



WESTERN TRAVEL

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VIETNAM TOUR BOOK

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Western Travel has the pleasure to invite you to major touristy attractions during your trips to Vietnam, a country with many white exotic sandy beaches, charming cities and friendly people. Though a lot of modern developments have been done, Vietnam still keeps its own unique cultural and natural environment which brings a great chance to those who love the Asian beauty of nature like Ha Noi; the charm of ancient citadels like Hue and Hoi An; the variety of places to explore, including the cool, romantic central highlands-home like Dalat; the booming busy cities like Ho Chi Minh City and the magnificence of the sea and islands like Ha Long Bay.

Vietnamese people, the offspring of the legendary Dragon and Fairy always look forward to the future, keeping the past, cherishing the present and wishing to extend their hospitality to all people around the world coming to Vietnam. The healthy cuisine of Vietnam is internationally known, with colors and flavors unique to the region. Traditional folk arts such as water puppetry and opera are still practised, and the fine arts embody Asian and European styles.

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1. VIET NAM INTRODUCTION

VIETNAM – Country with an attractive image for tourists and those who are interested in leisure holiday and study research

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Lying on the eastern part of the Indochinese peninsula, Vietnam is a strip of land shaped like the letter “S”. China borders it to the north, Laos and Cambodia to the west, the East Sea to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the east and south.

The country’s total length from north to south is 1,650km. Its width, stretching from east to west, is 600km at the widest point in the north, 400km in the south, and 50km at the narrowest part, in the centre, in Quang Binh Province. The coastline is 3,260km long and the inland border is 4,510km.

Latitude: 102° 08' - 109° 28' east
Longitude: 8° 02' - 23° 23' north



Vietnam is also a transport junction from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

The monsoon climate also influences to the changes of the tropical humidity. In general, in Vietnam there are two seasons, the cold season occurs from November to April and the hot season from May to October. The difference in temperature between the two seasons in southern is almost unnoticeable, averaging 3°C. The most noticeable variations are found in the northern where differences of 12°C have been observed. There are

essentially four distinct seasons, which are most evident in the northern provinces (from Hai Van Pass toward to the north): Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Every year there are 100 rainy days and the average rainfall is 1,500 to 2,000mm. The humidity ranges around 80%. The sunny hours are 1,500 to 2,000 and the average solar radiation of 100kcal/cm² in a year.

Because Vietnam is affected by the monsoon, that why the average temperature is lower than the other countries which are located in the same longitude in Asia. The annual average temperatures range from 22°C to 27°C. In comparing with these countries, the temperature in winter is colder and in summer is less hot in Vietnam.

Under influence of monsoon, and further because of the complicated topography, the climate in Vietnam always changes in one year, between the years, or between the areas (from North to South and from low to high). The climate in Vietnam is also under disadvantage of weather, such as typhoons (advantage there are 6-10 storms and tropical low atmosphere in year, floods and droughts are threaten the life and the agriculture of Vietnam).

Vietnamese believe that the soul of a dead person, even if dead for many generations, still rests along with their descendants on earth. The dead and living persons still have spiritual communion; in everyday life, people must not forget that what they enjoy and how they feel is the same for their dead relatives.



On the last day of every lunar year, an announcing cult, *cung tien thuong*, is performed to invite the dead forefathers to return home to celebrate Tet holidays with their families. During the last days before Tet, all family members visit their ancestors' graves; they clean and decorate the graves, in the same manner that the livings clean and decorate their houses to welcome

the New Year.

On the anniversary of an ancestor's death, descendants and relatives unite and prepare a feast to worship the dead people and to ask for health and happiness for themselves. From generation to generation, ancestor worshipping customs have been religiously preserved. There are some small variations between those customs among the many Vietnamese ethnic groups, but the common theme of fidelity and gratitude towards the ancestors remains



In Vietnamese society, people gather together to form villages in rural areas, and guilds in urban areas. Villages and guilds have been forming since the dawn of the nation. These organizations have gradually developed

for the population to be more stable and closer together. Each village and guild has its own regulations called conventions.



The purpose of these conventions is the promotion of good customs within populations. All the conventions are different but they are always in accordance with the state laws.

Approximately ten thousands such conventions are kept in the History Museum in Hanoi and in other museums throughout the country.

Depending on habits of specific ethnic groups, marriage includes various steps and related procedures, but generally there are two main ceremonies:



Le an hoi (betrothal ceremony): Some time before the wedding, the groom and his family visit the bride and her family with round lacquered boxes known as betrothal presents composed of gifts of areca nuts and betel leaves, tea, cake, fruits, wines and other delicacies covered with red cloth and carried by unmarried girls or boys. Both families agree to pick a good day for wedding.

Le cuoi (wedding ceremony): Guests would be invited to come to join a party and celebrate the couple's happiness. The couple should pray before the altar asking their ancestors for permission for their marriage, then to express their gratitude to both groom's and bride's parents for raising and protecting them. Guests will share their joy at a party later.



Formerly funeral ceremonies went as following: the body was washed and dressed; then a le ngam ham, or chopstick, was laid between the teeth and a pinch of rice and three coins were dropped in the mouth. Then the body was put on a grass mat laid on the ground according to the saying "being born from the earth, one must return back to the earth." The dead body was enveloped with white cloth, le kham liem, and put into the coffin, le nhap quan. Finally, the funeral ceremony, le thanh phuc, was officially performed.



The deceased person's sons, daughters, and daughters-in-law had to wear coarse gauze turbans and tunics, and hats made of straw or of dry banana fiber. The deceased person's grandchildren and relatives also had to wear mourning turbans. During the days when the dead were still laid out at home, the mourning went on with worshipping meals and mourning music. Relatives, neighbours, and friends came to offer their condolences.

The date and time for the funeral procession, le dua tang, must be carefully selected. Relatives, friends, and descendants take part in the funeral procession to accompany the dead along the way to the burial ground.



Votive papers were dropped along the way. At the grave site, the coffin is buried and covered. After three days of mourning, the family visits the tomb again, le mo cua ma or worship the opening the grave; after 49 days, le chung that, the family stops bringing rice for the dead to the altar. And finally, after 100 days, the family celebrates tot khoc, or the end of the tears. After one year is the ceremony of the first anniversary of the relative's death and after two years is the ceremony of the end of mourning.

Nowadays, mourning ceremonies follow new rituals which are simplified; they consist of covering and putting the dead body into the coffin, the funeral procession, the burial of the coffin into the grave, and the visits to the tomb. The deceased person's family members wear a white turban or a black mourning band.



Buddhism

Buddhism was first introduced to Vietnam in the 2nd century, and reached its peak in the Ly dynasty (11th century). It was then regarded as the official religion dominating court affairs. Buddhism was preached broadly among the population and it enjoyed a profound influence on people's daily life. Its influence also left marks in various areas of traditional literature and architecture. As such, many pagodas and temples were built during this time.

At the end of the 14th century, Buddhism began to show signs of decline. The ideological influence of Buddhism, however, remained very strong in social and cultural life. Presently, over 70 percent of the population of Vietnam are either Buddhist or strongly influenced by Buddhist practices.



Catholicism

Catholicism was introduced to Vietnam in the 17th century. At present the most densely-populated Catholic areas are Bui Chu-Phat Diem in the northern province of Ninh Binh and Ho Nai-Bien Hoa in Dong Nai Province to the South. About 10 percent of the population are considered Catholic.

Protestantism

Protestantism was introduced to Vietnam at about the same time as Catholicism. Protestantism, however, remains an obscure religion. At present most Protestants live in the Central Highlands. There still remains a Protestant church on Hang Da Street in Hanoi. The number of Protestants living in Vietnam is estimated at 400,000.



Islam

Islamic followers in Vietnam are primarily from the Cham ethnic minority

group living in the central part of the central coast. The number of Islamic followers in Vietnam totals about 50,000.

Caodaism



Caodaism was first introduced to the country in 1926. Settlements of the Cao Dai followers in South Vietnam are located near the Church in Tay Ninh. The number of followers of this sect is estimated at 2 million.

Hoa Hao Sect

The Hoa Hao Sect was first introduced to Vietnam in 1939. More than 1 million Vietnamese are followers of this sect. Most of them live in the south-west of Vietnam.

Mother Worship (Tho Mau)

Researchers describe the Vietnamese mother-worship cult as a primitive religion. Mother, Me in the Vietnamese language, is pronounced Mau in Sino-script. The mother worship cult might be originated from the cult of the Goddess in ancient ages. In the Middle Ages, the Mother was worshipped in temples and palaces. Due to the fact that it is a worshipping custom and not a religion, the Mother worshipping cult has not been organised as Buddhism and Catholicism have. As a result, the different affiliations of the cult have yet to be consistent and different places still have different customs.



The custom of Mother worship originated from the north. In the south, the religion has integrated the local goddesses such as Thien Y A Na (Hue) and Linh Son (Tay Ninh).

In fact, the Mother worship cult was influenced by other religions, mainly Taoism



Floating Markets

There is a very interesting kind of market in the Mekong River Delta. Thousands of boats gather to form a place of economic activity. Trading activities take place all day, but the most exciting time is in the morning when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

On a cho noi (floating market) all trade activities take place on boats. The largest cho noi include Phung Hiep, Nga Bay, Phong Dien (in Hau Giang), Cai Rang (in Can Tho) and Cai Be (in Tien Giang). Most of the agricultural productions sold in cho noi are for wholesalers, who then re-sell it to food processing

factories or ship it to the north.

2. LANDSCAPE

Hanoi is a sacred land of Vietnam. In the 3rd century BC, Co Loa (actually belonging to Dong Anh District) was chosen as the capital of the Au Lac Nation of Thuc An Duong Vuong (the King Thuc). Hanoi later became the core of the resistance movements against the Northern invasions. Located in the middle of the Red River Delta, the town has gradually expanded to become a very populated and rich residential center. At different periods, Hanoi had been selected as the chief city of Vietnam under the Northern domination. In the autumn of Canh Tuat lunar years (1010), Ly Thai To, the founder of the Ly Dynasty, decided to transfer the capital from Hoa Lu to Dai La, and so he rebaptized it Thang Long (Soaring Dragon). The year 1010 then became an historical date for Hanoi and for the whole country in general. For about a thousand years, the capital was called Thang Long, then changing to Dong Do, Dong Kinh, and finally to Hanoi, in 1831. This sacred piece of land thereafter continued to be the theatre of many fateful events.

Throughout the thousand years of its eventful history, marked by destruction, wars and natural calamities, Hanoi still preserves many ancient architectural works including the Old Quarter and over 600 pagodas and temples. Famous sites include the One Pillar Pagoda (built in 1049), the Temple of Literature (built in 1070), Hanoi Citadel, Hanoi Opera House, President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum...



Hanoi also characteristically contains 18 beautiful lakes such as Hoan Kiem Lake, West Lake, and Truc Bach Lake..., which are the lungs of the city, with their surrounding gardens and trees providing a vital source of energy.

Many traditional handicrafts are also practiced in Hanoi including bronze molding, silver carving, lacquer, and embroidery. Hanoi has many famous traditional professional handicraft villages such as Bat Trang pottery village, Ngu Xa bronze casting village, Yen Thai glossy silk...



Haiphong has many temples, pagodas, mausoleums and shrines such as ancient Du Hang Pagoda, Nghe Temple, Hang Kenh Communal House... Haiphong has famous historical Bach Dang River, where the national heroes defeated three Chinese feudal invasions. The third victory over the Yuan-Mongolians was known all over the world. Many of the teakwood pointed spikes have been discovered in this river. Haiphong is on tourism route: Hanoi - Haiphong - Halong Bay. Do Son Beach, located 20km from Haiphong, is a sand strip for bathing. However, during the monsoon season, the Red River's alluvial sands cause the water to turn yellow. From Do Son, tourists can visit

Cat Ba National Park, and continue to Bai Tu Long Bay and Halong Bay (Quang Ninh Province). Haiphong is also famous for many festivals, of which Choi Trau Festival (Do Son Buffalo-fighting festival) in Do Son is unique.

Danang City is located in the middle of Central Vietnam, between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, separated from Laos by the western Truong Son Mountains. It is surrounded by Thua Thien-Hue along the northern border and Quang Nam on the southern border. It is embraced by the East Sea with 150km of seacoast.

Topography is rather complex. The south is impressive Hai Van Pass with Mang Mountain 1,708m, Ba Na Mountain 1,487m. The east is Son Tra Peninsula, an ideal site of yellow sand beaches, historical remains, and rare bird and animal species. The south is Ngu Hanh Son (Marble Mountains). The seashore is Hoang Sa archipelago with a large fishery.



Climate: Danang is located in the zone of typical tropical monsoon, temperate and equable climate. The city's weather bears the combination of the north and the south climate characters with the inclination to the former. There are two seasons: the wet from August to December and the dry season from January to July, cold waves are occasional but they are of average and short lasting. Average humidity is 83.4%.

Average temperature is about 26⁰C, the highest is 28-30⁰C in June, July, August, the lowest is 18-23⁰C in December, January, February. In Ba Na Mountain, the temperature is 20⁰C. Average rainfall is 2,505mm per year that concentrates during October and November.

Danang is an ancient land, closely related with the Sa Huynh cultural traditions. Many imposing, palaces, towers, temples, citadels and ramparts, the vestiges from 1st to 13th are still to be seen in Cham Museum

Danang has other various interesting attractions as Ba Na Tourist Resort, Ngu Hanh Son (Marble Mountains) as well as the Linh Ung Pagoda, Han River, and My An, Non Nuoc beaches, stretching on dozens of kilometers...



Many centuries ago, Saigon was already a busy commercial center. Merchants from China, Japan and many European countries would sail upstream the Saigon River to reach the islet of Pho, a trading center. In the year of 1874, Cho Lon merged with Saigon, forming the largest city in the Indochina. It had been many times celebrated as the Pearl of the Far East. After the reunification of the country, the 6th National Assembly in its meeting of the 2nd of July, 1976, has officially rebaptized Saigon, Ho Chi Minh City. The history of city relates closely with the struggle for the independence and freedom of Vietnam.



Today, Ho Chi Minh City is the big tourism center in Vietnam, attracting a large of visitors to Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh City has various attractions as Ho Chi Minh Museum, formerly known as Dragon House Wharf, Cu Chi Tunnels, system of museums, theatres, cultural

houses... Recently, many tourist areas are invested such as Thanh Da, Binh Quoi Village, Dam Sen Park, Saigon Water Park, Suoi Tien, Ky Hoa..., which draw numerous tourists.

Despite its quite recent past, Ho Chi Minh City nevertheless possesses various beautiful buildings, displaying a characteristic combination of Vietnamese, Chinese and European cultures. These include Nha Rong (Dragon House Wharf), Quoc To Temple (National Ancestors Temple), Xa Tay (Municipal Office), Ho Chi Minh Municipal Theatre as well as many pagodas and churches (Vinh Nghiem, Giac Vien, Giac Lam, Phung Son pagodas...). After more than 300 years of development, Ho Chi Minh City presents many ancient architectural constructions, famous vestiges and renowned sights. It is remarkable for its harmonious blending of traditional national values with northern and western cultural features.



Ho Chi Minh City is the main junction for trains, roads, water, and air transportation systems for domestic trips and for foreign destination.

- Roads: Ho Chi Minh City is 1,730km from Hanoi, 99km from Tay Ninh, 30km from Bien Hoa (Dong Nai), 70km from My Tho, 125km

from Vung Tau, 168km from Can Tho, 308km from Dalat, and 375km from Buon Ma Thuot. The City has National Highway 13 which connects Vietnam with the rest of Indochina.

- Train: Thong Nhat express train connects Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, via many provinces in Vietnam.
- Air: Tan Son Nhat International Airport, 7km from center of city, is the biggest airport with many domestic and international routes. There are flights from Hanoi and Danang to Ho Chi Minh City and between the City to many regions as well a lot of countries on over the world



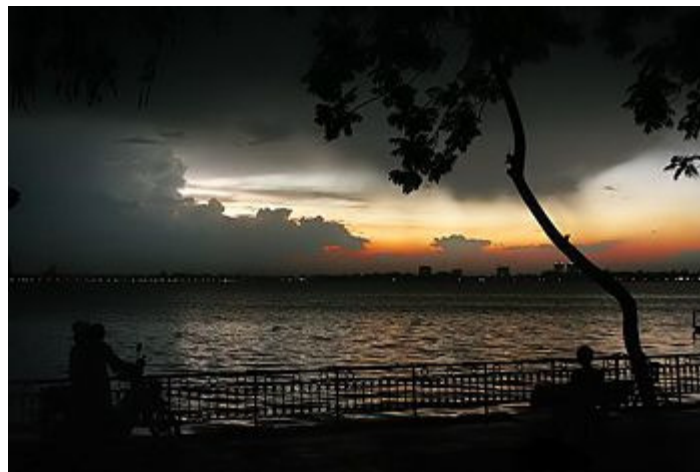
Cantho City is located in the center of the Mekong Delta. It is contiguous to 5 provinces: An Giang on the north, Dong Thap on the north-east, Hau Giang on the south, Kien Giang on the west, and Vinh Long on the east. Cantho has a complex of rivers and canals such as Hau, and Can Tho rivers, Thot Not, O Mon canals. Among them, the Hau River is considered a benefactor of this region, since yearly floods deposit large quantities of alluvia to the rice fields. Thank to that Cantho becomes "the green lungs of the Mekong Delta". The climate is harmonized with few of storms. It is hot, humid all year. Rainy

season lasts from May to November, and dry season lasts from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C.

Cantho is over its 200 years as the main town, once known as Tay Do and now one city of Vietnam. All of economic, culture activities closely relate to river and canals, which like the 'street'. Cantho has simple, poetic beauty with well-off villages under shade of coconut trees. It is wonderful to take a boat trip along the riverbanks on fine weather days. On the east bank of Hau River is Ninh Kieu Wharf, which is well known for its beautiful location. Other interesting places are Bang Lang Stock Sanctuary, Cantho and My Khanh Tourist gardens and Cantho Market.



3. STORIES IN VIETNAM



All men are brother



Long time ago there was a kind and old but childless couple. They had to cut wood in the forest for rice. God felt moved then sent his crown prince to them so the old woman was pregnant for years. After the husband died, she gave birth a son. The child was named Thach Sanh and became parentless some years later. He lived lonely in a shabby cottage under the old Banyan tree. He owned nothing except a hammer inherited from the father. When he was able to use the hammer, he was taught all kinds of kungfu and magic power by angles from heaven. Once day there was an alcohol seller called Ly Thong passed by. He saw Thach Sanh carrying a heavy load of firewood. He knew there would be considerable benefits if he could persuade the young man to live under his roof. He did it. Thach Sanh was pleased and hoped that he would never be alone again. At that time there was a man - eating ogress. No one could kill the evil so people had to make it a temple and offer it a man annually. Unfortunately, once day it was Ly Thong's turn to come to the evil's temple. He and his mother thought that the only way to keep his destiny is to ask his adopted brother for help. This evening when Thach Sanh came home he was offered a big meal then asked for nothing but just simply guarding the temple for a night. The kind fellow accepted. At mid-night when Thach Sanh was having half-closed eyes from sleepiness in the temple, the ogress appeared and was about to catch him with its sharp claws. Without humming and hawing he fought back bravely with the hammer handed down from his father and finally split the rival into parts and took its head and golden bow and arrows back. Hearing the voice of Thach Sanh in the front door Ly Thong and his mother were so afraid because they thought that it was only the soul of the victim coming back to revenge. Thach Sanh got into the house and told them what had happened and once again he was told that the ogress he had killed was the king's. The fellow was so frightened and was advised to return to the old cottage while Ly Thong brought the evil's head to the court for award and was conferred as a duke. The king at that time had a graceful and nubile princess, many neighboring princes who wanted to ask for her hand. Once day when walking in the royal garden, she was caught by a huge eagle. Luckily Thach Sanh saw the eagle when it was flying by the Banyan tree with the claws carrying a young lady so he shot the eagle a golden arrow and traced to its cave by the bloody mark on the surface. At this time Ly Thong was in the charge to find the princess, he didn't know what to do but came to see Thach Sanh for another help. Thach Sanh was once again honestly told Ly Thong what he had done and then took him as well as his escorts to the eagle's cave. He crept into the cave by a string, had a drastic fight with the evil eagle and finally saved the princess. He tightened her with the string and made a signal for the escorts to pulled the princess out of the den. After that the cave became darker and darker, he knew that its mouth was filled so he got deeper in the cave to find the exit. On the way to be out of the cave he saved the sea king's son who was captured by the eagle long ago. He was invited to visit his palace in the sea and offered treasures before he came back to the land but he only suggested for a guitar and a small pot. Because of being defeated by Thach Sanh, souls of the ogress and the evil eagle were roaming and accidentally they met each other once day. They stole the king's gold and hid it in their enemy's cottage to accuse him of theft. Thach Sanh was thrown in jail for long. Once day he began playing the guitar to kill sadness, actually melodies from the guitar resounded to the king's palace, the princess who was so sad after being saved life by an unknown young man that she lived without smiling or saying began speaking and smiling happily. Thach Sanh after that was invited to the court. There he retold to all the court what had happened to him and how he had saved the princess's life. Everything was made clear then. Thach Sanh was asked to judge lives of Ly Thong and his mother. However, they were freed to returned to their hometown for Thach Sanh's kindness but they both were killed by thunderer on the way home and turned to Dor-beetles. The wedding of Thach Sanh and the princess was celebrated so magnificent that made all the princes of the neighboring countries who had failed for asking the princess's hand. They rose army of 18 countries for war. Thach Sanh asked the king for going to the battle where he did not fight but play the guitar and made the enthusiasm of princes' army damped by melodious sounds. They all put off their amours and gave up. Thach Sanh offered all the princes and their army a meal but brought out a small pot of cooked rice only. They felt strange when they found that it was impossible for them to eat all the cooked rice in the small pot. The pot was filled again and

again whenever cooked rice was taken out. After that they showed their deep gratitude to Thach Sanh and returned to their countries. The king had no son so he ceded the throne to Thach Sanh.

Family



lying by the river side.

There were two twin brothers of the Cao family. Their names were Tan for the eldest brother, and Lang for the youngest one. They got schooling with a Taoist named Chu Chu who lived with his eighteen-year old daughter. He then married her to Tan, and the young couple lived their conjugal life happily. But, Lang found out that his brother treated him less intimately since he got married. In fact, Lang left the house wandering around the country. He reached a larger river and couldn't cross it. Not even a small boat was in the vicinity to transport him to the other side of the river. He was so sad that he kept on weeping till death and was transformed into a lime-stone

Troubled by the long absence of his brother, Tan went out to look for him. When he reached the riverside he sat on the lime-stone and died by exhaustion and weariness. He was transformed into an areca tree. The young woman in turn was upset by the long absence of her husband and got out for a search. She reached the same place where the areca tree had grown, leaned against the tree and died, transformed into a plant with large piquant leaves climbing on the areca tree. Hearing of this tragic love story, local inhabitants in the area set up a temple to their memory.

One day, King Hung went by the site and gained knowledge of this story from local people. He ordered his men to take and ground together a leaf of betel, an areca nut and a piece of lime. A juice as red as human blood was squeezed out from the mélange. He tasted the juice and found it delicious. Then he recommended the use of betel chewed along with areca nut and lime at every marital ceremony. From this time on, chewing betel became a custom for Vietnamese, and very often they began their conversation with a quid of betel.

Spiritual life



What is dream? I searched on google and got some definitions. 'Dream is a series of images occurring during sleep' or the famous psychologist Freud defined 'dream is the concept of the unconscious mind', and dream is also regarded as an ambition- a cherished desire. According to me, I choose the last one 'Dream is a wish'.

I have had a lot of wishes. When I was a child, I was addicted to candies, so I hoped to have a house of sweets. When I was starving, I long for a thigh of chicken. And my dreams are also synonymous with jealousy. I would wish have new toys or beautiful clothes when seeing my friends or my neighbors own them. Looking at the sky, I daydreamt to have wings so that I could fly as birds or butterflies, or could sit on the moon to replace Phoebe. When I started school, I have wanted to get a lot of good marks, so as to receive awards from both my parents and my school.

When I had more awareness, I yearned to become a teacher, or a doctor, or a poet and so on. Some of my wishes become true, however the rest I could not reach, because there were several stupid and mad desires. Therefore, I sometimes wonder should I go on dreaming about something, since if I cannot affect my dreams, I must be very despair. Nevertheless, if a person lives without dreams, he or she may be satisfied with what he has and cannot reach to a higher status. So now, I am still wondering, but it seems that I am leaning towards the

positive side. That means I will continue my dreams, for dreaming urges people to try their best to get their targets. I think that we might fail this time, but failure will be the base of success for next time like our ancestors used to say 'failure is the mother of success', thus I determine to be unsuccessful if I can achieve my goals later and have more experience to apply for other matters.

At present, I have a mountain of wishes for both myself and others. Being a student, firstly, I wish I can acquire all knowledge which teachers provide us in order to apply for my job later. Of course, I also wanna make friends with people who are from other countries to know more about their culture. Next to, I hope I can get a good job that I can show my abilities and interest. Finally, I desire to have a lot of money. Perhaps, you think I am greedy or I have a commonplace dream, I do not care. I have nursed it for ages, because money is my wish for the poor. I was born in a poor village and had witnessed the poverty of both my family and my neighbors, so the idea to change my village have shaped since I was a little girl. Although my village is not so bad as it used to, my family is better thanks to my parents' attempt, I still want to contribute a part of my life to my beloved village. Watching TV and hearing about poor people, I am really touched, thus I myself promise to make as much money as possible to help them. For my family, I wish we are always healthy and happy. I hope my mum would recover from her disease, my father would succeed in his business, my younger sister would pass the entrance exam, and my little brother would grow up. For my love, I wish it will be forever, and I am thinking of a full house as well.

Looking back the past, I regret a lot of things, indeed. However, this life does not exist Mr 'if so' to help us succeed , so I accept everything that already passed to receive new barriers as gifts our lives give us, to dream more and to do our best to make our dreams come true.

Yesterday is history

Tomorrow is a mystery

Today is a gift please receives

please receive our gifts, discover mystery, and revise history, guys!

4. TOUR ITINERARY



Ha Long Bay is located in the northeastern part of Vietnam and constitutes part of the western bank of Bac Bo Gulf, including the sea area of Ha Long City and Cam Pha Town and part of Vân Don island district. It abuts Cat Ba Island in the southwest. Toward the west is the shore with a 120 km-long coastline. It is located within 106o58' -107o22' east longitude and within 20o45' - 20o50' north latitude. The site is 1553 sq. km with 1969 islands of various sizes, of which 989 have been named.

The islands in Ha Long Bay are mainly limestone and schist islands most lying in the two main areas: the southeastern part of Bái Tử Long Bay and southwestern part of Hạ Long Bay. These islands represent the most ancient images of a geographical site having a tectonic age of from 250 million to 280 million years. They are the result of many times of rising and lowering processes of the continent to form a karst. The process of nearly full erosion and weathering of the karst created the unique Hạ Long Bay in the world. In a not very large area, thousands of islands with different forms look like glittering emeralds attached to the blue scarf of a virgin. The area where many stone islands concentrate has spectacular scenes and world-famous caves and is the center of

Ha Long Bay Natural Heritage, including HaLong Bay and a part of Bái Tu Long Bay.

The area is recognized as the World Natural Heritage that is the area of 434 sq. km with 775 islands. It looks like a giant triangle with Đầu Gỗ Island (in the west), Ba Hầm Lake (in the south) and Cống Tây Island (in the east) as its three angle points. The nearby area is the buffer area and areas classified as national beauty spots in 1962 by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Viewed from above, Hạ Long Bay looks like an extremely vivid huge drawing. This is a wonderful and skilful masterpiece of the Creation and of nature that turns thousands of dumb soulless stone islands into fantastic sculptural and artistic works of various graceful shapes, both familiar and strange to human beings. Thousands of islands emerging uneven in the fanciful waves look strong and magnificent but also mild and vivid. Amidst these islands we feel as if we were astray in a petrified legendary world. There are many names given to islands according to their shapes and forms. This one looks like somebody heading toward the shore: Hòn Đầu Người (Human Head Island); that one looks like a dragon hovering above the sea surface: Hòn Rồng (Dragon Island); another looks like an old man sitting fishing: Hòn Lão Vọng; some look like big sails struggling amidst the wind to set off for the sea: Hòn Cánh Buồm (Sail Island); then two islands look like a pair of chicken lovingly playing with each other above the sea: Hòn Trống Mái (Male and Female Chicken Island); and amid the vast sea stands an island like a big incense burner like a ritual offering to Heaven: Hòn Lư Hương (Incense Burner Island). All are so real that people are taken aback by them. Those stone islands have experienced unpredictable changes over time and they take different shapes from different angles of view. Here, we come to realize that they are not dumb inanimate things but are vivid and soulful.

Inside the stone islands are various breath-taking caves, such as Thiên Cung, Đầu Gỗ, Sừng Sốt, Trinh Nữ, Tam Cung and others. These are really magnificent palaces of the Creation on earth. Long ago, Hạ Long Bay has been called by the great national poet Nguyễn Trãi: “a wonder of the earth erected towards the high sky”. Many men of letters from all over the world have been taken aback at the grandiose scenery of Hạ Long. They seem to get puzzled and incompetent as their treasure of vocabulary is not rich enough to depict the splendor of this place.

Hạ Long Bay is also attached to glorious pages of Vietnamese history, with famous sites such as Vân Đồn, a bustling trade port in the 12th century, charming Bài Thơ Mountain, and not very far away from here is the Bạch Đằng River which witnessed two famous naval battles of the Việt’s ancestors against invaders. Also, Hạ Long is one of the cradles of human kind with the glorious Hạ Long culture in the late Neolithic age, discovered at such archeological sites as Động Mang, Xích Thổ, Soi Nhụ and Thoi Giếng.

Hạ Long is also home to great biodiversity with typical eco-systems like mangrove forest, coral and tropical forest. It is also home to thousands of plants and animals of numerous species, for example shrimp, fish and squid. Some species are particularly rare and can be found no where else.

With such special values, at the 18th Session of UNESCO’s Council of World Heritage held on 17 December 1994 in Thailand, Hạ Long Bay was officially placed on the list of the World Natural Heritage. In 2000, UNESCO recognized it as the World Heritage for the second time for its geographical and geomorphologic values. This confirms the global premier value of Hạ Long Bay

Tran – Viet – Option 1

Duration: 2 weeks

Day 1:

- Welcome and hotel check in
- Personal time

Day 2: Business Conference

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Business briefing with HCMC Enterprise Association
- 12:00: Lunch with Distinguished Guests
- 13:30: Factory visit
- 19:00: Dinner on Bon Sai Cruise with Distinguished Guests

Day 3: Mekong Delta Discovery

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Head for Ben Tre
- 9:00: Tour entertainment in Mekong Delta
- 12:30: Lunch on island
- 14:00: Hotel check in
- 15:00: Meeting with provincial government in Ben Tre
- 19:00: Gala Dinner with Government Officials

Day 4: HCM City – Cu Chi Tunnel

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: City tour – Visit independence palace, War Museum and Handicraft made by handicapped people
- 12:30: Lunch
- 14:30: Visit Cu Chi Tunnel
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 5: Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Flight to Da Nang
- 9:30: Resort check in
- 10:00: Hoi An ancient town tour – Cyclo tour around Hoi An
- 19:00: Dinner at Palm Resort by the beach

Day 6: Business Briefing with Da Nang Trade Office

- 6:00: Breakfast at Resort

- 8:00: Business Briefing with Da Nang Trade Office and Representatives from Da Nang Enterprise Association
- 12:00: Lunch with Da Nang Trade Office
- 14:00: Business Briefing
- 17:00: Field trip with company visit
- 19:00: Dinner with representatives from Da Nang Enterprise Association

Day 7: Hue Citadel

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort
- 8:00: Check out and Drive to Hue
- 12:00: Hotel check in
- 12:30: Lunch at Hotel
- 14:00: Field trip to visit Dong Ba Market to explore home business and traditional trading of the Vietnamese
- 18:30: Dinner with Hue Wholesaler

Day 8: Hue Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Boat trip and City tour - King's tomb
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:00: City Tour continue – King's Citadel
- 18:00: Royal Dinner

Day 9: Hanoi City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: Hotel checks in and Free at leisure
- 18:00: Dinner
- 19:00: Water Puppet Show

Day 10: Ha Long Bay

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Head for Ha Long Bay
- 12:00: On board of Paradise Cruise
- 13:30: Lunch, Dinner, Brunch on board and cruising on Ha Long Bay

Day 11: Free at leisure

- 10:30: Check out Paradise Cruise
- 11:00: Drive back Hanoi and Free at leisure
- 16:30: Hotel check in

- 18:30: Dinner at Cha Ca La Vong (Fish noodle)

Day 12: Hanoi Business Briefing and Program Summary

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Business meeting with Enterprises and Trade Office in Hanoi City
- 12:30: Lunch with Representatives and Distinguished Guests
- 14:00: Free at leisure for shopping

Day 13 & 14: Flight Back home

- Hanoi – Home
- HCMC – Home

Tran – Viet – Option 2

Duration: 3 weeks

Day 1: City Tour – Explore history

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Visit historical museum and City Zoo
- 11:00: Visit War Museum
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Visit Independence Palace, Notre Dam Cathedral, General Post Office
- 16:00: Viewing Ben Thanh Traditional Market (US Trading Model)
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 2: China Town – History and Culture of Chinese and Vietnamese Community

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Visit Thien Hau Temple
- 9:30: Chinese wholesale market
- 11:00: Visit Ngoc Hoang Pagoda
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Visit Handicapped house to learn how handicapped people making handicraft and furniture
- 16:00: Personal time at hotel
- 19:00: Boat Dinner – Cruising on Saigon River

Day 3: Cu Chi Tunnel and Cao Dai Temple – Historical and Religion Site

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Head for Cu Chi Tunnel
- 8:30: Visit Tunnel System
- 10:00: Leave for Tay Ninh
- 12:00: Visit Cao Dai Temple to learn the presentation of Cao Dai Monks

- 13:00: Lunch
- 14:30: Visit Black Lady Mountain
- 17:00: Drive back City
- 19:00: Dinner at Rotary Hotpot Restaurant

Day 4: Mekong Delta Exploration – Countryside Discovery – River View and Fruit Garden

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hotel Check out
- 8:00: Head for Ben Tre
- 9:30: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 10:00: Tour to the Village and Island Discovery
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 14:00: Ben Tre City Tour
- 17:00: Home Stay check in
- 19:00: Gala Dinner with villagers with traditional music show

Day 5: Ben Tre - Chau Doc

- 6:00: Breakfast at home stay
- 7:30: Home Stay Check out
- 8:00: Head for Chau Doc
- 12:00: Hotel check in
- 13:00: Lunch
- 14:30: Chau Doc Traditional Market exploration
- 15:30: Visit Sam Mountain by bicycle taxi
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 6: Chau Doc Discovery – Can Tho City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hotel check out
- 8:00: Boat trip to floating fish farm and Khmer Village
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Leave for Can Tho
- 15:00: Visit Stork Garden
- 17:00: Hotel Check in
- 19:00: Boat Dinner on Mekong River

Day 7: Can Tho – Da Nang City

- 5:00: Breakfast box to take boat trip to Floating Market
- 8:00: Hotel check out

- 8:30: Leave for HCM City to flight to Da Nang (VN Airline: 11:00)
- 12:30: Hotel Check in
- 13:00: Lunch in Da Nang City
- 14:00: Free at leisure by China Beach
- 19:00: Dinner by the beach

Day 8: Da Nang – Hoi An Discovery

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Visit Stone Sculpture Village and Ngu Hanh Son Mountain
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:00: Visit Hoi An Ancient Town
- 15:00: Cyclo Tour around ancient town
- 18:30: Dinner at Fullmoon Town

Day 9: Da Nang and Hue City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Walking Tour (Independence Exploring the City)
- 11:30: Hotel check out
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Hue
- 17:00: Hue Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner at Royal Restaurant

Day 10: Hue – City - King’s family to explore the architecture design of the king’s tomb

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Boat trip on Huong River
- 9:30: Visit Thien Mu Pagoda
- 11:00: Visit Minh Mang Tomb
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Visit Tu Duc Tomb
- 16:00: Visit Khai Dinh Tomb
- 18:30: Dinner with specialties in Hue

Day 11: Hue Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hotel Check out
- 8:00: Visit Hue Citadel
- 11:00: Flight to Ha Noi
- 12:30: Hotel check in

- 14:00: Free at leisure
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 12: Ha Noi City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Ha Noi City Discovery
- 9:00: Visit Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum
- 10:30: Van Mieu Temple
- 12:30: Lunch
- 14:00: Cyclo tour around Hanoi old town
- 17:30: Dinner
- 19:00: Watching Water Puppetry Show

Day 13: Ha Long Bay

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Ha Long Bay
- 12:00: On board
- Kayak and visit fishery village and pearl feeding farm
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 14: Ha Long – Sapa City

- 6:00: Practice Tai Chi
- 9:30: Brunch
- 10:30: Cruise check out

Day 15: Sapa City (Lunch on the way and Dinner at camping site)

- 11:00: Head for Sapa
- 15:00: Sapa hotel check in
- 19:00: Camping fire with minority people
- Day 16: Sapa City Tour
- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Sapa Tour
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Sapa Tour
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 17: Sapa – Lang Son

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hotel check out
- 8:00: Head for Lang Son

- 12:30: Hotel check in
- 13:30: Lunch
- 14:00: Free at leisure
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 18: Lang Son – Ha Noi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hotel check out
- 8:00: Visit Frontier gate and Frontier market
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive back Ha Noi
- 18:00: Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 19: Ha Noi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Visit Ethnology museum
- 10:00: Visit Universities in Hanoi
- 13:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Visit Handicapped shelter where the kids making painting and handicraft
- 19:00: Dinner with distinguished guests from City and Government

Day 20: Free at leisure for shopping and Flight's confirmation

- 6:00: breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Guide the shops for group to go for shopping and confirmation for flight
- 8:30: Free for shopping

Day 21: Program summary and End of Service

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Program summary
- 10:00: Hotel check out and head for airport for flight back home

Tran - Viet – Option 3

Duration: 2 weeks

Day 1:

- Welcome at airport and hotel check in
- Dinner at Bon Sai Cruise on Saigon River – Distinguished guests from General Consulate

Day 2: Business conference

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Business conference with HCMC Business Enterprise Association
- 12:00: Lunch at Indochine restaurant with specialties in Saigon
- 13:30: Open discussion with Vietnamese businesses by company and factory visit
- 18:30: Dinner at BBQ garden restaurant

Day 3: Mekong Discovery

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Heading for My Tho – Ben Tre
- 9:30: Tour entertainment to explore the rural in Mekong Delta
- 12:30: Lunch at Mekong restaurant on Phoenix Island with Mekong Delta's specialties
- 13:30: Hotel check in
- 14:00: Meeting with Young Enterprise Organization
- 18:30: Gala dinner with traditional music show at fruit garden - Overnight in Ben Tre

Day 3: University Visit

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Head for Can Tho and hotel check in
- 12:00: Lunch at Nam Bo restaurant with Mekong specialties in Can Tho city
- 13:30: Conference with Can Tho University about study exchange program
- 18:30: Dinner at Can Tho cruise on Hau River

Day 4: Chau Doc village and Can Tho City Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Visit floating market in Can Tho
- 12:00: Lunch at local restaurant
- 13:00: Chau Doc hotel check in

- 18:30: Dinner at Bay Bong restaurant – Chau Doc specialties

Day 5: Fish farm visit in Chau Doc

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:30: Visit fish farm, Sam Mountain
- 11:30: Lunch at Hoa Binh restaurant
- 12:00: Driving to Saigon
- 18:00: Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner at Vietnam house

Day 6: City tour and Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 7:00: Visit Cu Chi Tunnel and handicapped house
- 12:30: Lunch at La Tarvene restaurant
- 13:30: Visit independence palace, war museum, city post office and city church
- 17:30: Dinner with Vietnamese special noodle
- 19:00: Flight to Danang and Palm Garden Resort check in at 20:30
- 21:00: Dinner at resort by the beach

Day 7: Enjoyable life by most beautiful beach in Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort
- 7:00: Personal time by the beach
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Trang restaurant (Fullmoon Town) with Hoi An specialties
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hoi An ancient town
- 14:30: Walking tour to explore ancient town
- 17:00: Back to resort and personal time
- 19:00: Phuoc My 2 restaurant dinner with seafood Menu by the beach

Day 8: Hue – Citadel exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort and check out
- 8:00: Drive to Hue
- 12:00: Lunch at Lang Co Beach Resort
- 15:00: Hotel check in
- 16:00: Boat trip on Huong River
- 18:30: Dinner at Royal restaurant

Day 9: Hue City

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:00: Visit the Nguyen kingdom
- 12:00: Lunch at Hue restaurant
- 13:30: Visit imperial tomb and Thien Mu pagoda
- 16:00: Open discussion with local businesses
- 18:30: Gala dinner with trade department in Hue City

Day 10: Flight to Hanoi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: Hotel check in and personal time
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Bien restaurant
- 13:00: Visit old town of 36 street and Van Mieu
- 18:30: Dinner at San Ho restaurant

Day 11: Ha Long Bay – visit fishery village and wonder world

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and check out for Ha Long Bay
- 8:00: Leaving for Ha Long Bay
- 12:00: Paradise Cruise

Day 12: Ha Long Bay – Ha Noi City

- 10:30: Check out Paradise Cruise
- 12:30: Lunch at rest stop
- 16:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner with Professors of University and business people in Hanoi restaurant

Day 13: Hanoi City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hanoi City tour
- 12:30: Lunch at Hanoi restaurant
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hanoi City
- 18:30: Vietnamese noodle (La Vong fish noodle)

Day 14: Flight back home

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel then check out
- 8:00: Leave for airport to flight to Saigon
- 11:00: Transit to international flight

Tran – Viet – Option 4

Duration: 2 weeks

Day 1. Welcome

- Welcome tourist at Hotel
- Cruise Dinner

Day 2. Mekong Delta

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel to head for Mekong Delta
- 9:30: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 10:00: Tour entertainment
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 14:00: Biking in village

- 16:00: Drive back Saigon
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 3. Phan Thiet Beach

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Phan Thiet
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Hotel or resort check in
- 14:00: Free at leisure by the beach
- 19:00: Dinner by the beach

Day 4. Phan Rang Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Phan Rang Province
- 9:30: Visit Cham temple
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive back Mui Ne Beach
- 16:00: Free at leisure
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 5. Da Lat City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Da Lat City
- 10:30: Hotel check in
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Da lat City tour to visit Xuan Huong, Than Tho lake, Prene water fall and Love valley
- 18:00: Back to hotel
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 6: Gia Lai – High land and mountain

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Leave for Gia Lai City
- 12:00: Hotel check in
- 13:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Free at leisure for shopping in the city
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 7: Gia Lai Village Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for village in Gia Lai to visit minority people
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:00: Village exploration
- 16:00: Drive back City
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 8: Dac Lak

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Dac Lak
- 12:00: Hotel check in
- 13:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Dac Lak City Tour
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 9: Dac Lak Village

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Leave for village
- 9:30: Visit the rural and village
- 12:00: Lunch

- 14:00: Shopping at Ban Me Thuot Market
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 10: Binh Duong

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Leave for Binh Duong
- 13:00: Binh Duong Tour
- 14:00: Visit Dai Nam Cultural Temple
- 18:00: Drive back City
- 19:00: Hotel check in
- 19:30: Buffet at hotel

Day 11: End of Service and air port send off

Tran – Viet – Option 5

Duration: 13 days 12 nights

Day 1:

- Welcome tourist and Hotel check in
- Personal time

Day 2: Arts discussion

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Art conference with artists and professors at University of Arts
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Field trip to visit Art shop and Handicraft made by handicapped people
- 18:30: Dinner – Boat dinner with Distinguished guests from General Consulate and Arts Department on Bon Sai Cruise on Saigon River

Day 3: Mekong Delta

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Ben Tre
- 9:30: Boat trip on Mekong River to visit village with handicraft workshop made of coconut wood and shell
- 12:30: Lunch at restaurant on Tortoise Island
- 14:00: Visit Phoenix Island
- 16:00: Biking activity for garden trekking

- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner with traditional music performance at fruit garden

Day 4:

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Head for Cai Be to visit floating market
- 12:30: Lunch at traditional ancient house
- 14:00: Driving back HCMC
- 16:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner at BBQ Garden

Day 5: HCM City Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Art business briefing with artists in HCM City
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: City tour – visit Independence Palace, War Museum, and China Town
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 6: Beach

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Head for Mui Ne – relax and explore the beautiful beach
- 13:00: Resort check in
- 13:30: Lunch
- 15:00: Personal time by the beach
- 19:00: Gala dinner by the beach

Day 7: Phan Thiet Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort
- 7:30: Phan Thiet Tour - visit Champa temples
- 12:30: Lunch
- 13:30: Tour continue
- 18:30: Dinner and personal time

Day 8: Hue Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Check out and drive to HCMC for flight to Hue
- 14:00: Hotel check in and personal time (visit Dong Ba Market)
- 18:30: Royal dinner

Day 9: Hue City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel

- 8:00: Boat trip on Huong River to explore king's tomb and family to find to mysterious architecture design
- 12:00: Lunch
- 15:00: Art discussion with Association of Arts in Hue City
- 18:30: Dinner with Professors of University of Arts and Local Artists

Day 10: Hanoi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Hotel check out
- 9:15: Flight to Hanoi
- 11:00: Hotel check in
- 12:30: Lunch
- 14:00: Hanoi Tour – to visit Van Mieu and Museum
- 18:00: Dinner
- 19:00: Water puppet show

Day 11: Ha Long Bay

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Hotel check out
- 8:30: Driving to Ha Long Bay
- 12:30: Boarding on Paradise Cruise at wonder world

Day 12: Ha Long Bay

- 7:00: Breakfast on board
- 10:30: Check out
- 11:00: Driving back Hanoi
- 12:30: Lunch on the way
- 16:00: Hotel check in and personal time
- 19:00: Dinner and tour program summary

Day 13: Flight back home

Tran – Viet – Option 6

Duration: A week

Day 1. Welcome

- Airport pick up and hotel check in
- Personal time

Day 2. Orphanage and Shelter Visit

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel

- 8:00: Orphanage or Shelter Visit
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Playing game with orphans at orphanage
- 18:30: Dinner with board of orphanage/ shelter (Open discussion to find out supporting information)

Day 3. Mekong Delta Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Mekong Delta
- 9:30: Boat trip with tour entertainment
- 12:00: Lunch on one of the holy islands in Mekong River
- 13:30: Visit orphanage in rural
- 19:00: Gala Dinner with local people

Day 4. Charitable activity

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for rural to help primary school re-decorate and upgrade equipment
- 12:00: Lunch with local people
- 14:00: Playing competitive game with pupil
- 16:00: Drive back HCM City
- 18:00: Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 5: HCM City Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Chinatown
- 9:00: Visit Chinese wholesale market, temples
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:00: Visit Independence palace, war museum
- 16:00: Visit handicapped house to learn the handicapped people to make handicraft
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 6. Cu Chi Tunnel and Cao Dai Temple

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Leave for Cu Chi tunnel
- 9:00: Explore the tunnel system
- 10:30: Head for Tay Ninh to visit Cao Dai temple
- 12:00: Visit and learn the moon time presentation of Cao Dai
- 13:00: Lunch at local restaurant with Tay Ninh Specialties
- 14:30: Visit Black Lady Mountain

- 16:00: Drive back the City
- 19:00: Dinner

Day 7. Volunteer meeting

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Volunteer meeting (Open Discussion about job and task of volunteer at orphanage or shelter)

Tran – Viet – Option 7

Duration: 2 weeks

Day 1:

- Welcome at airport and hotel check in
- Dinner at Bon Sai Cruise on Saigon River – Distinguished guests from General Consulate and Trade Department

Day 2: Agriculture conference

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Business conference with HCMC Business Enterprise Association
- 12:00: Lunch at Indochine restaurant with specialties in Saigon
- 13:30: Open discussion with Vietnamese businesses by company and factory visit
- 18:30: Dinner at BBQ garden restaurant

Day 3: Mekong Discovery

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Heading for My Tho – Ben Tre
- 9:30: Tour entertainment to explore the rural in Mekong Delta
- 12:30: Lunch at Mekong restaurant on Phoenix Island with Mekong Delta's specialties
- 13:30: Hotel check in
- 14:00: Meeting with Young Enterprise Organization
- 18:30: Gala dinner with traditional music show at fruit garden - Overnight in Ben Tre

Day 3: University Visit

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Head for Can Tho and hotel check in

- 12:00: Lunch at Nam Bo restaurant with Mekong specialties in Can Tho city
- 13:30: Conference with Can Tho University about study exchange program
- 18:30: Dinner at Can Tho cruise on Hau River

Day 4: Chau Doc village and Can Tho City Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Visit floating market in Can Tho
- 12:00: Lunch at local restaurant
- 13:00: Chau Doc hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner at Bay Bong restaurant – Chau Doc specialties

Day 5: Fish farm visit in Chau Doc

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:30: Visit fish farm, Sam Mountain
- 11:30: Lunch at Hoa Binh restaurant
- 12:00: Driving to Saigon
- 18:00: Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner at Vietnam house

Day 6: City tour and Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 7:00: Visit Cu Chi Tunnel and handicapped house
- 12:30: Lunch at La Tarvene restaurant
- 13:30: Visit independence palace, war museum, city post office and city church
- 17:30: Dinner with Vietnamese special noodle
- 19:00: Flight to Danang and Palm Garden Resort check in at 20:30
- 21:00: Dinner at resort by the beach

Day 7: Enjoyable life by most beautiful beach in Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort

- 7:00: Personal time by the beach
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Trang restaurant (Fullmoon Town) with Hoi An specialties
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hoi An ancient town
- 14:30: Walking tour to explore ancient town
- 17:00: Back to resort and personal time
- 19:00: Phuoc My 2 restaurant dinner with seafood Menu by the beach

Day 8: Hue – Citadel exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort and check out
- 8:00: Drive to Hue
- 12:00: Lunch at Lang Co Beach Resort
- 15:00: Hotel check in
- 16:00: Boat trip on Huong River
- 18:30: Dinner at Royal restaurant

Day 9: Hue City

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:00: Visit the Nguyen kingdom
- 12:00: Lunch at Hue restaurant
- 13:30: Visit imperial tomb and Thien Mu pagoda
- 16:00: Open discussion with local businesses
- 18:30: Gala dinner with trade department in Hue City

Day 10: Flight to Hanoi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: Hotel check in and personal time
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Bien restaurant
- 13:00: Visit old town of 36 street and Van Mieu

- 18:30: Dinner at San Ho restaurant

Day 11: Ha Long Bay – visit fishery village and wonder world

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and check out for Ha Long Bay
- 8:00: Leaving for Ha Long Bay
- 12:00: Paradise Cruise

Day 12: Ha Long Bay – Ha Noi City

- 10:30: Check out Paradise Cruise
- 12:30: Lunch at rest stop
- 16:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner with Professors of University and business people in Hanoi restaurant

Day 13: Hanoi City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hanoi City tour
- 12:30: Lunch at Hanoi restaurant
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hanoi City
- 18:30: Vietnamese noodle (La Vong fish noodle)

Day 14: Flight back home

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel then check out
- 8:00: Leave for airport to flight to Saigon
- 11:00: Transit to international flight

Tran – Viet – Option 8

Duration: 2 weeks

Day 1:

- Welcome at airport and hotel check in
- Dinner at Bon Sai Cruise on Saigon River – Distinguished guests from General Consulate

Day 2: Agriculture conference

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Agriculture conference with experts and professors at Agriculture institute
- 12:00: Lunch at Indochine restaurant with specialties in Saigon
- 13:30: Open discussion with local farmers and gardeners in Hoc Mon where a home of horticulture and cow farming
- 18:30: Dinner at BBQ garden restaurant

Day 3: Mekong Discovery

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Heading for My Tho – Ben Tre
- 9:30: Tour entertainment to explore the rural in Mekong Delta
- 12:30: Lunch at Mekong restaurant on Phoenix Island with Mekong Delta's specialties
- 13:30: Hotel check in
- 14:00: Field workshop with paddy rice growing activity guided by local gardeners
- 18:30: Gala dinner with traditional music show at fruit garden - Overnight in Ben Tre

Day 3: Nursery plantation in Mekong Delta

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Head for Can Tho and hotel check in
- 12:00: Lunch at Nam Bo restaurant with Mekong specialties in Can Tho city
- 13:30: Conference with Can Tho University and visit to agricultural product processing factory
- 18:30: Dinner at Can Tho cruise on Hau River

Day 4: Field trip with agriculture workshop

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:00: Nutrition and Harvesting
- 12:00: Lunch at local restaurant
- 13:00: Chau Doc hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner at Bay Bong restaurant – Chau Doc specialties

Day 5: Fish farm visit in Chau Doc

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:30: Visit fish farm, Sam Mountain
- 11:30: Lunch at Hoa Binh restaurant
- 12:00: Driving to Saigon
- 18:00: Hotel check in
- 19:00: Dinner at Vietnam house

Day 6: City tour and Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 7:00: Visit Cu Chi Tunnel and handicapped house
- 12:30: Lunch at La Tarvene restaurant
- 13:30: Visit independence palace, war museum, city post office and city church
- 17:30: Dinner with Vietnamese special noodle
- 19:00: Flight to Danang and Palm Garden Resort check in at 20:30
- 21:00: Dinner at resort by the beach

Day 7: Enjoyable life by most beautiful beach in Da Nang City

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort
- 7:00: Personal time by the beach
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Trang restaurant (Fullmoon Town) with Hoi An specialties
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hoi An ancient town
- 14:30: Walking tour to explore ancient town
- 17:00: Back to resort and personal time
- 19:00: Phuoc My 2 restaurant dinner with seafood by the beach

Day 8: Hue – Citadel exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at resort and check out
- 8:00: Drive to Hue

- 12:00: Lunch at Lang Co Beach Resort
- 15:00: Hotel check in
- 16:00: Boat trip on Huong River
- 18:30: Dinner at Royal restaurant

Day 9: Hue City

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 7:00: Visit the Nguyen kingdom
- 12:00: Lunch at Hue restaurant
- 13:30: Visit imperial tomb and Thien Mu pagoda
- 16:00: Agriculture open discussion with local gardeners
- 18:30: Gala dinner with agriculture department in Hue City

Day 10: Flight to Hanoi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and hotel check out
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: Hotel check in and personal time
- 12:00: Lunch at Pho Bien restaurant
- 13:00: Visit old town of 36 street and Van Mieu
- 18:30: Dinner at San Ho restaurant

Day 11: Ha Long Bay – visit fishery village and wonder world

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel and check out for Ha Long Bay
- 8:00: Leaving for Ha Long Bay
- 12:00: Paradise Cruise

Day 12: Ha Long Bay – Ha Noi City

- 10:30: Check out Paradise Cruise
- 12:30: Lunch at rest stop
- 16:00: Hotel check in

- 18:30: Dinner with Professors of Agriculture University in Hanoi restaurant

Day 13: Agricultural product processing factories

- 6:00: Breakfast at Hotel
- 8:00: Visit Agriculture Factories
- 12:00: Lunch at Hanoi restaurant
- 14:00: Visit Hanoi Museum
- 17:00: Free at leisure for shopping
- 19:00: Hanoi restaurant

Day 14: Hanoi City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 7:30: Hanoi City tour
- 12:30: Lunch at Hanoi restaurant
- 13:30: Cyclo tour around Hanoi City
- 18:30: Vietnamese noodle (La Vong fish noodle)

Day 15: Flight back home

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel then check out
- 8:00: Leave for airport to flight to Saigon
- 11:00: Transit to international flight

Tran – Viet – Option 9

Duration: 5 days

Day 1: Welcome

- Welcome and Hotel check in (Flight will be confirmed and VIP airport pick up and send off)
- Gala dinner with University in Vietnam

Day 2: Conference and City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Conference with students and professors from Vietnamese University
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Visit university's campus

- 16:00: City tour – Visit War Museum, Central Post Office and City Cathedral
- 19:00: Boat dinner cruising on Saigon River

Day 3: Mekong Delta

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Driving to Mekong Delta
- 9:30: Mekong Tour and Boat Trip on Tien River
- 12:00: Lunch on Tortoise Island
- 13:00: Field workshop
- 17:00: Driving back HCMC

Day 4: Flight to Hanoi and Ha Long Bay

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: On Board – Cruise on Ha Long Bay
- 10:30: On Board with Ha Long Tour

Day 5: Ha Noi City Tour and Flight back home

- 10:30: Cruise check out
- 13:00: Lunch on the way
- 15:00: In Ha Noi for Flight back home

Tran – Viet – Option 10

Duration: 5 days

Day 1: Welcome

- Welcome and Hotel check in (Flight will be confirmed and VIP airport pick up and send off)
- Gala dinner with University in Vietnam

Day 2: Conference and City Tour

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Conference with students and professors from Vietnamese University
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Visit university's campus
- 16:00: City tour – Visit War Museum, Central Post Office and City Cathedral
- 19:00: Boat dinner cruising on Saigon River

Day 3: Mekong Delta

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Driving to Mekong Delta
- 9:30: Mekong Tour and Boat Trip on Tien River

- 12:00: Lunch on Tortoise Island
- 13:00: Field workshop
- 17:00: Driving back HCMC

Day 4: Flight to Hanoi

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Flight to Hanoi
- 10:00: Hotel check in
- 10:30: Business Briefing with Young Enterprises
- 12:30: Lunch at Hotel
- 13:30: Factory visit
- 17:00: Free at leisure
- 19:00: Gala dinner with Ha Noi Young Enterprises

Day 5: Ha Noi City Tour and Flight back home

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Hanoi City Tour – Hanoi Museum, Mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, One Pillar Pagoda, Van Mieu Temple
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Hotel check out and End of service

Mekong Delta



The Mekong Delta ("đồng bằng sông Cửu Long" in Vietnamese-Nine Dragon river delta) is the region in Southeast Vietnam where the Mekong River approaches and empties into the sea through a network of tributaries. The Mekong delta region encompasses a large portion of southeastern Vietnam of 39,000 km². The area covered by water depends on the season. As all deltas, it receives the bounty of the siltation from the upper Mekong, and as such is a very rich and lush area, covered with rice fields. It produces about half of the total of Vietnam's agricultural output (in fact the delta produces more rice than Korea and Japan altogether), and is the place for timeless sceneries of farmers planting or harvesting rice.

The Mekong splits in Cambodia into two main rivers, the Bassac (Hậu Giang) and the First river (Tiền Giang), then in Vietnam into a more complex system, creating a maze of small canals, rivers and arroyos interspersed with villages and floating markets. Life in the Mekong Delta revolves much around the river, and all the villages are often accessible by river as well as by road.

The high times of life in the Mekong delta are the lunar New Year ([Tet](#), or Tết), and the mid-autumn festival (Tết trung thu), where children will set hundreds of candles on their way on the river on as many tiny skiffs

Deeper Mekong Delta

Duration: One week

Day 1: City Exploration

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 10:00: Ben Tre city tour with sightseeing Ben Tre wholesale market, My Thanh An village to learn how to make bamboo mat and rice paper making workshop
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Biking in village
- 17:00: Home stay or hotel check in
- 18:30: Gala Dinner with villagers and poor people in rural

Day 2: Mekong Tour

- 7:00: Breakfast
- 8:00: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 9:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, visit factory of making coconut candy
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island discovery
- 15:00: Drive to Tra Vinh Province
- 17:00: Hotel check in

Day 3: Tra Vinh – Brown Beach Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Tra Vinh City Tour
- 10:00: Duyen Hai Beach
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Can Tho
- 17:00: Hotel check in

Day 4: Can Tho – Floating Marketing Exploration

- 5:00: Breakfast box for boat trip to Cai Rang Floating market

- 5:30: Floating market exploration
- 8:00: Can Tho City Tour
- 10:00: Visit Stork Garden
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Ca Mau
- 17:00: Hotel check in

Day 5: Ca Mau City

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Ca Mau city tour and Priest Temple
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Free at leisure for shopping
- 18:00: Dinner

Day 6: U Minh Jungle

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Jungle exploration
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Drive to Chau Doc
- 17:30: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 7: Chau Doc Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Small boat trip on Mekong River to visit floating fish farm, Khmer village
- 10:00: Sam mountain sightseeing
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive back Saigon
- 18:30: End of Service (at hotel or airport send off)

Mekong Delta Exploration

Mekong Exploration – Option 1

Duration: 5 days

Day 1: City Exploration

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 10:00: Ben Tre city tour with sightseeing Ben Tre wholesale market, My Thanh An village to learn how to make bamboo mat and rice paper making workshop
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Biking in village
- 17:00: Home stay or hotel check in
- 18:30: Gala Dinner with villagers and poor people in rural

Day 2: Mekong Tour

- 7:00: Breakfast
- 8:00: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 9:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, visit factory of making coconut candy
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island discovery
- 15:00: Drive to Tra Vinh Province
- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 3: Tra Vinh – Brown Beach Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Tra Vinh City Tour
- 10:00: Duyen Hai Beach
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Can Tho

- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 4: Can Tho – Floating Marketing Exploration

- 5:00: Breakfast box for boat trip to Cai Rang Floating market
- 5:30: Floating market exploration
- 8:00: Can Tho City Tour
- 10:00: Visit Stork Garden
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Chau Doc
- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 5: Chau Doc Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Small boat trip on Mekong River to visit floating fish farm, Khmer village
- 10:00: Sam mountain sightseeing
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive back Saigon
- 18:30: End of Service (at hotel or airport send off)

Mekong Exploration – Option 2

Duration: 4 days and 3 nights

Day 1: City Exploration

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 10:00: Ben Tre city tour with sightseeing Ben Tre wholesale market, My Thanh An village to learn how to make bamboo mat and rice paper making workshop
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Biking in village
- 17:00: Home stay or hotel check in

- 18:30: Gala Dinner with villagers and poor people in rural

Day 2: Mekong Tour

- 7:00: Breakfast
- 8:00: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 9:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, visit factory of making coconut candy
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island discovery
- 15:00: Drive to Can Tho City
- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 3: Can Tho – Floating Marketing Exploration

- 5:00: Breakfast box for boat trip to Cai Rang Floating market
- 5:30: Floating market exploration
- 8:00: Can Tho City Tour
- 10:00: Visit Stork Garden
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive to Chau Doc
- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 4: Chau Doc Exploration

- 6:00: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Small boat trip on Mekong River to visit floating fish farm, Khmer village
- 10:00: Sam mountain sightseeing
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Drive back Saigon
- 18:30: End of Service (at hotel or airport send off)

Mekong Exploration – Option 3

Duration: 3 days and 2 nights

Day 1: City Exploration

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 10:00: Ben Tre city tour with sightseeing Ben Tre wholesale market, My Thanh An village to learn how to make bamboo mat and rice paper making workshop
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Biking in village
- 17:00: Home stay or hotel check in
- 18:30: Gala Dinner with villagers and poor people in rural

Day 2: Mekong Tour

- 7:00: Breakfast
- 8:00: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 9:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, visit factory of making coconut candy
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island discovery
- 15:00: Drive to Can Tho City
- 17:00: Hotel check in
- 18:30: Dinner

Day 3: Can Tho – Floating Marketing Exploration

- 5:00: Breakfast box for boat trip to Cai Rang Floating market
- 5:30: Floating market exploration
- 8:00: Can Tho City Tour
- 10:00: Visit Stork Garden
- 12:00: Lunch

- 13:30: Drive back Saigon
- 16:00: End of service

Mekong Classic – Option 1

Duration: One-day trip

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 9:30: Stop over in My Tho for boat trip on Mekong River
- 10:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, traditional music performance, tea break with seasonal fruit
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island Discovery with crocodile fishing activity
- 15:00: Boat trip to My Tho City for going back Saigon
- 17:00: End of service

Mekong Exploration – Option 4

Duration: 2 days and 1 night

Day 1: City Exploration

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 10:00: Ben Tre city tour with sightseeing Ben Tre wholesale market, My Thanh An village to learn how to make bamboo mat and rice paper making workshop
- 12:00: Lunch
- 14:00: Biking in village
- 17:00: Home stay or hotel check in
- 18:30: Gala Dinner with villagers and poor people in rural

Day 2: Mekong Tour

- 7:00: Breakfast
- 8:00: Boat trip on Mekong River
- 9:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, visit factory of making coconut candy
- 12:00: Lunch on island

- 13:30: Island discovery
- 15:00: End of Service (Back to Saigon or deeper Mekong Delta)

Mekong Classic – Option 1

Duration: One-day trip

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel
- 9:30: Stop over in My Tho for boat trip on Mekong River
- 10:00: Tour entertainment with horse cart riding along village, sampan on canal, traditional music performance, tea break with seasonal fruit
- 12:00: Lunch on island
- 13:30: Island Discovery with crocodile fishing activity
- 15:00: Boat trip to My Tho City for going back Saigon
- 17:00: End of service

Vung Tau – Australian Military Base before 1975 – Long Phuoc Tunnel

Duration: 2 days and 1 night

Day 1: Vung Tau City

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel to leave for Vung Tau
- 10:30: Visit Vung Tau City – sightseeing museum, temple and Thich Ca Phat Dai
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:00: Hotel check in and free at leisure by the beach
- 18:30: Dinner by the beach

Day 2: Long Phuoc Tunnel

- 6:30: Breakfast at hotel
- 8:00: Head for Ba Ria to Long Phuoc village
- 9:30: Tunnel exploration
- 10:30: Visit Ba Ria Seafood market
- 12:00: Lunch

- 13:30: Drive back Saigon
- 16:00: End of Service

Saigon Tour

Duration: 1 day

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel for Saigon Tour
- 8:30: Visit China Town with sightseeing Thien Hau temple, Chinese Wholesales market
- 12:00: Lunch
- 13:30: Visit Independence Palace, war museum or history museum, general post office Notre Dame Cathedral, handicapped shelter
- 17:30: End of service at hotel

Saigon – Cu Chi Tunnel – Classic tour to visit historical site

Duration: 1 day

- 8:00: Welcome tourist at hotel to head for Saigon Tour
- 8:30: Visit war museum, independence palace, general post office, Notre Dame Cathedral, handicapped shelter
- 12:30: Lunch
- 14:00: Head for Cu Chi Tunnel
- 15:00: Tunnel Exploration
- 17:30: Back to Saigon
- 18:30: End of Service at Hotel

5 PACKAGE SERVICE – STANDARD: 3 – 5 STARS

Included	Excluded
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transportation – high class standard bus/ van/ car with cool water and napkin on way- VIP Airport pick up and send off service- Domestic Air Ticket- Experience tour guide and translator- Printing document and tour programs- Conference room for open discussion and meeting- Comfortable accommodation (hotel, home stay)- Tour entertainment (game, entrance ticket, boat trip, sampan, horse cart, cyclo tour, biking, crocodile fishing activity, camping site, land for field trip workshop and practice, traditional music show etc)- Honey Tea break, Seasonal Fruit- Meal (B/ L/ D and gala dinner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Personal expenses- Shopping- VAT tax- VISA fee- International Air Ticket- Tips for guide and drivers- Other expenses not listed in INCLUDED
<p>Note: Depending on duration of itinerary, it is subject to changing some of point at INCLUDED</p>	

**WESTERN TRAVEL – A TRUSTY ADDRESS FOR YOUR TOUR –
ALWAYS CREATE THE DIFFERNECE IN TOURS**