Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 19-Jan-2022 | Report No: PIDISDSA33516

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Vietnam	P174157	Vinh City Priority Infrastructure and Urban Resilience Development Project	
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	15-Jul-2021	26-May-2022	Urban, Resilience and Land
Financing Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam	People's Committee of Nghe An Province	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce flood risk in the core urban area and strengthen urban resilience management capacity in Vinh City.

Components

Component 1: Integrated drainage, environmental sanitation and connectivity investments
Component 2: Expansion of storage capacity to reduce urban flooding
Component 3: River improvements and upgrades
Component 4: Systems and capacity development to improve urban resilience

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	194.50
Total Financing	194.50
of which IBRD/IDA	129.60
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	129.60
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Counterpart Funding	64.90
Borrower/Recipient	64.90

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Since the introduction of comprehensive economic reforms in 1986, known as *Đổi Mới*, Vietnam has been a major development success story**. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth per capita has averaged 5.5 percent annually since 1990, leading to the quadrupling of real GDP per capita.[1] Growth has been impressively stable and inclusive, as evidenced by a relatively small increase in the Gini coefficient from approximately 33 in 1993 to approximately 35.7 in 2018.[2] External trade has been the major driver of growth, much of it powered by strong foreign direct investment. Rapid development has resulted in structural transformation, with agriculture falling from 40 percent of GDP in the late 1980s to less than 20 percent in recent years, with a related rise in services and industry.[3]

2. **This strong economic growth has been inclusive, yielding shared prosperity and strong gains in poverty reduction.** The US$1.90-a-day poverty rate fell from 50 percent in the early 1990s to 1.9 percent in 2018.[4] Using the General Statistics Office-World Bank standard adopted by the Government of Vietnam (GOV), poverty incidence fell from about 58 percent in the early 1990s to 9.8 percent in 2016.[5] Access to basic infrastructure has also improved substantially and electricity is now available to almost all households, up from less than half of the households in 1993. Access to clean drinking water and modern sanitation in urban areas has risen from less than 20 percent of all households in 1999 to more than 90 percent and 78 percent, respectively, in 2015.[6]

3. **Vietnam is highly vulnerable to weather-related hazards such as typhoons, floods, and drought, which are exacerbated by climate change**. According to a recently released World Bank report, Vietnam's annual

[1] Vietnam's Urbanization at a Crossroads: Embarking on an Efficient, Inclusive, and Resilient Path (World Bank, 2020).
[2] World Bank, Development Research Group (2021).
[3] World Bank, Development Research Group (2021).
[4] Based on poverty headcount ratio at US$1.90-a-day, 2011 PPP (World Bank, Development Research Group, 2021).
[5] Climb the Ladder: Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity in Vietnam (World Bank, 2018).
[6] Joint Monitoring Program Report (WHO/UNICEF, 2015).

disaster damages and losses are estimated at US$11 billion, which is 4.5 percent of GDP, making Vietnam's relative disaster losses to GDP amongst the highest in the world.[7] Disaster risk is especially high along the 3,300-km coastline where there is high exposure to flooding, storm surge, and typhoons. Poorly controlled development is translating into growing losses because of inadequate consideration of climate related risks, inefficient coordination across sectors and levels of government, and the lack of proper management instruments.

4. **Inadequate infrastructure increases the vulnerability of Vietnam's rapidly urbanizing cities to disasters, thereby limiting their economic growth potential**. Uneven access to basic infrastructure, including drainage systems, wastewater collection and treatment systems, and road networks,[8] compounds the vulnerability of people and assets to hydrometeorological hazards. Analysis shows that flood risks in urban and economic growth areas are nearly twice as high compared to low-growth areas, and half of all industrial zones are directly exposed to the threat of intensive flooding.[9] Potential losses are especially large in coastal areas that offer many economic opportunities and attract a growing number of people and services but are exposed to disasters and sea level rise.

5. **The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was a health shock that hurt Vietnam's economy**. Economic growth in the first semester of 2020 plummeted to the lowest level in three decades. Nonetheless, Vietnam's GDP grew by 2.9 percent in 2020 on the back of relatively successful control of COVID-19 infections, strong performance by export-oriented manufacturing, and robust recovery in domestic demand.[10] The economy expanded by 5.6 percent during the first semester of 2021 but encountered serious internal and external risks,[11] including a domestic COVID-19 outbreak, which has spread to many provinces since late April 2021.[12] The Vietnamese economy is forecasted to expand by around 2.6 percent in 2021 and converge toward the pre-pandemic GDP growth rate of 5.5 percent in 2022 and then to stabilize at around 6.5 percent.[13] Looking ahead, the magnitude and duration of the pandemic are difficult to predict, hence Vietnam's economic rebound, fiscal consolidation, and convergence toward historical growth trends will be slower than anticipated if new COVID-19 waves are not controlled.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Sectoral Context

6. **Vietnam's rapid economic transformation has led to extensive urbanization; however, urban growth has been suboptimal and uncoordinated**. Vietnam's urban population has grown at a rate of 3.4 percent annually

[7] Lifelines: The Resilient Infrastructure Opportunity (World Bank, 2019).
[8] Vietnam's Urbanization at a Crossroads: Embarking on an Efficient, Inclusive, and Resilient Path (World Bank, 2020).
[9] Resilient Shore - Vietnam's Coastal Development: Between Opportunity and Disaster Risk (World Bank, 2020).
[10] Vietnam Development Report (World Bank, 2021).
[11] Despite its relative resilience, the Vietnamese economy was affected by restrictive measures to contain the April 2021 outbreak amid low vaccination rates. The pandemic deeply affected the daily lives of workers, businesses, and households. In March 2021, 30 percent of households earned less than March 2020, down from about 50 percent in January 2021 (General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2021).
[12] Digital Vietnam: The Path to Tomorrow (World Bank, 2021).
[13] Digital Vietnam: The Path to Tomorrow (World Bank, 2021). These projections are subject to variability due to the magnitude and duration of the pandemic, including the rise of new variants and the pace of vaccination in Vietnam and in the rest of the world; and Taking Stock (World Bank, January 2022).

since the late 1980s, from less than 13 million urban residents in 1986 to more than 30 million in 2017. Urbanization has accelerated in recent years, with urban areas contributing more than half of the country's GDP in 2017. Based on current trends, half the country's population is expected to live in urban areas by 2035.[14] Notwithstanding the impressive social and economic outcomes brought about by urbanization, there are signs that Vietnam's current urbanization model is losing momentum. A notable characteristic of urban development in Vietnam has been the low and stagnant levels of urban density, with industrial zones developed ahead of demand and a proliferation of small, fragmented, and poorly connected urban centers.

7. **Vinh City, the provincial capital of Nghe An Province, has been identified by the central government as an important growth center**. The city is located on the main north-south highway and railway connecting the northern and southern provinces of Vietnam, and serves as the political, economic, and cultural center of the North-East region. Vinh is a Class 1 city, growing at 8.5 percent per year since 2016, and is highly industrialized with agriculture accounting for only 1.3 percent of the local economy. The number of visitors to the city has been increasing annually by over 4 percent, and annual tourism revenues have grown annually by 15-16 percent since 2015. In addition, Vinh University is one of the three biggest universities[15] of the central region. The Master Plan of Vinh City to 2030 and vision to 2050 envisage continued rapid growth, from 520,000 inhabitants today to one million by 2030. Accordingly, the city is expected to play a more critical role in the socio-economic development of the North-Central region.

8. **Despite its ambitious development plans, Vinh City is struggling to keep up with the rising demand for basic urban infrastructure, both in the established urban centers and in urban expansion areas**. To varying degrees, the sewage and sanitation systems are inadequate and untreated domestic wastewater is often discharged directly into rivers, causing water pollution and serious health risks to nearby populations. Solid waste management deficiencies and uncontrolled dumping also add to environmental pollution, clogged drains, and generally poor public health conditions. Roads, particularly in the older parts of the city, are too narrow and degraded to allow efficient transport operations as the city's population and household incomes continue to grow. To address this shortcoming, integrated infrastructure development is Vinh city's top priority, evidenced in both central government's Directive for Vinh city Development No. 2468/QD-TTg and Politburo's Resolution No. 26 – NQ/TW for Nghe An Province.

9. **Given its geographic location, the unmanaged urban development process, and the impact of climate change, Vinh City is increasingly faced with floods with severe social and economic consequences.** The city is affected by fluvial flooding due to rainfall runoff from the inland hills, pluvial flooding in the city itself, and coastal flooding and winds due to typhoons, all of which have been increasing in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Over the past decade, the city has experienced a greater number of flood events that are having an increasingly large economic impact, in addition to recent storm and typhoon events. Most recently, the October 2019 floods damaged over 5,000 households and can be attributable to a strong rainfall event whose impact was compounded by the increasing flood protection infrastructure gap being driven by rapid urbanization.

10. **The drainage system of Vinh is comprised of four catchments basins connected to Rao Dung, Ke Gai, Vinh and Lam Rivers**. In these basins, a combined sewer system of tertiary and secondary drains collects storm water and wastewater. The tertiary and secondary sewers deliver storm water towards primary drains that discharge, under gravity or through pump stations, the water directly into these rivers. These rivers are

[14] Vietnam's Urbanization at a Crossroads: Embarking on an Efficient, Inclusive, and Resilient Path (World Bank, 2020).
[15] Two are universities are in Danang and Hue.

connected to the sea through which the tide, but also storm surge during typhoon events, protrude in the river system around the city. Also, these rivers drain upstream runoff water from the surrounding hills towards the sea during pluvial events. Elevated water levels in the river system during these circumstances result in limited drainage capacity of the urban drainage network. A special feature of the drainage system is the Hung Hoa 1 retention lake on the eastern side of the city, which temporarily stores water before draining into the Rao Dung River (details on Vinh city's sewerage and drainage system, including location of maps of key infrastructure, are provided in the project files).

11. **The existing drainage system of Vinh City has become overwhelmed by increasingly severe flooding events**. Despite recent investments by the World Bank and KfW, the urban drainage system continues to struggle to cope with the local rainfall events that lead to severe ponding at various locations throughout the city due to a myriad of reasons, including: i) the inadequate scale of the secondary sewer system along the main roads that limits rainwater discharging; ii) the insufficient capacity of the existing drainage pumping stations; iii) the lack of maintenance and periodic dredging of the primary and secondary canals of the drainage system, which leads to restricted drainage flows; and iv) the extensive sludge build-up in the Vinh-Ke Gai and Rao Dung river system, resulting in higher flood levels and less drainage capacity of the urban drainage system.

12. **The World Bank has been supporting Vinh City through the Medium Cities Development Program (MCDP), which was completed in 2018 and focused on expanding access to improved sanitation and reducing travel time on new or improved roads.** This project constructed 24.4 km of wastewater pipelines and constructed or improved 9.8 km of drainage channels. Nonetheless, while part of the collected wastewater is transferred to the KfW-funded Hung Hoa Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) commissioned in 2015, there is also direct significant discharge through primary drains of uncollected wastewater into the Vinh River.

13. **At present, a significant part of the urban core suffers inundation risk even for a rainfall event with a 2-year return period.** While MCDP invested in selected combined primary and secondary sewers and two wastewater pumping stations at the very end of the combined system, flood risk assessment and hydraulic modeling of the municipal system were not undertaken under that project. Hence, as discussed in the Implementation Completion Report of MCDP, the impact of the project on flood risk reduction and wastewater collection is unclear. Furthermore, Vinh's rapid urban development has led to increased runoff while the urbanization of historical retention areas (e.g., Hung Hoa commune) has resulted in less storage capacity during extreme events. In addition to these factors, the uncollected discharge of wastewater into the Vinh River results in pollution and subsequent adverse impacts on attractiveness of the public space and health of the city inhabitants. The city's continued urban expansion and the impacts of climate change will exacerbate this situation.

Institutional Context

14. **A self-evaluation of Vinh City People's Committee (CPC) highlighted improper land use enforcement and unclear frameworks or spatial regulation, resulting in weak protection of open spaces, agricultural land, and other natural resources from development and the impact of disasters and climate change.** There are no clear frameworks or effective mechanisms for spatial regulation in the plans, resulting in weak protection of open spaces, agricultural land, and other natural resources. Further, local government officials in Vinh city lack the tools and systems necessary to manage integrated urban development and lack the authority to enforce development plans. The outcome is low-density sprawl that is increasing vulnerabilities and reducing the

resources of the city due to the resulting high cost of service provision. The city also lacks the technical and financial capacity to operate and maintain the increasing urban infrastructure.

15. **Weak and uncoordinated urban planning, lack of infrastructure provision, and environmental degradation compound the already high climate and disaster risks in Vinh city.** The city is experiencing rapid urbanization that is outpacing the provision of infrastructure, which is a major driver of the growing flood risk. Increasing flood losses are primarily driven by three factors. First, rapid land conversion is reducing natural absorption capacity of the city and surrounding areas. Second, housing and industrial development is taking place in absence of sufficient new flood protection infrastructure to ensure adequate protection and drainage. Third, rapid economic growth, industrial development, and a lack of basic services has caused the natural environment of the city to rapidly deteriorate, which is compounding vulnerabilities to hydrometeorological hazards.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce flood risk in the core urban area and strengthen urban resilience management capacity in Vinh City.

Key Results

16. The two outcomes of the PDO will be measured by the following core sector indicators:

Table 1: PDO Level Indicators

PDO Outcome	Outcome indicator
Reduced flood risk in the core urban area	• Area under enhanced flood protection (hectares subject to flood protection under 100-year return period for fluvial flooding and 10-year return period for rainfall)
Strengthened urban resilience management capacity	• People benefiting from integrated flood risk management system, of which female beneficiaries (number, percentage)

D. Project Description

17. **The Vinh City Priority Infrastructure and Urban Resilience Development Project (VPIUR) reflects the World Bank's new generation of urban interventions in Vietnam centered around a multi-sectoral approach to improve access to urban services and resilience**. The project design is informed by lessons and experience of previous and ongoing World Bank interventions in the urban resilience and disaster risk management sector in Vietnam and other countries, and is guided by the following principles in order to support an overall urban transformation that lifts socio-economic conditions of residents: i) integrating investments across sectors, including transport, flood protection, sanitation, and public spaces; ii) leveraging affordable new technologies for better risk management, with a focus on incorporating flood risk into development planning, strengthening operation and maintenance of infrastructure, sharing information across administrative units, and engaging communities; iii) integrating remedial and preventive measures to increase connectivity and guide future development in low risk areas, while improving the living conditions of the urban core; iv) harmonizing nature-

based solutions with gray infrastructure to increase adaptability and reduce the infrastructure's life cycle costs; and v) enhancing the quality of infrastructure with consideration of disaster and climate change impacts.

18. **The project will take an integrated approach that promotes the economic and demographic densification of Vinh City's urban core**. By providing comprehensive improvement to infrastructure in the urban center and increasing the connectivity of these areas to other parts of the city, the project is expected to improve the living conditions of the poor and vulnerable populations and increase their accessibility to jobs and public services. The project investments include a comprehensive set of structural and non-structural interventions, including flood control systems and nature-based solutions, wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure, and key transport links. Specifically, through investments to upgrade the Vinh River, the project will enable a sustainable approach to waterway rehabilitation, flood risk reduction, wastewater collection and transfer, land use planning, and the efficient creation of public spaces within the existing urban areas of Vinh city. Similarly, alongside the construction of Hung Hoa 2 regulation lake, the project will influence the future land use planning and public space development in Vinh City's eastern growth area. As such, the ongoing project's feasibility study includes updates of the land use plan for the concerned areas (along Vinh River and surrounding Hung Hoa 2 regulation lake) at 1:500 scale to ensure the required resilient planning framework supported by the World Bank are fully implemented (details are provided in the project files). Similarly, the hydraulic and hydrological model developed during project preparation will be utilized by the city to proactively support the updating of future Master Plans, the appraisal of medium to large infrastructure and housing investments, and the validation of operating procedures of the integrated flood risk management system (to be developed under the project) to optimize impacts and ensure investment sustainability.

19. **To reduce flood risks, an urban resilience strategy of "*delay, store, and discharge*" will guide the selection of priority interventions.** Investments will be made in the combined sewer system and road infrastructure to *delay* the pluvial runoff from the tertiary/ secondary system to the primary drainage system through improved drainage and wastewater collection. Meanwhile, the excess storm water runoff from the city will be *stored* in an expanded flood basin within the city. Finally, investments will be made in the urban core to increase its *discharge* capacity by augmenting the existing flood protection system and drainage network to efficiently drain pluvial runoff to storage areas and pumping stations nearby the rivers and address fluvial and tidal flood risk from the rivers itself. Given unique spatial and terrain pattern in Vinh, this strategy will support the city addressing its flood risk in a manner that is environmentally friendly, with dependence on nature-based solutions, and does not cause negative impacts to areas outside of the protected city core (see project map in Annex 6). This approach is expected to benefit 1,500 ha of Vinh City's urban core with increased flood protection approximate to a 10-year return period for rainfall and 100 year return period for Lam/Ca River basin.

20. **The project will also invest in environmental remediation measures to reduce waste discharge into the Vinh River while improving and protecting public spaces.** TA activities, funded by a Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) grant, supported a spatial planning framework for the development of resilient public spaces. To better integrate the project's investments in hydraulic capacity and to green public spaces along the Vinh River, land use requirements have been agreed with Vinh city and the provincial Department of Construction (DOC) and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DONRE) based on the key principles identified in the planning framework. The plan calls for improving pedestrian and including bicycle lanes, which shall be constructed under the project, while putting in place controls and guidelines for the surrounding areas that are planned for future mass scale residential development, as stipulated in the city Master Plan, for implementation in the coming decades. The plan provides a detailed strategy to convert vacant land in both sides

of the river, most of which is currently used for informal/uncollected waste disposal, to transform it into green public spaces to be constructed under the project. The plan also includes a strategy to improve waste collection and separation to reduce the quantity of plastic waste that is disposed into rivers and the sea. The Vinh River holds vast potential as a cultural and historical anchor for the city; hence, improving the environmental management and public spaces of the river are critical to unlocking this potential.

21. **Finally, the project will be implemented with due consideration to COVID-19 and will seek to minimize the risk of disease transmission through stakeholder consultation and engagement.** While the outbreak is still prevalent, stakeholder consultations and engagements will avoid large public gatherings and make use of virtual/online channels. The project is designed to strengthen municipal wastewater services to enable good hygiene and contingency planning to ensure service continuity should there be future pandemic outbreaks. Given the context of the on-going COVID-19 global pandemic, the proposed project will adopt specific operational measures to support Vinh city manage the current pandemic as well as future public health crises (see Box 1).

Box 1: Making VPIUR "COVID-19 Informed"

While the full extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Vietnam is not yet clear, it is likely that the country will need to address the consequences of the current global crisis for years to come. During the implementation of the project, the World Bank will explore a number of avenues to assist Vinh City in managing the short and long-term implications of the COVID-19 outbreak as well as future public health crises. These potentially include the following:

- *Remote Monitoring*: Remote monitoring techniques have been increasingly used in World Bank projects in recent years. They have helped to increase the transparency and effectiveness of supervision. Having such a system in place would also allow for continued project monitoring in case of recurrent and prolonged lockdown.
- *Remote Working Tools*: The provincial Project Management Unit (PMU) and network of groups responsible for implementing the project would be provided with remote working support.
- *Social Distancing in Work Locations*: Guidelines will be developed to ensure that labor and other individuals working on World Bank-financed activities are not unduly exposed to health and safety risks.
- *Public Space Upgrades*: The project will invest in developing green public spaces along the Vinh riverbank and a new regulation lake. The upgrades to public spaces may include water fountains, public toilets with hand washing facilities, and other features that can contribute to improved hygiene and sanitation in these public spaces.
- *Integrated Flood Risk Management System*: The comprehensive information system that will be developed under the project can be adopted to ensure last mile connectivity during potential outbreaks/clusters.
- *Outbreak Monitoring*: As cases are identified, geospatial systems may be built to identify where people live and overlaid with density in order to assess hotspots and to track the spread of infections.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The main substantial adverse environmental risks and impacts would be expected to stem from the upgrading of Vinh River, construction of the urban roads and bridges, and construction of the regulation lake and pumping station including: i) substantial risk of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) left after the war; ii) disturbance to the habitats of aquatic species due to dredging activities; iii) local water and environmental pollution due to river and canal dredging activities and disposal of a substantial amount of dredged materials; iv) community and worker health and safety from the vehicles and equipment that transport dredged materials and road construction spoils from the project sites; v) substantial accidental and injury risk due to construction of the roads in the urban densely populated areas; and adverse impact on waterway traffic.

The environmental risks and impacts related to construction and operation of the secondary and tertiary storm water drainage system and wastewater collection system would mainly include community and worker health and safety; localized flooding; traffic safety and business disturbance; and potential damages to public infrastructure and household assets. These potential adverse impacts are expected to be medium in magnitude, site-specific, predictable and/or reversible, and can be readily and reliably managed through the environmental and social mitigation measures.

Key social risks that need to be addressed include (i) risks related to land acquisition and resettlement for the Components 1 and 2, (ii) risks related to labor and working conditions, as well as GBV and communicable diseases associated with labor influx from the other localities, and (iii) risks associated with stakeholder engagement and grievance redress across all project components. It is expected that there will be limited adverse impacts on vulnerable populations, aside from those who may have to relocate under the road extension and Vinh river embankment upgrades or those who may have difficulty accessing the house connection program for drainage and wastewater collection services. There are no members of ethnic minority groups, that have a collective attachment to the project affected area, who are directly affected from the project. Key social risk instruments that will need to be prepared include a social assessment (to include as part of the ESIA for all project components), a resettlement plan, as well as a stakeholder engagement plan and labor management procedures (for all components). The resettlement plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and labor management procedures will be prepared during project preparation.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

22. The project will adopt implementation arrangements similar to those successfully utilized for the Vinh sub-project of MCDP, which was completed in 2018. The MCDP PMU has been merged with another PMU to become the only PMU in Vinh city responsible for both ODA and domestic investments. All key personnel of the combined PMU have been trained under MCDP and are familiar with the Bank's fiduciary and safeguards and investment procedures. At this stage, no additional technical staff are required for the PMU except for the formal

appointment of the project chief accountant before project effectiveness.

23. A Project Steering Committee chaired by Vice Chairman of Nghe An PPC and comprised of all relevant provincial departments and city divisions of Vinh CPC will be established to provide strategic directions and necessary coordinated project reviews and approvals. Nghe An PPC will be responsible for submission of project proposal and pre-feasibility study, and approval of project feasibility study, procurement plans, and project implementation manual (PIM). The CPC will have the primary role in approving detailed design, cost estimates, and bidding documents upon appraisal by relevant technical departments and coordinated by the Department of Planning and Investment. Vinh CPC and the PMU will be responsible for daily implementation of the project, including the adoption of COVID-19 mitigation measures discussed in Box 1.

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Cuong Duc Dang
Sr Urban Spec.

Cuong Hung Pham
Sr Water Resources Mgmt. Spec.

Thu Thi Le Nguyen
Senior Environmental Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Hồ Đức Phớc
Minister of Finance
support@mof.gov.vn

Implementing Agencies

People's Committee of Nghe An Province
Nguyễn Đức Trung
Chairman of Nghe An Province
pmuvinh.wb@gmail.com

Nguyễn Ngọc Phong
Director of PMU
pmuvinh.wb@gmail.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Cuong Duc Dang Cuong Hung Pham Thu Thi Le Nguyen

Approved By

Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:	Stefanie Stallmeister	19-Jan-2022