

## **Part I. LEGAL DOCUMENTS**

### **THE PRIME MINISTER**

#### **Decision No. 87/2009/QĐ-TTg of June 17, 2009, approving the master plan on socio-economic development of Dak Lak province up to 2020**

#### **THE PRIME MINISTER**

*Pursuant to the December 25, 2001 Law on Organization of the Government;*

*Pursuant to the Government's Decree No. 92/2006/ND-CP of September 7, 2006, and Decree No. 04/2008/ND-CP of January 11, 2008, on the formulation, approval and management of socio-economic development master plans;*

*At the proposal of the People's Committee of Dak Lak province in Report No. 111/TTr-UBND of October 30, 2006; and considering opinions of the Minister of Planning and Investment in Official Letter No. 4133 of June 10, 2008, proposing the approval of the master plan on socio-economic development of Dak Lak province up to 2020,*

#### **DECIDES:**

**Article 1.** To approve the master plan on socio-economic development of Dak Lak province up to 2020 with the following principal contents:

#### **I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINTS**

1. The master plan on socio-economic development of Dak Lak province up to 2020 must be in line with the national socio-economic development strategy and the master plan on socio-economic development of the Central Highlands region; combine economic development with the building of a strong political system; and associate with the maintenance of social political stability, for building Dak Lak into an economic, cultural and social center of the Central Highlands.

2. To make investment in building key socio-economic infrastructure works, giving priority to agricultural and rural infrastructure.

3. To mobilize all resources for socio-economic development; to expand external economic relations and raise their effectiveness; to attract all external resources, especially capital, technology and labor with high technical skills; to implement investment incentive and promotion policies in a consistent and permanent manner; to expand export markets; to raise the competitiveness of goods and services.

4. To ensure fast and sustainable economic growth, meeting international economic integration requirements; to ensure harmony between socio-economic development and environmental protection for gradually improving people's living standards.

5. To improve the quality of human resources, attaching importance to promoting the human factor; to raise the education and training capacity and people's intellectual levels in combination with scientific and technological development.

regarding this as a decisive factor to industrialization and modernization.

6. To combine socio-economic development with environmental protection to assure ecological balance and sustainable development.

7. To closely associate socio-economic development with the maintenance of defense, security and social order and safety; to build the province into a basic, uninterrupted and firm defensive zone.

## II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

### 1. General objectives

To bring into play the province's potential and advantages, especially human, capital, land, forest and hydraulic resources and minerals, for accelerating economic and labor restructuring; to closely combine eco-environmental protection, settlement of social issues, employment, generation of incomes for laborers and improvement of people's life; to contribute to reducing poverty and narrowing the rich-poor gap among population communities and regions and ensuring social justice. To accelerate the construction of comprehensive socio-economic infrastructure for building Dak Lak into an economic, cultural and social center of the Central Highlands and a "development pole" in the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia development triangle. Socio-economic development must contribute to consolidating the unity bloc of nationalities, raising the management and administration capacity of the political system at all levels, and maintaining defense, security and social order and safety.

### 2. Specific targets

#### a/ Economic development:

- By 2010, GDP will increase 1.7 times over 2005, and by 2020, it will increase 3.03 times over 2010. Annual per-capita GDP will reach VND 9.5-10 million by 2010 and VND 42-43.3 million by 2020.

- The average GDP growth rate will be 11-12% per year during 2006-2010, 12-12.5% per year during 2011-2015, and 12.5-13% per year during 2016-2020;

- The economy will be positively restructured so that by 2010 the proportion of agriculture-forestry-fisheries will be 48-49%; industry-construction, 20.5-21%; and services, 30.5-31%. By 2015, these proportions will be 35-36%; 27-28%; and 36-37%, respectively. By 2020, the proportion of agriculture will drop to 25-26%; and the proportions of construction and services will reach 34-35% and 41%, respectively;

- The province's export turnover will reach around USD 380 million by 2010; USD 600 million by 2015; and USD 1 billion by 2020;

- The rate of GDP mobilized into the state budget will be 12-13% by 2010; 14-15% by 2015; and 16-18% by 2020;

- The total investment demand will be around VND 23 trillion during 2006-2010; VND 62-63 trillion during 2011-2015; and VND 148-149 trillion during 2016-2020. The average rate of investment capital increase will reach around 19.6% per year during 2006-2010; 22% per year during 2011-2015; and 18.9-19% per year during 2016-2020.

#### b/ Social development:

- To reduce the natural population growth rate

to 1.5% by 2010; 1.3% by 2015; and 1.1% by 2020. The rate of urban inhabitants will account for 30% of total population by 2010; 35% by 2015; and 45.6% by 2020. The rate of agricultural labor in social workforce will be 73-74% by 2010, which will drop to 50-55% by 2020;

- To properly settle basic social issues and reduce the rate of poor households to 15% by 2010 and strive to reduce the rate of poor households to zero by 2020;

- To raise the rate of trained labor to 36% by 2010 and 46% by 2020 (of which the rate of trained ethnic minority labor will reach 30% and 40% by 2010 and 2020, respectively). To reduce the unemployment rate in urban areas to 3% by 2010 and the underemployment rate in rural areas to 5%;

- By 2008, to complete the universalization of lower secondary education for children of prescribed age. By 2020, upper secondary education will be universalized for 75% of children of prescribed age;

- To strive to increase the rate of communes meeting national standards on healthcare to 85% by 2010 and 100% by 2015; 100% of commune health stations will have medical doctors at 4.3 doctors/10,000 inhabitants, and 8-10 doctors/10,000 inhabitants by 2020. To reduce the rate of malnourished children to below 25% by 2010 and to 15% by 2020 (in ethnic minority areas, this rate will be 35% and 20%, respectively).

c/ Natural resources and environment:

- To cover bare land and barren hills with green trees, raising the forest coverage to 50% by 2010 and 54% by 2020; to increase the area of greeneries in the province's city and other urban centers;

- To step by step apply clean technologies to the province's economic sectors. By 2015, newly built production establishments must apply clean technologies or be furnished with pollution-reducing equipment;

- To basically complete the renovation and upgrading of rainwater and wastewater drainage systems in urban areas and industrial parks and complexes. By 2010, 100% of urban areas and industrial parks and complexes will have garbage collected and treated; 100% of hospital waste and 60% of hazardous waste will be treated. To basically tackle environmental incidents on rivers running across the province.

d/ Major infrastructure facilities:

- By 2020, to renovate and upgrade 4 national highways (14, 14C, 26 and 27); to plan and build 2 more roads: Truong Son Dong and Dak Lak-Phu Yen. To renovate and upgrade provincial roads up to grade-III and -IV mountainous roads which will be wholly asphalted or concreted; to build district roads up to grade-IV and -V mountainous roads, 80% of them will be asphalted or concreted; 100% of urban roads and 60% of communal roads will be asphalted or concreted;

- To strive for the target that 95% and 100% of households will have access to electricity by 2010 and 2020, respectively;

- By 2010, 100% of communes of the province will have telephone networks; 100% of communal postal-cultural points and community education centers will be connected to the Internet; the average telephone density will be 32-35 telephone sets/100 inhabitants; the Internet density will be 8-12 subscribers/100 inhabitants. By 2020, the average telephone

density will be 50 telephone sets/100 inhabitants;

- By 2010, 100% of urban inhabitants will have access to clean water at 120 liters/person/day and over 70% of rural inhabitants will have access to clean water at 80-90 liters/person/day on average. By 2020, all people will have access to clean water.

### III. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS FOR BRANCHES AND DOMAINS

#### 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

- To industrialize and modernize agriculture and rural areas. To build a commodity production agriculture; to diversify products and apply high technologies to meet consumption demands and supply raw materials for the processing industry, and raise the yield and quality of exports.

- To develop cultivation, animal raising and fisheries in a harmonious manner. To further restructure plants and domestic animals and increase the value of income per hectare of agricultural land.

- By 2010, to raise the annual average growth rate of agricultural and forestry production value to 5%, of which cultivation, up 4-5%, animal raising, up 14-15%, and rural services, up 13-14%. The proportion of agriculture will account for 97.9%, forestry, 0.9%, and fisheries, 1.2%. In agriculture, the cultivation rate will drop to 79.9%, the rate of animal raising and services will be increased to 14.4% and 5.7%, respectively. To strive for the agricultural production value of VND 24-25 million/cultivated hectare by 2010 and VND 54-55 million/cultivated hectare by 2020.

- Cultivation: The province's main

agricultural trees include perennial industrial trees for export, such as coffee, rubber, cashew, cocoa, pepper and fruit trees; potential short-term industrial trees include cotton tree, sugarcane, groundnut, soybean; main food crops include wet rice and hybrid maize; and vegetables, bean and foodstuffs.

- Animal raising and aquaculture: To develop animal raising and aquaculture into a commodity economic sector. To increase the proportion of animal raising and fisheries in the agricultural and forestry structure, contributing to economic restructuring in agriculture and rural areas.

- Forestry: To rationally plan the protection and exploitation of forests, ensuring forest regeneration and forest exploitation in association with forestation for attaining the planned forest coverage target.

#### 2. Industry and cottage industry:

- To concentrate investment in developing industries with advantages in natural resources and local raw materials, such as hydropower, agricultural and forestry product processing, minerals, construction material production, fertilizer production and food processing.

- To form, and promote the effectiveness of, Hoa Phu industrial park, and Ea Dar-Ea Kar, Buon Ho-Krong Buk and Buon Ma Thuot industrial complexes; at the same time to plan industrial complexes in Ea H'leo, Krong Bong and other districts, each of them will occupy 30-50 ha.

- To pay attention to developing medium- and small-scale rural industries, select appropriate and efficient technologies and associate industries with raw-material zones. To restore and

develop industrial-cottage and craft villages.

- To associate industrial development with the formation of a network of urban centers and the distribution of residential areas; to properly settle social issues, create jobs, eradicate hunger, reduce poverty, protect the environment and maintain defense and security.

- Agricultural and forestry product and food processing: To plan raw-material zones, renew technologies and increase the processing capacity towards commodity production for domestic consumption and export.

- Energy: To tap to the utmost hydropower potential. To create favorable conditions for companies and enterprises to comply with construction progress and put into operation big hydropower projects in the province as scheduled.

- To develop construction material production and mining in the direction of joint venture or cooperation for building production and processing establishments. To properly organize mining places. To make step-by-step investment in scaling up peat exploitation, microbiological fertilizer production, and feldspar, kaolin, lead and zinc exploitation.

- Chemicals: To invest in a microbiological and NPK fertilizer production plant; to produce other chemical products such as plastic articles, plastic pipes, PP and PE packings, pharmaceuticals, western medicines and veterinary drugs.

- To develop mechanical engineering, electronics and civil-use electricity for mechanizing agriculture and forestry specialized in producing and repairing machinery, equipment for agricultural and forestry product preservation

and processing.

- Cottage industry and craft villages: To restore and develop a number of cottage industry and fine-art articles; to encourage the development of traditional craft villages with a view to preserving and promoting cultural traits of ethnic groups.

#### 4. Trade, services and tourism:

- To continue developing a number of potential services for promoting their advantages and competitiveness, such as tourism, aviation, finance, banking, insurance, transportation and post and telecommunications.

- To raise the quality of local trade especially through forming and developing urban retail networks and rural marketplace systems. To ensure smooth circulation of commodities on the domestic market.

- To intensify trade promotion with a view to expanding overseas markets for export and increasing import and export turnovers. To strive for the total export turnover of USD 380-400 million by 2010 and USD 800 million-1 billion by 2020.

- Services: To build a provincial trade center in Buon Ma Thuot city; to step by step build a trading floor for each commodity, especially farm produce. To develop and diversify services with a view to effectively supporting production, development and life improvement, such as transportation, post and telecommunications, financial, banking and insurance services.

- Tourism: To diversify types of tourism, including eco-tourism and sightseeing, cultural-historical and festive tourism. To develop tourism in association with landscape and environmental

protection and embellishment.

#### 4. Infrastructure

##### a/ Transport:

- To synchronously develop transport infrastructure to meet transport demands in each period and in the whole province, bring about socio-economic efficiency and maintain defense and security.

- From now to 2020, to further consolidate, restore and upgrade existing road works, complete transport networks and build a number of urgent works, ensuring the road network density of over 0.6 km/km<sup>2</sup>.

+ To renovate and upgrade 4 national highways 14, 14C, 26 and 27 running through the province of a total length of 397.5 km.

+ To plan 2 new roads: Truong Son Dong and Dak Lak-Phu Yen.

+ To upgrade 77 km of provincial roads into national highways.

Specifically, by 2020, to strive to asphalt or concrete all provincial, district and urban roads and concrete 50% of communal roads.

- Buon Ma Thuot airport: By 2010, to build a group B terminal capable of accommodating 300,000 passengers and 3,000 tons of cargo a year; by 2020, to complete the construction of the second group-B terminal capable of accommodating 800,000 passengers and 3,000 tons of cargo a year.

- Tuy Hoa-Buon Ma Thuot railway of 160 km long, after being completed, will serve the transportation of cargo and passengers for not only Dak Lak province but also other provinces in the Central Highlands, linking the Central Highlands with seaports in the central coast. To

propose the construction of Vung Ro-Dak Lak-Dak Nong-Thi Vai port railway for exploiting bauxite in Dak Nong and transporting cargo to Central Highlands provinces.

##### b/ Power networks:

To plan the renovation and development of power networks in the entire province to supply electricity to production and service sectors and daily life of people. To pay attention to expanding power networks to rural areas, electrify agriculture and rural areas, and meet agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization requirements.

By 2010, 95% of households in the province will have access to electricity, which will be raised to 100% by 2020.

To build small- and medium-capacity hydropower plants for additionally supplying electricity to the province's power system and increasing local budget revenues.

##### c/ Post and telecommunications networks:

To build and develop infrastructure of post, telecommunications and information technology networks for their effective, safe and reliable operation, covering all districts and towns of the province. By 2010, 100% of communes of the province will have telephone networks; 100% of communal post-cultural points and community education centers will be connected to the Internet. By 2010, the average telephone density will be 32-35 telephone sets/100 inhabitants; the Internet coverage density will be 8-12 subscribers/100 inhabitants. By 2020, the average telephone density will be 50 telephone sets/100 inhabitants.

##### d/ Irrigation:

To mobilize all resources for irrigation with a view to increasing the irrigating capacity and supplying water for agricultural production.

firstly for coffee and main crops of the province. In the immediate future, to consolidate and upgrade existing irrigation works with a view to promoting to the utmost their capacity. To collaborate with and create favorable conditions for investors to build according to schedule irrigation works and big canal and ditch systems in the province.

To earmark a considerable capital amount and raise capital from people for building small- and medium-sized irrigation works. To complete networks of canals and ditches supplying water for key works.

To supply water for irrigating 70% of cultivated land areas by 2010, and 90% by 2020.

*e/* Clean water supply:

To supply more clean water for production and service sectors and daily life of people, for Buon Ma Thuot and urban centers in the province. To attach importance to programs on the supply of clean water for rural, deep-lying and remote areas. To raise the quality of people's daily-life water up to prescribed standards.

By 2010, 100% of urban inhabitants will have access to clean water at 120 liters/day and over 70% of rural inhabitants at 80-90 liters/day on average. By 2020, 100% of rural inhabitants will be supplied with clean water.

#### IV. SPATIAL AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATIONS

##### 1. Land use planning:

Based on the province's land use status and land potential and the objective to develop a diversified and multi-sector economy through producing high-efficiency commodities and

ensuring eco-environmental sustainable development, the province shall rationally allocate land for agricultural production, industrial, urban and social-welfare infrastructure development.

2. Development of urban centers and rural residential areas:

- With economic restructuring towards increasing the proportions of services and industries, Dak Lak province's urbanization process by 2010-2020 will be accelerated to reach the urbanization rate of 30% by 2010 and 45.65% by 2020.

- From now to 2020, apart from Buon Ma Thuot city, to form a number of new urban centers on the basis of upgrading townships into towns, including Ea Kar, Buon Ho, Phuoc An and Buon Trap towns. In addition, to form a number of townships functioning as centers of the province's sub-zones.

- Together with the formation of 4 towns, the province's administrative units will be restructured. In order to perform territory-based economic management of a Central Highlands mountainous province, it is necessary to re-distribute population, labor and production and adjust district-level administrative units for the province's socio-economic development.

- To build Buon Ma Thuot city into a political, economic, cultural and social center of Dak Lak province; one of industrial, scientific-technical, education-training and healthcare centers of the Central Highlands; and an important traffic hub of the region.

- To make a detailed planning on administrative centers, residential quarters and other functional zones of townships and district centers; to

completely build infrastructure facilities and **public** works of townships and district centers.

- To plan the development of residential quarters and econo-technical centers in commune **clusters** and rural residential areas in districts to meet local socio-economic development requirements.

### 3. Development along economic corridors

To develop the economy along national highway 14 (Ho Chi Minh road); national highway 26; national highway 27; Dak Lak-Phu Yen national highway; and Truong Son Dong road economic corridor.

### 4. Socio-economic development in sub-regions

- Sub-region I, embracing Buon Ma Thuot city and Cu M'gar, Buon Don, Krong Pak, Krong Ana and Lak districts.

- Sub-region II, embracing Krong Buk, Krong Nang, Ea Sup and Ea H'leo districts.

- Sub-region III, embracing Ea Kar, M'Drak and Krong Bong districts.

## V. MAJOR SOLUTIONS FOR THE MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Raising of investment capital sources

- To achieve the objectives and orientations for the province's socio-economic development up to 2020 and the economic growth rate as forecast, the investment capital need is estimated at around VND 233 trillion during 2006-2020, including around VND 23 trillion during 2006-2010, VND 62-63 trillion during 2011-2015 and VND 148-149 trillion during 2016-2020.

In the sectoral development investment structure during 2006-2020, 41-42% of total investment capital will be reserved for the industrial sector; 32-33% for services and infrastructure; the proportion of investment in agriculture will be gradually reduced.

To meet the above investment need, effective measures should be taken to raise investment capital from the state budget, including investment credit; capital from people and enterprises; loans and investments of other localities in the province; foreign direct investment; official development assistance; and capital from non-governmental organizations.

### 2. Human resource development

To plan and build a network of public and private schools and educational institutions. To further expand, and raise the training capacity of, the province's training institutions and strengthen cooperation with training centers nationwide for improving the province's labor-training quality. To select young professional and capable cadres for overseas training in important sectors and domains to meet international economic integration requirements. To adopt policies to encourage talent development and preferentially treat senior managers, leading scientists and technicians and skilled workers in the locality.

### 3. Expansion of product outlets

To increasingly seek and expand domestic and overseas markets. To improve the capability to forecast market demands in order to have proper orientations of the types, volumes and quality of products and goods. To enhance trade promotion activities and create conditions for enterprises to

carry out marketing activities in order to advertise for and introduce products and brands. To strengthen inter-provincial cooperation and close collaboration among levels and sectors; to step up external economic development and international economic integration.

#### 4. Mechanisms and policies

To devise specific measures to apply the State's investment incentives and supports, suitable to the province's conditions, for promoting the development of key sectors and domains.

#### 5. Development of economic sectors

To further renew, reorganize and transform state enterprises towards improving their quality and effectiveness so that they will actually play as a key sector in the economy; to develop farming economy in places with favorable land conditions for industrial tree planting and animal raising; to encourage and facilitate the private economy development.

#### 6. Science and technology

To increase the application and transfer of new technologies and techniques to production and life; to attach importance to advanced technologies for raising the quality and value of exports, and apply and strongly develop information technology.

#### 7. Management and administration

To step up administrative reform in the direction of streamlining organizational apparatuses; to make procedures public, transparent and simple. To create a stable and healthy socio-economic environment ruled by law.

#### 8. Defense and security

To build the all-people defense posture in association with the people's security posture; to effectively maintain the movement "People defend the Fatherland's security"; to enhance public information for raising the sense of revolutionary vigilance of people of all strata to be ready to effectively prevent and combat hostile forces' plots to implement the "peaceful evolution" strategy or subversive riots. To resolutely maintain political stability for socio-economic development.

### VI. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY

(See the attached appendix).

### VII. MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Based on this master plan, the People's Committee of Dak Lak province shall direct branches and levels in elaborating their five-year and annual plannings and plans in line with the province's development orientations; formulate action programs and development programs in each period in line with this master plan's orientations.

In the course of implementation of this master plan, the People's Committee of Dak Lak province shall regularly direct the review of targets and plans for assessing their implementation and promptly report to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision adjustments or supplements to the master plan to suit the socio-economic development situation and requirements in each period.

The People's Committee of Dak Lak province shall publicize the master plan for all people and

domestic and foreign investors to participate in its implementation; and collaborate with ministries, central branches and other provinces in implementing development and development cooperation programs.

**Article 2.**

a/ This master plan serves as an orientation and basis for formulating and submitting specialized plannings and investment projects in the province to competent authorities for approval and implementation under regulations;

b/ Based on the province's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations set in this master plan, the People's Committee of Dak Lak province shall:

- Assume the prime responsibility for, and collaborate with concerned ministries and branches in directing under regulations the formulation, submission for approval, and implementation of socio-economic development plannings of districts and towns; development plannings of urban centers and residential quarters; construction plannings; land use plannings and plans; and sectoral and domain development plannings, ensuring comprehensive and synchronous development;

- Study, formulate and promulgate according to its competence or submit to a competent state agency for promulgation mechanisms and policies suitable to the province's development requirements and in compliance with the State's laws in each period with a view to attracting and mobilizing different resources for the master plan implementation;

- Elaborate long-, medium- and short-term plans, key development programs and specific

projects for making concentrated or step-by-step investment.

**Article 3.** Within the ambit of their functions, tasks and powers, concerned ministries and branches shall:

- Guide and assist the People's Committee of Dak Lak province in studying and formulating above plannings; promulgate according to their competence to submit to competent state agencies for promulgation mechanisms and policies suitable to the province's socio-economic development requirements with a view to mobilizing and efficiently using various resources and promoting and attracting investment for the implementation of the province's socio-economic development objectives, tasks and orientations.

- Study, adjust, and add to sectoral development plannings and investment plans, relevant works and projects; accelerate the investment in and implementation of regional-level works and projects under their management which are important for the province's development, as a basis for the province to implement this master plan.

**Article 4.** This Decision takes effect on September 1, 2009.

**Article 5.** Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of government-attached agencies and the president of the People's Committee of Dak Lak province shall implement this Decision.

*Prime Minister*  
NGUYEN TAN DUNG

Appendix

LIST OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS  
PRIORITIZED FOR INVESTMENT STUDY  
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAK LAK  
PROVINCE DURING 2009-2020

(To the Prime Minister's Decision No. 87/  
2009/QĐ-TTg of June 17, 2009)

A. CENTRALLY INVESTED PROJECTS:

- Lower Krong Buk reservoir;
- Upper Ea Sup irrigation canal system;
- Upper Krong Pak reservoir;
- Ya Mo canal and ditch system;
- Ea Rot reservoir;
- Kr. Bong irrigation works complex;
- Environment lake of Yok Don national park;
- Buon Kop hydropower plant;
- Ho Chi Minh road;
- National highway 14 C;
- Expansion of national highway 14;
- National highway 26;
- National highway 27;
- Truong Son Dong road running through Dak Lak;
- Central Highlands University;
- Central Highlands University of Transport;
- General hospital for the Central Highlands;

B. LOCALLY MANAGED PROJECTS:

- Construction of Hoa Phu industrial park;
- Construction of a small and cottage industries complex in Ban Me Thuot city;
- Construction of small and cottage industries

complex II in Ban Me Thuot city;

- Construction of Buon Ho industrial complex;
- Construction of Ea Dar industrial complex;
- Construction of Truong Thanh industrial complex;
- Construction of Krong Bong industrial complex;
- Construction of M'Drak industrial complex;
- Construction of Ea Sup industrial complex;
- Construction of Krong Nang industrial complex;
- Construction of Buon Don industrial complex;
- Construction of Cu M'gar industrial complex;
- Construction of Krong Pak industrial complex;
- Construction of Krong Ana industrial complex;
- Construction of Cu Kuin industrial complex;
- Construction of Lak industrial complex;
- Water drainage;
- Cu Kuin district-center power network;
- Infrastructure of Lak district traditional craft village;
- National highway 14 bypass;
- Dak Lak-Phu Yen road (new national highway);
- Provincial roads 12, 8, 18 and 17B;
- Hoa Phong-Cu Pui inter-communal road;
- Ea Ktur-Ea Bhok inter-communal road;
- B.Trap-Bang A Drenh-Dur Kmal inter-

communal road;

- **Fa H'leo-Ea Sup** inter-district road;
- **Ea H'leo** reservoir;
- **Lower Ea Troh** reservoir;
- **Vu Bon** reservoir component;
- **Ea Kar** irrigation works complex;
- **Buon Don** irrigation works complex;
- **Krong Buk** irrigation works complex;
- **Krong Nang** irrigation works complex;
- **Cu Mgar** irrigation works complex;
- **M'Drak** irrigation works complex;
- Irrigation system financed with Kuwaiti fund loans;
- Irrigation system invested with capital from government bonds;
- Irrigation system under Programs 132 and 134;
- Provincial budget-funded small irrigation works;
- Solidification of canals and ditches;
- Medical college;
- Culture-arts college;
- Vocational secondary school;
- School for training guest workers;
- **Dak Lak Economics-Technique Secondary School**;
- **Dak Lak Vocational College for Young Ethnic Minority People**;
- Obstetrics hospital;
- Functional rehabilitation sanatorium;
- Pediatrics hospital;
- Trauma and orthopedics hospital;
- Pulmonary tuberculosis hospital;

- Psychiatric hospital;

- **Central Highlands Physical Training and Sports Complex**;
- **Central Highlands Museum of Ethnic Groups**;
- **Dak Lak Provincial General Museum**;
- **Central Highlands Convention Center**;

#### C. PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS PROJECTS:

- Factory for producing organic fertilizers from rubbish;
- Microbiological fertilizer production;
- NPK fertilizer production;
- Raising the quantity and quality of exported honey;
- Maize starch processing;
- Coffee kernel processing;
- Coffee processing;
- Roasted, ground and mixed coffee processing;
- Cow raising and beef and cow milk processing;
- Cattle meat processing;
- Beverages;
- Cocoa planting and processing;
- Quarrying (increasing capacity);
- Expansion of the tunnel brick factory;
- Construction of a water plant;
- Feldspar exploitation and preliminary processing;
- Feldspar and enameled tile-manufacturing plant;

- Ceramic tile manufacture;
- Stone facing slab plant;
- Upgrading of the timber processing workshop;
- Scaling up the production of packings;
- Water supply for Cu M'Gar;
- Water supply for Ea Kar township;
- Daily-life water supply for Krong Nang township;
- Construction of a fine-arts carpentry workshop;
- Buon Don eco-cultural tourist zone;
- Dak Minh tourist site;
- Lak Lake tourist site;
- Krong Kmar Fall tourist zone;
- Construction of a trade center;
- Construction of a supermarket;
- Ea Kao Lake tourist zone;
- Ea Nhai Lake tourist zone;
- Dray Nao Waterfall tourist site;
- Chu Yang Sin national park eco-tourist zone;
- Ea So eco-tourist zone;
- Thuy Tien Waterfall tourist site;
- Agricultural farm-eco-tourist zone;
- Buon Nieng ethnic group cultural village;
- Cu H'lam Hill eco-cultural tourist site;
- Bay Nhanh Waterfall tourist zone;
- Gia Long Waterfall tourist site;
- Ea Chu Cap Lake tourist site;
- Dak Lak Water Park (phase 2);
- Thang Loi II Hospital;
- Suoi Xanh tourist site;

- Experimental-forest resort tourist site;
- Upper Ea Sup Reservoir entertainment zone;
- Export traditional craft village;
- Krong Kmar Waterfall-Buon Ja Craft Village tourist site;
- Dak Tuor Rock Cave tourist site;
- Ha Lau Pass tourist zone;
- Ba Tang Waterfall tourist site;
- Buon M'lieng tourist site;

#### D. INVESTMENT-CALLING PROJECTS

##### I. INDUSTRY-CONSTRUCTION

- Soya milk-processing plant;
- Confectionary processing establishment;
- Alcohol processing plant;
- Export timber product-processing plant;
- Workshop for processing civil-use timber products from artificial boards;
- MDF artificial board factory;
- Pulp production factory;
- Factory for squeezing oil from cashew husks and vegetable oil;
- Livestock feed-processing factory;
- Livestock-slaughtering and livestock product-processing plant;
- Unbaked brick-manufacturing plant;
- Tile manufacturing plant;
- Stone facing slab plant;
- Sport shoe plant;

##### II. HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

- a/ Projects for which survey has been conducted - phase 1:

- Ea M'droh 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Hdrach hydropower plant;
- Krong Buk 2 hydropower plant;
- Krong Buk 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Puk 2 hydropower plant;
- Krong Hnang 5 hydropower plant;
- Ea Khal 2 hydropower plant;
- So Ko hydropower plant;
- Buon Bra hydropower plant;
- b/ Places with hydropower potential:
- Ea H nang hydropower plant;
- Ea Kair hydropower plant;
- Ea Tour hydropower plant;
- Ea K po hydropower plant;
- Ea Mhar hydropower plant;
- Dak Na 1 hydropower plant;
- Dak Ken hydropower plant;
- Ea Ndri hydropower plant;
- Ea Khal 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Drang 4 hydropower plant;
- Ea Wy hydropower plant;
- Ea Sup hydropower plant;
- Ia Lop (Big Lake) hydropower plant;
- Ya H'leo hydropower plant;
- Ea Kar 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Kar 2 hydropower plant;
- Ea Krong Pach hydropower plant;
- Ea K'tour hydropower plant;
- Ia Krong Kna 1 hydropower plant;
- Ia Krong Kna 2 hydropower plant;
- Ia Rong hydropower plant;
- Dak Gui hydropower plant;
- Dak Kao 1 hydropower plant;
- Dak Kao 2 hydropower plant;
- Dak Kao 3 hydropower plant;
- Dak Lieng 1 hydropower plant;
- Dak Lieng 2 hydropower plant;
- Dak Me hydropower plant;
- Dak Phoi hydropower plant;
- Ea Sup 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Sup 2 hydropower plant;
- Krong Buk 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Tul 4 hydropower plant;
- Ea Kpai hydropower plant;
- Ea M'droh 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea M'droh 2 hydropower plant;
- Ea Tul 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Tul 2 hydropower plant;
- Ea Tul 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Sup 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Blong hydropower plant;
- Ea Dak hydropower plant;
- Ia Puk hydropower plant;
- Krong Nang 1 hydropower plant;
- Krong Nang 2 hydropower plant;
- Krong Nang 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Put 1 hydropower plant;
- Co Bal hydropower plant;
- Ea Drang 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Drang 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea Hok hydropower plant;
- Ea H'leo 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea H'leo 2 hydropower plant;

- Ea H'leo 3 hydropower plant;
- Ea H'leo 4 hydropower plant;
- Ea Khal 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Rok hydropower plant;
- Ea Sol 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Sol 2 hydropower plant;
- Ia Hiao 1 hydropower plant;
- Ia Hiao 2 hydropower plant;
- Ia Hiao 3 hydropower plant;
- Ia Hiao 4 hydropower plant;
- Ea Dang hydropower plant;
- Ea Krong Nang hydropower plant;
- Ea Kra 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Kra 2 hydropower plant;
- Krong Nang 4 hydropower plant;
- Ea Tih hydropower plant;
- Ea Krong hydropower plant;
- Ea Hmlay hydropower plant;
- Ea Ko hydropower plant;
- Ea Krong Hin 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea Kroe hydropower plant;
- Ea M'doal 1 hydropower plant;
- Ea M'doal 2 hydropower plant;
- Ea Ral hydropower plant.

*\* Note:* The locations, sizes, land areas and total investment of the above works and projects shall be calculated, selected and specified in the elaboration, submission and approval of investment projects, depending on the needs for and capacity of balancing and raising investment capital in each period.-