub-sector 3:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution:						
...	...						
VI. Sub-sector 4:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Targets/Indicators			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Sub-sector 5:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution:						
...	...						
VIII. Sub-sector 6:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Targets/Indicators			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
... Sub-sector X:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

APPENDIX 2B.

Appendix No..... Under Decision No.of Provincial People's Committee

Unit Development Plan's M&E Framework (under the sector)

Result/ Impact Targets	Result - Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data col- lection method	Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data col- lection method
4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
A. Unit development plan's content informing the sectoral development (consistent with Part B of sectoral M&R Framework)										
B. Details on sectoral's technical sub-fields (to assign to different sections under the unit for their implementation)										
I. Technical sub-field 1										
1. Group 1										
n. Group n										
n. Technical sub-field n										
1. Group 1										

Result/ Impact Targets	Result - Impact M&E Targets	Baseline	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data col- lection method	Output Targets	Output M&E Targets	Reporting frequency	Reporting agency	Data col- lection method
4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
n. Group n										
C. Unit management (for unit management and contribution to Part C (State Governance) in the sectoral M&E Framework)										
1. Administrative reform and settlement of complaints										
2. Development of management human resource										
3. Infrastructure										
4. Reporting and statistics mechanisms										
n. Others										

Remarks

This M&E Framework can be used for unit level under the sector

“For simplicity, this M&E Framework is just designed for M&E of results/impacts and outputs. For input M&E, just unhide) cột M” Column (4) and (6) - copy from the planning logframe

APPENDIX 3A

M&E FRAMEWORK ON RESULT TARGETS (phased by year) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIVE-YEAR SEDP FOR 2011-2015 PERIOD OF ... PROVINCE/DISTRICT/COMMUNE

Notes: Instructions are made in italic.

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
I. General/macro section of the locality (to be synthesized by Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Finance, Statistics Office/Division of Economy and Infrastructure and District Statistics Offices)																					
General objectives for five-year period of 2011-2015 of the locality:	Target 1																			Relevant stakeholders (departments, sectors, districts and communes etc.)	
	Target 2																				
	Target 3																				
	Target 4																				
	...																				
II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																					
II.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (to be provided by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Statistics Office/Division of Economy and Infrastructure and District Statistics Offices)																					

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency		
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision	
1	2	4						5							6						7	8
General objectives on agriculture and rural development	Target 1																				DARD/ District DARD	
	Target 2																					
Farming																						
Specific objective	Target 1																					
	Target 2																					
...	...																					
Animal husbandry																						
Specific objective	Target 1																					
	Target 2																					
...	...																					
Aquaculture																						
Specific objective	Target 1																					
	Target 2																					
...	...																					
Forestry																						

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
....	...																				
Rural development - New rural development																					
Objective 1: Rural infrastructure development	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 2: Environmental protection	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 3: Development of child-friendly communes/wards	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
II.2. Industry - Small Industry - Construction (to be provided by Department of Industry and Trade, Statistics Office/Division of Economy and Infrastructure and District Statistics Offices)																					
General objectives on industry, small industry and construction	Target 1																			DPI/ Division of Economy and Infrastructure	
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Industry and small industry																					
Specific objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
Construction																					
Specific objective	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
II.3. Services (to be provided by Department of Industry and Trade, Statistics Office/Division of Economy and Infrastructure and District Statistics Office)																					
General objectives on services	Target 1																			DPI/ Division of Economy and Infra- structure	
	Target 2																				
Objective 1: Trade	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Objective 2: Transportation	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 3: Post and telecommunications	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 4: Tourism	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 5: Finance/banking service	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																					
III.1. Health Care for People, Population and Family Planning (to be provided by Department/Division of Health)																					
Objective chung về Y tế	Target 1																			DoH/ District DoH	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective 2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III.2. Education and Training (to be provided by Department/Division of Education and Training)																					
General objectives on education and training	Target 1																			DOET/ District DOET	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III.3. Vocational Training and Job Settlement (to be provided by Department/Division of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)																					
General objective on vocational training and job settlement	Target 1																			DOLISA/ District DOLISA	
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III.4. Poverty Reduction and Social Security (to be provided by Department/Division of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)																					
General objective on poverty reduction and social security	Target 1																			DOLISA/ District DOLISA	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 2																				
...	...																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
III.5. Culture - Gymnastics and Sports - Radio and Television (to be provided by Department/Division of Culture, Sports and Tourism)																					
General objectives on culture, gymnastics and sports, radio and television	Target 1																			DoCST/ District DoCST	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III.6. Information - Communications (to be provided by Department/Division of Information and Communications)																					
General objectives on information and communications	Target 1																			DIC/ District DIC	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2:	Target																				
...																					
III.7. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (to be provided by Women's Union)																					
General objectives on gender equality	Target 1																			Women's Union	
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
III.8. Child Protection, Care and Education (to be provided by Department/Division of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs)																					
General objectives on child protection and care	Target 1																			DOLISA/ District DOLISA	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
IV. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION																					
IV.1. Natural Resource Management (to be provided by Department/Division of Natural Resources and Environment)																					
General objectives on natural resource management	Target 1																			DONRE/ District DONRE	
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective 1: Land use and management	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2: Water use and management	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 3: Forest use and management	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Objective 4: Mineral exploitation and management	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
IV.2. Environmental Protection (to be provided by Department/Division of Natural Resources and Environment)																					
General objectives on environmental protection	Target 1																			DONRE/ District DONRE	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1: Safe water supply	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
Specific objective 2: Garbage collection and disposal	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
V. STATE GOVERNANCE - NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE																					
V.1. Administrative procedure reform (to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)																					
General objectives on administrative reform	Target 1																			DoHA/ District DoHA	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 2																				
...	...																				
V.2. Inspection and Corruption Control (to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)																					
General objectives on inspection and corruption control	Target 1																			DoHA/ District DoHA	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
...	...																				
V.3. Capacity Building for Public Employees (to be provided by Department/Division of Home Affairs)																					
General objectives on capacity building	Target 1																			DoHA/ District DoHA	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				
V.4. National Security (to be provided by Provincial/District/Commune Police)																					
General objectives on national security	Target 1																			Provincial/ District/ Commune Police	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...	...																				

Objectives	Result targets	Baseline targets						Implemented						Baseline/implemented targets (%)						Responsible agency	
		2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Synthesizing and reporting	Information provision
1	2	4						5						6						7	8
V.5. National Defense (to be provided by Provincial/District Military Command)																					
General objectives on national defense	Target 1																			Provincial/ District Military Command	
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 1:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
Specific objective 2:	Target 1																				
	Target 2																				
...																					

APPENDIX 4A

M&E FRAMEWORK ON FIVE-YEAR DEPARTMENT/SECTOR/DIVISION DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2011-2015 PERIOD... (Generic)

Notes: Instructions are made in italic.

Objectives	Solutions	Indicators/Targets			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY (Content Providers for SEDP The provincial / district / urban)							
General objectives for five-year period of 2011-2015 of department/sector/division:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
	...						
II. Cross-sectoral section (if any and can be omissible if there is none):							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Indicators/Targets			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Sub-sector 1:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution :						
...	...						
IV. Sub-sector 2:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Indicators/Targets			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Sub-sector 3:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution :						
...	...						
VI. Sub-sector 4:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution :						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Indicators/Targets			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Sub-sector 5:....							
Objective 1:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
Objective 2:	Solution :						
...	...						
VIII. Sub-sector 6:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

Objectives	Solutions	Indicators/Targets			Synthesizing and reporting agency	Information-providing agency	Remarks
		Input	Output	Result			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
... Sub-sector X:....							
Objective:	Solution 1:						
	Solution 2:						
...	...						

APPENDIX 5.

Table 1: GENERAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
I	ECONOMIC TARGETS									
1	Total added value (by comparative price of 1994)	billion dongs	Result							
	<i>Including:</i>									
	- Added value of agriculture	billion dongs	Result							
	- Added value of industry and construction	billion dongs	Result							
	- Added value of service sector	billion dongs	Result							
	Growth	%	Result							
2	Total added value (by commodity price)	billion dongs	Result							
	- Added value of agriculture	billion dongs	Result							
	- Added value of industry and construction	billion dongs	Result							
	- Added value of service sector	billion dongs	Result							
3	GDP per capita:		Result							

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
	- By comparative price of 1994	thousand dongs	Result							
	- By current price	thousand dongs	Result							
	USD conversion	USD	Result							
	USD exchange rate published by the State Bank (year-end)	dongs/USD	Result							
4	Structure of total added value by economic sector (by commodity price)		Result							
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	Result							
	- Industry and construction	%	Result							
	- Services	%	Result							
5	Production value (GO) (by comparative price of 1994)	billion dongs	Result							
a	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	billion dongs	Result							
b	- Industry and construction	billion dongs	Result							
c	- Services	billion dongs	Result							
6	Total retail sales of commodity and service revenue	billion dongs	Result							

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
7	Export turnover in the area	million USD	Result							
	- Rice	million USD	Result							
	- Aquatic products	million USD	Result							
	- Frozen fruits and vegetables	million USD	Result							
	- Garment	million USD	Result							
	- Others	million USD	Result							
8	Import turnover in the area	million USD	Result							
9	State budget revenue in the area	billion dongs	Result							
	Including: - Export, import duties	billion dongs	Result							
	- Domestic revenue	billion dongs	Result							
	Including: + Central state	billion dongs	Result							
	+ Local state	billion dongs	Result							
	+ Non-state sector	billion dongs	Result							
	+ Foreign invested sector	billion dongs	Result							
10	Local budget expenditure	billion dongs	Input							
<i>a</i>	<i>Locally-managed investment in develop- ment</i>	<i>billion dongs</i>	<i>Input</i>							

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
	- Expenditure from local budget	billion dongs	Input							
	Including the investment from land use revenue	billion dongs	Input							
	- Target transfer from state budget	billion dongs	Input							
	- Official Development Aid (ODA)	billion dongs	Input							
	- Other sources (lottery)	billion dongs	Input							
b	Regular expenditure	billion dongs	Input							
	- Expenditure on education and training	billion dongs	Input							
	- Expenditure on health care	billion dongs	Input							
	- Expenditure on science and technology		Input							
	- Expenditure on state administrative management	billion dongs	Input							
11	Total funding for development	billion dongs	Input							
	- Centrally managed	billion dongs	Input							
	- Locally managed	billion dongs	Input							

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
II	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS									
1	Average population	persons	None							
	Including: Ethnic minority people	persons								
	Natural population growth rate	%								
2	Birth reduction rate	%o	Result							
3	Number of laborers having a new job in the year	persons	Result							
	Including: female laborers	persons	Result							
4	The rate of trained laborers out of total laborers	%	Result							
5	Number of trained laborers	persons	Output							
6	The rate of laborers with vocational training out of total working laborers in the national economy	%	Result							
7	Child mortality rate (< 5 years old)	%o	Result							
8	Infant mortality rate (<1 year old)	%o	Result							
9	Child malnutrition rate (< 5 years old)	%	Result							
10	Mother death rate/100,000 live births	persons	Result							

Seq.	Targets	Unit	Target type	Esti - mate for 2010	Plan for 2011	Plan for 2012	Plan for 2013	Plan for 2014	Plan for 2015	2011-2015 period
11	Number of wards, communes, towns qualified as child-friendly commune/ward	wards/ communes	Result							
13	Poverty rate by current poverty line	%	Result							
15	Forest coverage	%	Result							
16	Domestic waste collected	%	Result							
17	The rate of households using safe water	%	Result							
18	The rate of urban households using safe water	%	Result							
19	The rate of rural households using safe water	%	Result							

APPENDIX 6

CONTENT AND METHODS FOR CALCULATION OF MAJOR INDICATORS/ TARGETS IN M&E FRAMEWORK

I. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) (by current price and comparative price)

1. Purpose and significance

GDP is an important general economic indicator which reflects the entire final outcome of all production activities of all facilities located in the national economy of a country (or a province) in a certain period; reflects relations in production, income distribution, end use of goods and services in the national economy.

GDP (by current price) is used for research of economic structure and economic structural change by sector, sector group, type of economic activity, relation between production result and mobilization into State Budget and social welfares.

GDP (by comparative price) is used to assess the growth speed of different economic sectors, types of economic activity, economic zone and the whole economy, to study the changes in terms of goods and services newly created in the planning period.

2. Concept

GDP is an overall economic indicator reflecting the new value of goods and services created by the whole economy in a certain period of time (in a month, a quarter, 6 months, 9 months or a year). GDP is calculated by current price and comparative price.

3. Content and method of calculation

In terms of component, GDP includes laborers' income, production tax, and depreciation on fixed assets for production and production surplus value in the period;

In terms of income, GDP is the total income from production in the period; in terms of use (spending), GDP is the total demand of the economy in the period.

There are three methods to calculate GDP by current price:

- **Production methods:** GDP is equal to total added values of all economic sectors and import duties of goods and services. The formula of GDP is as follows:

Gross Domestic Production (GDP) = Total added value of all economic sectors + Import duties of goods and services.

Notes:

At the moment, this is the official method for GDP calculation in Viet Nam. As such, it is only accurate to national GDP and provincial/municipal GDP and not appropriate to lower administrative levels such as district, town, provincial city or commune/ward level.

- **Collection method:** GDP is the total income generated by factors participating production process such as labor, capital, land and machinery. Under this method, GDP includes four components: laborers' income from production (in cash and kinds), production tax and allowance, and depreciation of fixed assets used in production and production surplus or mixed income.

GDP formula is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Gross} & & \text{Laborers'} & & \text{Production} & & \text{Depreciation} & & \text{Surplus or} \\ \text{Domestic} & = & \text{income from} & + & \text{tax and} & + & \text{of fixed} & + & \text{mixed income} \\ \text{Product} & & \text{production} & & \text{allowance} & & \text{assets used} & & \\ & & & & & & \text{in production} & & \end{array}$$

- **Usage:** GDP is the total of three factors: end use of households and the state, property accumulation (fixed asset, current asset and precious asset) and difference in export and import of goods and services. GDP formula is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Gross} & & & & \text{Property} & & \text{Difference} \\ \text{Domestic} & = & \text{End use} & + & \text{accumul-} & + & \text{in export} \\ \text{Product} & & & & \text{ation} & & \text{and} \\ & & & & & & \text{import of} \\ & & & & & & \text{goods and} \\ & & & & & & \text{services} \end{array}$$

GDP by comparative price is calculated by two methods: production and usage.

***Production-based method:** Calculating GDP by comparative price using production-based method means calculating added value targets for each and

every economic sector by comparative price. As there is no single price index appropriate to directly deflate added value from current price to comparative price, each sector's added value by comparative price will be calculated indirectly by subtracting intermediary cost from production value at comparative price. Then, GDP at comparative price will be calculated by the totalization of the whole economy's added values at comparative price.

***Usage-based method:** GDP at comparative price using usage-based method is total of norms, including property accumulation at comparative price, end-use of households (individual residents) and the state at comparative price and the difference of export and import of goods and services at comparative price.

4. Main disaggregation

- Economic sector and economic sector group;
- Type of economic activity and use of the area;
- Province/centrally-governed municipality

II. GDP STRUCTURE

1. Purpose and significance

This indicator reflects the position and importance of various sectors and sector groups, types of economic activities and territories in the national economy and acts as the basis for assessment of shift in economic structure of different economic sectors and sector groups, contribution of sectors and sector groups, types of economic activities and territories to the national economy.

2. Concept and method of calculation

GDP Structure is the proportion of added values created by sectors, sector groups, types of economic activities out of GDP. GDP structure is calculated at current price.

GDP proportion of a sector, a sector group and a type of economic activities is calculated as follows:

$$K_i = \frac{i}{GDP \text{ or } \sum i} \times 100$$

In which,

K_i - Proportion (or structure) of a sector, sector group and type of economic activity number i ;

i – Added value of the sector, sector group number i ;

GDP; $\sum i$ – Total added value of the whole economy

3. Main disaggregation

- Economic sector and sector group;
- Type of economic activities.

III. GDP GROWTH RATE (AT COMPARATIVE PRICE)

1. Purpose and significance

This indicator reflects the growth rate of the whole economy, sectors, sector groups, types of economic activities and territories in a quarter, in 6 months, in 9 months and the whole year or a certain period of time and acts as the basis for assessing the development level and pace of a nation, a sector or a territory.

2. Concept and method of calculation

GDP growth rate is the percentage of GDP growth in a certain period in comparison with the previous period. GDP growth rate is calculated at a comparative price (of reference year). Reference year for comparison is selected according to the research and economic management criteria and normally a year of stable economic growth or a certain benchmark.

GDP growth rate in a quarter, in 6 months, in 9 months and in one year:

$$\text{GDP Growth Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{GDP}_t - \text{GDP}_{t-1}}{\text{GDP}_{t-1}} \times 100$$

In which,

GDP_t – GDP at the comparative price of reporting year;

GDP_{t-1} – GDP at the comparative price of previous year.

Formula for average GDP growth rate in a period:

***Method 1**

$$d_{GDP} = \left(\sqrt[n-1]{\frac{\text{GDP}_n}{\text{GDP}_0}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

In which,

d_{GDP} - average GDP growth rate in a period, after reference year to year n

GDP_n - GDP at comparative price of the final year (year n) in the study period;

GDP₀ - GDP at comparative price of reference year (root year) in the study period;

n – Number of years from reference year to reporting year.

***Method 2**

$$d_{GDP} = \frac{d_{GDP1} + d_{GDP2} + \dots + d_{GDPn}}{n}$$

In which,

d_{GDP} - growth rate of each year

Or

$$d_{GDP} = \left(\sqrt[n-1]{\frac{\text{GDP}_n}{\text{GDP}_0}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Main disaggregation:

- Economic sector and sector group;
- Type of economic activities and area;
- Province/centrally-governed municipality.

IV. GDP PER CAPITA (at current price, using USD exchange rate and purchasing power parity)

1. Purpose and significance

This is one of overall economic indicators that reflect the production result in a certain period, normally one year. GDP per capita is also used to assess the economic development over time and compared to the international economic development.

2. Concept, content:

GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP in a year by the average population in the corresponding year. GDP per capita can be calculated at current price, domestic currency or foreign currency and also can be calculated at comparative price to measure the growth rate.

Formula:

$$\text{GDP per capita (VND/person)} = \frac{\text{GDP in a year (in VND)}}{\text{Average population in the same year}}$$

GDP per capita is calculated by foreign currency (USD) using VND/USD exchange rate (actual rate) and purchasing power parity rate.

$$\text{GDP per capita (in USD using the exchange rate or purchasing power parity)} = \frac{\text{GDP per capita in VND}}{\text{Exchange rate (actual rate) or purchasing power parity}}$$

3. Main disaggregation: Province/centrally-governed municipality

V. TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE

1. Purpose and significance

This indicator genuinely and generally reflects the efficiency in using production resources and serves as the basis for assessment of growth quality and the sustainability of economic development and for analysis of social efficiency of production, scientific and technology advancement and production management level of a sector, a locality or a nation.

2. Concept and definition

Total factor productivity is the production results gained by the efficiency in utilization of capital and labor (or other tangible factors) and the impact of intangible factors such as technological renovation, production rationalization, management improvement and workers' level improvement (generally called general factors).

The growth of total factor productivity is measured by the rate of increase of production results gained by the increase in total productivity (the productivity for both capital and labor).

3. Content and method of calculation

Formula:

$$I_{TFP} = I_Y - (\alpha \cdot I_K + \beta \cdot I_L)$$

I_{TFP} – Growth rate of total factor productivity;

I_Y – Growth rate of production results (production result is the added value to each economic sector, unit or region and locality and is the GDP to the whole national economy);

I_K – Growth rate of capital or fixed assets;

I_L – Growth rate of working laborers;

α – contribution coefficient of capital or fixed assets;

β – Contribution coefficient of labor.

$(\alpha + \beta = 1)$.

To inform the formula, the following data are needed:

- Added value to each sector, unit or region or locality and GDP to the whole national economy at comparative price;
- Capital or fixed assets at comparative price;
- Working laborers;

Coefficient α and β can be identified by Cobb – Douglass production function.

VI. CONTRIBUTION RATE OF CAPITAL, LABOR AND TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY TO THE GENERAL GROWTH RATE

1. Purpose and significance

This is an indicator which reflects the contribution rate of capital, labor and total factor productivity to the general growth rate of the economy or indicates which factor contributes the most to the economic growth and whether the economy grows deepening or widening direction.

2. Concept and method of calculation

The contribution rate of capital, labor and total factor productivity is measured by the percentage of contribution of each factor to the GDP general growth.

Formula:

$$\text{Capital's contribution rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{GDP growth over the previous year attributed to capital factor}}{\text{Total GDP growth over the previous year}}$$

$$\text{Labor's contribution rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{GDP growth over the previous year attributed to labor factor}}{\text{Total GDP growth over the previous year}}$$

$$\text{TFP's contribution rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{GDP growth over the previous year attributed to TFP}}{\text{Total GDP growth over the previous year}}$$

3. Main disaggregation: Province/centrally-governed municipality

VII. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

1. Purpose and significance

This indicator is a general indicator that reflects human comprehensive development from all perspectives, including knowledge, health and living standards. HDI is often used to compare the human development between countries, regions and areas.

2. Concept, content and method of calculation

Human Development Index (HDI) is a general indicator which reflects the development level of a country or locality and territory in three areas of economic growth (represented by GDP per capita), health (represented by average longevity) and knowledge (represented by the rate of school attendance at all levels and the rate of adult literacy). HDI takes the value from 0 to 1. The closer to 1 it is, the higher human development level is and the closer it is to 0, the lower the human development level.

Method of calculation: HDI is a simple arithmetic median of three sub-indicators using the following formula:

$$HDI = \frac{I_{longevity} + I_{education} + I_{GDP}}{3}$$

In which,

HDI – Human development index;

$I_{longevity}$ - Longevity indicator;

$I_{education}$ - Education indicator;

I_{GDP} - Income indicator (also known as GDP indicator)

Formula for sub-indicators:

- Longevity indicator:

$$I_{longevity} = \frac{X_{age}^{actual} - X_{age}^{min}}{X_{age}^{max} - X_{age}^{min}}$$

in that:

X_{age}^{actual} - actual average longevity;

X_{age}^{max} - maximum average longevity (= 85);

X_{age}^{min} - minimum average longevity (= 25);

Education indicator:

$$I_{education} = (2/3) I_{literac} + (1/3) I_{attendance}$$

In which,

$I_{attendance}$ is the total enrolment of all education levels;

$I_{literacy}$ is the literacy rate of adults from 15 years onwards;

- Income indicator (also known as GDP indicator)

$$I_{GDP} = \frac{\text{Log}(X_{GDP}^{actual}) - \text{Log}(X_{GDP}^{min})}{\text{Log}(X_{GDP}^{max}) - \text{Log}(X_{GDP}^{min})}$$

which:

I_{GDP} Is income indicator;

X_{GDP}^{max} maximum GDP per capita;

X_{GDP}^{min} minimum GDP per capita;

X_{GDP}^{actual} actual GDP per capita;

Log base-10 logarithm.

A marginal value is used to calculate HDI and sub-indicators as below:

Sub-indicators	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum value
Longevity of total population	year	85	25
Female longevity	year	87,5	27,5
Male longevity	Year	82,5	22,5
Adult literacy rate	%	100	0
Gross enrolment rate	%	100	0
GDP per capita	USD-PPP	40.000	100

USD-PPP is US dollars by purchasing power parity.

3. Main disaggregation: national, province/city

VIII. GENDER-RELATED DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)

1. Purpose and significance

This index reflects the gender gaps between male and female in living standards, intellectual and life expectancy aspects.

2. Concept and definition and method of calculation

GDI measures the gaps in accomplishment between male and female. In fact, GDI is part of HDI adjusted by gender gaps. The bigger gender gaps in human development area, the smaller GDI is to HDI. Besides, GDI also uses variants of male and female proportion out of total population; working male and female proportion aged over 15 out of total population and non-agricultural wage rate of female over male.

- Method of calculation

Step 1, male and female indices are calculated using a common formula:

$$I_j^i = \frac{(\text{Actual value})_j^i - (\text{Minimum value})_j^i}{(\text{Maximum value})_j^i - (\text{Minimum value})_j^i}$$

(Exclusively for i = Male, Female j = education, life expectancy, income)

Step 2, female and male indices in each measurement are synthesized to point out the gaps in the accomplishment of male and female. Consequence index, also known as equality distribution index, is calculated by a common formula as follow:

$$\text{Equality distribution index} = \{[\text{female population percentage} * (\text{female index})^{1-\epsilon}] + [\text{male population percentage} * (\text{male index})^{1-\epsilon}]\}^{1/1-\epsilon}$$

ϵ is a parameter that reflects the relationship between inequality and equality distribution index. In GDI, parameter $\epsilon = 2$. Therefore, the common equation will become:

$$\text{Equality distribution index} = \{[\text{female population percentage} * (\text{female index})^{-1}] + [\text{male population percentage} * (\text{male index})^{-1}]\}^{-1}$$

This index produces a consonant average value for male and female.

Step 3, GDI is calculated by synthesizing equality distribution indices into a non-weighted average value.

Ultimate values for the calculation of GDI

Indicators	Maximum value	Minimum value
Female average life expectancy (year)	87,5	27,5
Male average life expectancy (year)	82,5	22,5
Adult literacy rate (%)	100	0
Combined enrolment rate at all education levels (%)	100	0
Income per capita (PPP USD)	40.000	100
Main disaggregation: national, province/city.		

IX. HUMAN POVERTY INDEX (HPI)

1. Purpose and significance

This index measures the human's deficiency in expanding opportunities of choice and improving choosing capacity.

2. Concept, content and method of calculation

As human development is the expansion of choice, human poverty means the deficiency of opportunities and basic choices. A person can live with good health and wealth but be illiterate; hence isolated from education. Another person can be well-educated but has bad health and can die young. There are also cases where people are not entitled to participate in decision making that affects their life. Such deficiencies are not reflected in income index.

HPI measures the deficiencies in three key aspects of life as reflected in HDI, including life expectancy, education level and living standards.

Variables used in HPI include: the percentage of death before 40 years old out of total population (P1), the percentage of adult illiterates (P2) and physical deficiency (P3) indicated by the percentage of the population without access to safe water (P31), the percentage of population without access to health care services (P32) and the nutrition rate of children under 5 of children under 5.

$$HPI = [1/3(P_1^3 + P_2^3 + P_3^3)]^{1/3}$$

In which:

$$P_3 = P_{31} + P_{32} + P_{33}$$

3. Main disaggregation: national, province/city

X. INCREMENTAL CAPITAL OUTPUT RATIO (ICOR)

1. Purpose and significance

ICOR index reflects the efficiency in using investment in economic growth. ICOR index changes over time depending on the socio-economic status of each period, investment structure and utilization efficiency of physical products and services in the economy. Low ICOR index indicates high investment efficiency.

2. Concept, content and method of calculation

This is a composite economic index how much investment capital is required to increase one dong in GDP.

Implementing investment capital in ICOR index includes expenditures to increase fixed assets, current assets and other expenditures forming the added value of economic sectors.

- ICOR index is calculated using the formula:

$$ICOR = \frac{V_1}{G_1 - G_0}$$

In which,

ICOR- Incremental capital output ratio;

V_1 – Total implementing investment capital in the period in question;

$(G_1 - G_0)$ - GDP growth rate in the period in question;

G_1 - GDP of the first year in the period in question;

G_0 - GDP of the final year in the period in question;

Notes:

Indicators related to investment capital and total domestic assets which inform the formula of ICOR calculation must be calculated at the same type of price: at current price or comparative price (normally ICOR is not calculated for one year due to the intricacy of investment activities and delay in economic efficiency over several year, even some tens of years depending on the investment scale, therefore, ICOR for one year is less significant and it is more common to calculate ICOR for 3 or 5 years' period or even 5 or 10 years' period; besides, ICOR is also rarely calculated at current price as current price varies from year to year within the same period in question).

3. Main disaggregation: national, province/city

XI. IMPLEMENTING INVESTMENT CAPITAL (AT CURRENT PRICE AND COMPARATIVE PRICE)

1. Purpose and significance

Implementing investment capital is one of the physical factors that directly determine the economic growth, social development and environmental protection and improvement. Calculation of implementing investment capital is to identify the size and structure of investment by sectors and items. Implementing investment capital is also used to inform the calculation of several statistical indices such as the rate of investment out of GDP, ICOR.

2. Concept, content and method of calculation

All the capital (expenditure) invested to increase or maintain means of production in a certain period (normally one year).

Total social investment: expenditures used to increase fixed assets and current assets for the whole society, excluding investments as use right transfer or ownership transfers between individuals, households, businesses and organizations within the economy such as transfer of land, housing, shops, equipment and other used fixed assets.

Implementing investment capital: the actual capital contributed by the investor to construct and procure equipment and machinery for production and business in a certain period (normally one year).

Investment capital: Total amount of money invested by the investor in order to increase or maintain fixed assets and current assets during the production in a certain period of time (normally one year).

Capital is often invested into the implementation of investment projects or some national target programs for the purpose of adding fixed assets and current assets.

- For state-owned area, capital is implemented through investment projects and state-owned national target programs, investment in infrastructure, including public traffic works as bridges and roads, ports and stations and irrigation works as dams, dikes, retaining dams, ponds, channels and technical infrastructure works as drainage works and waste disposal/treatment works and investment in housing and other civil works as offices, hospitals, schools, libraries and common houses.

- Other economic zones include projects and business/production bases.

Depending on the research purposes, implementing investment capital can be categorized by capital source, type of economic activity, economic sector and investment items:

(i) By source

By source, investment capital is divided into state budget capital, credit capital, own fund and others.

- State budget capital is the capital coming from the state budget for investors (either

central or local state budget).

- Credit capital includes state investment credit, loans from commercial banks and loans from other sources.

- + State investment credit is the capital which investors can borrow with a preferential interest or no interest to invest in major national economic sectors, fields and programs and disadvantaged areas that need more investment.

- + Loan from commercial banks and loan from other sources is the amount of money borrowed from domestic credit organizations (excluding state investment credit mentioned above), loans from foreign banks, international organizations and other individuals and organizations.

- Own fund is the capital belonging to the investor which is formed from part of the investor's profit for investment, from liquidation of assets, fixed asset depreciation, from different funds, from capital call, joint venture capital from partners, donations and gifts.

- Other sources include sources not mentioned above, for example, office's savings from other projects, support from individuals and organizations and profit-making administrative units' part of profit for investment.

(ii) By type of economic activity

Investment capital is divided into three main types of economic activities: investment in the state zone, investment in non-state zone, and investment in FDI zone.

(iii) By economic sector

By economic sector, investment capital is divided into investment in different sectors in the economy.

(iv) By investment item

Investment capital is divided into capital for capital construction, capital for major repair of fixed asset, additional working capital and other investment capitals. Among those, capital for capital construction takes up the largest proportion.

2. Main disaggregation

Type of economic activity, economic sector, capital source, item, province/centrally-governed municipalities

XII. TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE (AT CURRENT PRICE AND COMPARATIVE PRICE)

1. Purpose and significance

Total production value is one of the composite indexes used to assess the production results of the whole economy, each territory, each sector, type of economic activities and economic unit. This index is also used to assess the added value.

2. Concept and definition

Total production value is the total value of physical products (finished products, semi-finished products and on-going products) and service generated in a certain period of time. Production value is calculated at current price and comparative price.

Production value includes:

- Value of goods and services used up in the production process;
- New added value during the production: laborers' income from production, production taxes, fixed assets' depreciation in production and production surplus.

Production value can double count the value of goods and services between production facilities and the double counting rate depends on the level of specialization of the production facility.

3. Content and method of calculation

Production value is calculated exclusively for each economic sector. The general content of production value of different sectors is as follows:

a) Production value of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture

- Production value of agriculture includes the value of farming and livestock production products (including on-going products) and value of farming and livestock production services and value of hunting, animal domestication and related services.
- Production value of forestry includes the value of forestation, forest tendering, forest caring, rehabilitation and generation, the value of forest products, the value of trees and seeds, the value of forest protection and other forestry services delivered in the period and the value of on-going products in forestry.
- Production value of aquaculture includes the value of marine products, the value of fishery products exploited naturally in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and water paddy field, the value of raised aquacultural products, the value of rough wrought aquacultural products, the value of multiplication of aquacultural products and the value of on-going aquacultural products.

b) Production value of exploitative, processing and manufacture industry includes the value of mining, processing industry and generation and distribution of electricity, fuel gas and water, which is calculated by workshop method and synthesized from the production values of different industrial manufacture establishments, including:

- Industrial turnover (sales of industrial products and services, sales of scrap material and substandard products and sales from machinery lease and used equipment with conductors/operators);
- The difference between the baseline and final stockings, consigned goods and on-going products.

c. Production value of construction includes the value of production activities from site preparation and construction of works and work items, the value of installation of machinery and equipment for construction works, the value of finished construction works, the value of lease of machinery and equipment with conductors/operators and the value from sales of scrap material during the construction.

d. Production value of wholesale and retail, repair of automobile, motorcycles and home appliances and other motor vehicles for a certain period of time, including the value of wholesale and retail, vendoring, brokering, auction, maintainance and repair of goods used in production and consumption.

For wholesale and retail business, the production value is the difference between sales and the capital spent on sold goods.

For repair of automobile, motorcycles, home appliances and other motor vehicles, the production value is the revenue from the provision of repair and maintainance services of automobile, motorcycles, home appliances and other motor vehicles.

e. Production value of logistics and forwarding includes the revenue from transport of passengers and goods using railway, roadway, waterway, pipeline and aviation etc. and revenue from the management of airports, sea ports, ship pilots, and bus stations, train stations, loading/unloading of goods, warehouses and rental of manned vehicles.

f. Production value of hospitality includes the difference between the sales of services and the value of goods sold in different activities of hotels, camping sites, short-term lodging, restaurants, bars and canteens.

g. Production values of information and telecommunications includes the revenue from post/mail activities of reception, transport and delivery of post mails and package domestically or internationally, sales of post stamps, classification of mails, rental of mail boxes, reception of mail from public mail boxes or packages from post offices to classify and deliver and from telecommunications activities of radio transmission, television, transmission of data and other types of information through cable, broadcasting, sound reception or satellite, including telephone, telegram, telex information and maintenance of information network.

h. Production value of finance, banking and insurance industry includes the value from production and trading of different activities, including state management of banking, financial intermediary, and currency financial support activities, insurance and pension and pension fund management and lottery.

i. Production value of real estate business includes the revenue from real estate-related activities, including trading of real estate and houses, lease of machinery and equipment without conductors/operators, rental of personal and household's items and computer-related business and other consultancy services.

j. Production value of support services

- Production value of tourism includes the revenue from the provision of tourist

information, marketing, planning, and arranging tours, accommodation and transportation for tourists in a tour, provision of tickets and the result of tour guidance.

k. Production value of state management, national security and defence and mandatory social guarantee includes the total recurrent expenditure and fixed asset's depreciation (if any) for state management activities and management of socio-economic policies and activities for the whole nation, mandatory social guarantee, national defence, security and social safety.

Total recurrent expenditure does not include the spending on major repair of fixed assets, infrastructure works and recurrent spending on transfers/disposition.

l. Production values in education and training includes the revenue from service delivery in kindergartens and nurseries, primary education, secondary education, tertiary education and post-graduate education and continuing education and other types of education and training.

m. Production value of health and social support activities includes the revenue from service delivery in health care, veterinary activities and social relief activities.

n. Production value of artistic and recreational activities includes the revenue or recurrent expenditure on artistic activities of cinema, radio, television, theatral activities, music and other art performance activities and news agency activities of libraries, archives, museum, natural preservation and other cultural, sports and recreational activities.

o. Production value from activities of Communist Party, socio-political organization, state management, national security and defense and compulsory social insurance includes the total recurrent expenditure and fixed assets' depreciation (if any) for all activities of business and professional associations of faith-based organizations and other types of organizations/associations. The production value is only counted for those whose establishment is permitted or recognized by the State.

Total recurrent expenditure does not include the spending on major repair of fixed asset for special purposes, infrastructure works and spending on recurrent transfers/disposition.

p. Production value of other services includes the revenue or recurrent expenditure for activities, including set up of municipal administration, collection and disposal of waste, improvement of public sanitation and similar work and other services such as laundry and hair dressing.

q. Production value of maid work and production of physical products and services for domestic consumption includes domestic spending on hiring maids for housework, housekeeping, gardening, gatekeeping, private tutoring and secretarial work in households.

r. Production value of international agencies and organizations includes the total recurrent expenditure for the operation of specialized agencies/organizations, regional agency of United Nations in Viet Nam and the operation of agencies/regional representative office of other international organizations in Viet Nam such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and European Union etc.

Methodology to calculate production value at current price

Each economic sector has its own method to calculate the production value. In order to simplify this process, based on types of business and economic activities, the accounting system, statistical report and current information source, methods for calculation of general production value can vary for each type of economic activities and economic sector, specifically:

1. For businesses in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, industry, construction, transportation, post and telegraphy, hospitality, individual and community service and consultancy

(i) Production value at basic price

Production value = Net revenue on sales and provision of services + revenue on sales of by-products (if not accounted into the net revenue on sales and provision of services) + revenue from rental of machinery and equipment with conductors/operators and other assets (excluding land) + revenue from sales of reclaimed waste and spent products during the production process + the value of instrument model as the self-made fixed assets + the difference in stockings, consigned goods and on-going products between the beginning and the end of the period.

Or:

Production value = Total production and business costs + product subsidy + net revenue from business – revenue from financial activities + loan's interest payables + value of models, tools as self-made and self-equipped fixed assets (if any).

Notes: If “loan's interest payables” has been accounted into “production and business costs by factors”, it will not be double counted in the formula.

(ii) Production value at production price

Production value = production value at basic price + tax liability on products (including value added tax, special consumption tax and export duty)

2. For businesses in trading and electricity distribution, tourism and real estate

(i) Production value at basic price:

Production value = Net revenue on sales and provision of services – the prime costs of sold goods (or the prime costs of consigned goods or original financial investment) + product subsidy (if any).

Or:

Production value = Total production and business costs by factor + net profit from business – profit from financial activities + product subsidy (if any) + loan's interest payables + the value of models and tools as self-made and self-equipped fixed assets (if any).

Notes: If “loan's interest payables” has been accounted into “production and business costs by factors”, it will not be double counted in the formula.

(ii) Production value at production price

Production value = production value at basic price + tax liability on products (including value added tax, special consumption tax and export duty)

3. For businesses in trading and electricity distribution, tourism and real estate

(i) Production value at basic price:

Production value = Net revenue on sales and provision of services – the prime costs of sold goods (or the prime costs of consigned goods or original financial investment) + product subsidy (if any).

Or:

Production value = Total production and business costs by factor + net profit from business – profit from financial activities + product subsidy (if any) + loan's interest payables + the value of models and tools as self-made and self-equipped fixed assets (if any).

Notes: If "loan's interest payables" has been accounted into "production and business costs by factors", it will not be double counted in the formula.

(ii) Production value at production price

Production value = production value at basic price + tax liability on products (including value added tax, special consumption tax and export duty)

4. For administrative agencies and state-funded administrative units (state management, national security and defence, compulsory social insurance, sciences, culture, health, education and non-market activities)

Production value = Total recurrent expenditure in a year – spending on major repair of fixed assets and infrastructure works – spending on recurrent transfers/disposition + deduction for fixed assets' depreciation in a year.

5. For other types of production and businesses

+ Household business in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture

Production value = product output (by type) x yearly average actual unit price (of corresponding type)

The yearly average actual unit price is based on the product balance at current price to calculate the average actual unit price.

+ For non-agriculture, forestry and aquaculture small businesses:

Production value = total number of workers x average production value per worker of households selected for the survey.

At comparative price

There are three basic methods used to calculate the production value at comparative price, including direct evaluation on the quantity and price of each type of products in the root year; deflation method (also called compatible price index-based method)

and volume extrapolation method. However, in fact, the most common and widely applicable method for all economic sectors and types of economic activities with less weaknesses and higher accuracy is the deflation method.

Deflation method uses the price index appropriate and compatible to the economic sector to eliminate the price changes in indices at current price in the year that need converting to the comparative price of the root year. The common formula to calculate the production value at comparative price by deflation method for each economic sector is as follow:

$$\text{Production value of reporting year at comparative price (by economic sector)} = \frac{\text{Production value of reporting year at current price (by economic sector)}}{\text{Average production price index of reporting year comparing with the root year (compatible to each economic sector)}}$$

Intermediary costs: Intermediary costs include costs on material, fuel, tools and service charges in direct business and production cost, overhead cost and sales expenses during business. Physical products and services are considered intermediary cost only when it is a product of a certain economic sector. Identification of costs depends on the price of production value.

Added value = Total production costs – intermediary costs

Or

Added value = Production value – intermediary consumption

The calculation of production value, intermediary costs and added value is made for each sector.

Main disaggregation:

- Economic sector;
- Type of economic activities;
- Province/centrally-governed municipality.

XIII. PRODUCT VALUE ON A HECTARE OF FARMING LAND AND AQUACULTURAL WATER SURFACE

1. Purpose and significance

This is an index that evaluates the unitization efficiency of land, the result of transformation of plants and livestock structure, crops, rotation of crops, application of scientific and technological advances in order to improve the agricultural and aquacultural productivity.

2. Concept and definition

This includes the total value of main products, by-products of farming and aquaculture (excluding cage and floating raft culture products) yielded in a year on a hectare of farming land or aquacultural water surface. This index is calculated for all types of economic activities that use farming land or aquacultural water surface in the area.

3. Content and method of calculation

Product value is calculated at average current price in the rural market in the area of farming and aquaculture on a certain area for farming and aquaculture in one year's time.

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Product value in a hectare of farming land and aquacultural water surface (million dong/ha)}}{\text{Total product value of farming and aquaculture (excluding cage and floating raft culture) yielded in a year (million dong)}} = \frac{\text{Total agricultural land and aquacultural water surface that yield those products (ha)}}{\text{Total product value of farming and aquaculture (excluding cage and floating raft culture) yielded in a year (million dong)}}$$

Besides, depending on the local requirement and context, each sector and sub-sector can calculate their own indices, using following formulas.

$$\frac{\text{(1) Product value on a hectare of farming land (million dong/ha)}}{\text{Total product value yielded in a year (million dong)}} = \frac{\text{Total farming area that yields those products (ha)}}{\text{Total product value yielded in a year (million dong)}}$$

$$\frac{\text{(2) Product value on a hectare of annual crop land (million dong/ha)}}{\text{Total product value of annual crop yielded in a year (million dong)}} = \frac{\text{Total land for annual crop that yields those products (ha)}}{\text{Total product value of annual crop yielded in a year (million dong)}}$$

<i>(3) Product value on a hectare of perennial crop land (million dongs/ha)</i>	=	<i>Total product value of perennial crop yielded in a year (million dongs)</i>	:	<i>Total perennial crop land that yields those products (ha)</i>
<i>(4) Total product value on a hectare of aquaculture water surface (million dongs/ha)</i>	=	<i>Total product value of aquaculture yielded in a year (excluding cage and floating raft culture) (million dongs)</i>	:	<i>Total water surface area for aquaculture that yields those products (ha)</i>

Similarly, it is possible to calculate the product value on an area unit of each type of plants or aquacultural product.

In which,

Product value is the yearly yield x unit price;

Unit price is to assess the actual production result in a year; the value of agricultural and aquacultural products is calculated at actual price as the average price in the rural market.

Farming/agricultural land includes annual crop and perennial crop land:

- + Annual crop land (cultivable land) is the land used for agricultural crops that is grown and harvested for the first time within one year.
- + Perennial crop land is the land used for agricultural crops that are grown and harvested for the first time for more than one year and yield in multiple years.
- + Surface area for aquaculture includes all water bodies such as ponds, lakes, dead-end rivers, puddles and gulfs of different water surfaces such as fresh water, saline water and brackish water for raising different types of aquacultural products.

4. Main disaggregation: By province/centrally-governed municipality



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