

**COMPENDIUM OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROJECTS IN VIET NAM
2003**

Viet Nam Environment Protection Agency
and United Nations Development Programme

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FOREWORD

Viet Nam is experiencing rapid economic growth. At the same time, the country's population grows and its population migrates increasingly from rural to urban areas. Taken together these factors exert enormous pressures over on the quality of the environment and natural resource base of the entire nation. Fortunately growing government attention and an increased amount of public resources are being provided to meet some of these challenges. Notably Official Development Assistance (ODA) continues to be a significant source of support to the Government of Viet Nam as it moves to address the serious threats to the environment.

This third *Compendium of Environmental Projects in Viet Nam* provides an analysis of all completed, ongoing and planned ODA environmental projects in Viet Nam, as of the end of 2003. Data and information used for the analysis were provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), various other concerned ministries in Viet Nam, as well as from databases maintained by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other donors. A series of surveys and interviews were undertaken to augment the available data.

The *Compendium* builds on the work of the first and second Compendiums, which covered the periods 1985-1995 and 1995-1999, respectively. In the tradition of the previous publications, this *Compendium* continues the analysis of trends in support of ODA for work on the environment, donor and beneficiary activities, and provides an examination of how Government targeted areas of environmental interest compare with those where ODA resources are focused. However, this *Compendium* goes a step further to analyze trends in overall ODA over the period 1995-2002 in this field, and attempts to establish linkages between these environment ODA trends with the recent research-based findings on environment and sustainable development in Viet Nam.

The production of this *Compendium* was possible only with strong collaboration of Government agencies and many other international and national agencies. We very much appreciate both their involvement and contributions to this collaborative exercise. We hope that the *Compendium* will provide a strong basis for information exchange and cooperation between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, other ministries and the international donor community, particularly within the framework of the International Support Group for Environment (ISGE). In addition, we trust the continued dialogue and information flow on environment initiatives and trends will foster even greater aid effectiveness as well as deeper cooperation in the future. The ecological and environment treasures of Viet Nam deserve no less.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of tables and figures

List of abbreviations and acronyms

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. <i>Background.....</i>	<i>1</i>
1.2. <i>Aims of the 2003 Compendium.....</i>	<i>4</i>
2. THE APPROACH AND NEW FEATURES OF THE 2003 COMPENDIUM.....	7
2.1. <i>Definition of 'environmental project' and project classification.....</i>	<i>7</i>
2.2. <i>Expanding on traditional 'ODA' - capturing other contributions.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2.3. <i>Completed, ongoing and pipeline.....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.4. <i>Pipeline projects 1999 and their status in 2003: implementation issues.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.5. <i>Capacity building and institutional strengthening.....</i>	<i>16</i>
2.6. <i>Geographical impact of project - and overall distribution of ODA to the environment.....</i>	<i>17</i>
2.7. <i>Multi-phase, long-term projects.....</i>	<i>19</i>
2.8. <i>The proportion of overall donor ODA to Vietnam directed towards the environment.....</i>	<i>20</i>
2.9. <i>Partnerships.....</i>	<i>20</i>
2.10. <i>Governmental priorities and the ODA 'fit'.....</i>	<i>20</i>
3. DATA SOURCES, METHODOLOGY & ISSUES.....	23
3.1. <i>Data sources and procedures.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.2. <i>Data & Analysis Issues.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.3. <i>Budget explanatory notes.....</i>	<i>29</i>
4. SNAPSHOT OF PROJECTS IN COMPENDIUM.....	31
4.1. <i>Quick statistics.....</i>	<i>31</i>
4.2. <i>Statistical comparisons with 1996 and 1999 Compendiums.....</i>	<i>38</i>
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT (ONGOING) AND COMPLETED ODA TO THE ENVIRONMENT.....	41
5.1. <i>Preliminary.....</i>	<i>41</i>
5.2. <i>A quick look at 'The Gap'.....</i>	<i>41</i>
5.3. <i>Environmental priorities of donors and INGOs.....</i>	<i>42</i>
5.4. <i>Profile of Ongoing-Completed Environmental Projects.....</i>	<i>42</i>
5.5. <i>Profile of Donors.....</i>	<i>52</i>
5.6. <i>Type of Assistance (Grant vs Loan).....</i>	<i>55</i>
5.7. <i>Executing Agencies, Implementing Agencies.....</i>	<i>55</i>
5.8. <i>Geographical Distribution.....</i>	<i>58</i>
6. ENVIRONMENTAL ODA TRENDS.....	65
6.1. <i>Environmental ODA Trends - 1995, 1999 and 2003.....</i>	<i>65</i>
6.2. <i>The 'fate' of the 1999 Pipeline projects.....</i>	<i>68</i>
6.3. <i>The Crystal Ball - Environmental ODA in the Near Future.....</i>	<i>69</i>

7. GOVERNMENT AREAS OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE 'FIT' OF ODA.....	75
7.1. Comparison of 2003 Environmental ODA with Government Priorities for the Environment	75
7.2. Protected Areas and Environmental ODA	80
8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	83
8.1. Summary of Key Findings, Associated Discussion and Recommendations.....	83
8.2. Recommendations for Future Compendiums.....	89
8.3. Concluding Statement	90
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	91
Appendix I: Ongoing project	93
Appendix II: Pipeline/Hard pipeline projects.....	135
Appendix III: List of internationally relevant organizations	143

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Key Environmental Issues in Viet Nam	3
Table 2: Description of Environmental Categories and Sectors	10
Table 3: Management & Conservation Field Programme Priorities of BAP 1995.....	19
Table 4: Government of Viet Nam Environmental Priority Programmes	21
Table 5: Total projects & commitments by project status	31
Table 6: Breakdown by Project Budget Size	36
Table 7: A Snapshot of Trends - Statistical Comparisons with 1996 and 1999	39
Table 8: A Quick Look at 'The Gap': projects commenced and completed 1999-2003	41
Table 9: Proportion of Total Donor ODA and Total INGO Programme Budgets Directed Towards the Environment.....	42
Table 10: The Trend of Investment by Categories and Sectors	43
Table 11: Average Proportion of Budgets Dedicated to Capacity Building ¹	51
Table 12: Geographical Focus of Capacity Building	52
Table 13: Largest Donor by Environmental Category	54
Table 14: Executing Agencies and Their Share of Total Commitment and Number of Projects	56
Table 15: Implementing Agencies and Their Share of Total Commitment and Number of Projects	58
Table 16: Ongoing-Completed ODA Compared to Overall ODA by Region	60
Table 17: Annual Distribution of Environmental ODA by Geographical Focus	62
Table 18: Number of Projects by Provinces and Regions.....	63
Table 19: Comparison of the Ongoing-Completed Environmental Projects in the 3 Compendiums	65
Table 20: Environmental ODA Trends 1985 – 2003 – The Top 15 Donors	67
Table 21: Change in % of ODA/Programme Budgets Directed to Environment & Change in Focus	72

¹ Refer Chapter 3 Section 3.2.6 for explanation on method of calculation.

Table 22:	Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Environmental Priorities – Total Projects and Excluding Large	73
Table 23:	Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Environmental Priorities	78
Table 24:	Environmental ODA to Protected Areas and Priority BAP Management and Conservation Field Programmes	80
Figure 1:	Completed-Ongoing-Pipeline Projects	32
Figure 2:	Commitment by Donor Group	32
Figure 3:	Type of Assistance by number of Projects and % of Commitment	33
Figure 4:	Incidence of Regional Projects	33
Figure 5:	Projects Part of Multi-phase Programme: number & % of Total Commitment	36
Figure 6:	Average Annual Budget at Project Start & number of Projects	37
Figure 7:	Project Duration by number of Projects and % of Commitment	37
Figure 8:	Ongoing and Pipeline Environmental ODA by Sector	41
Figure 9:	Ongoing ODA by Category	40
Figure 10:	Ongoing ODA by Sectors	44
Figure 11:	Ongoing Commitments in the Natural Resources Management Sectors	45
Figure 12:	Ongoing ODA by Category (excluding large projects)	45
Figure 13:	Ongoing ODA by Sector (excluding large projects)	46
Figure 14:	Incidence of Total Projects in the Five Categories	47
Figure 15:	Incidence of Projects in the Natural Resources Management Sectors	47
Figure 16:	Incidence of Projects in Sector 1.1 (Forestry Management)	47
Figure 17:	21 Largest Ongoing Projects (budget over US\$20 million)	48
Figure 18:	Donor Ranked by Average Project Duration	59
Figure 19:	The Sectoral Focus of Institutional Strengthening Projects	60
Figure 20:	Proportion of Project Budgets Dedicated to Capacity Building - Total Ongoing Projects	51
Figure 21:	Proportion of Project Budgets Dedicated to Capacity Building - for 147 Projects	51
Figure 22:	Donors Ranked by Average Annual Budget	53
Figure 23:	Sectors Prioritised by Donor Type	54
Figure 24:	Ongoing Projects by Type of Assistance	55
Figure 25:	Geographical Impact: Distribution of Environmental ODA	55
Figure 26:	Environmental ODA Trends by Region	68
Figure 27:	The 'fate' of 1999 Pipeline Projects: number of Projects Realised	68
Figure 28:	The 'fate' of 1999 Pipeline Projects: Commitment Realised	69
Figure 29:	Pipeline ODA	69
Figure 30:	Sectoral Focus of Pipeline Projects	70
Figure 31:	Pipeline ODA by Category (excluding large projects)	70
Figure 32:	Pipeline ODA by Sector (excluding large projects)	71
Figure 33:	Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Priorities (total number of projects)	76
Figure 34:	Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Priorities (without large projects).	76

Box 1: The Protected Areas & Development Review Project

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

5MHAP	5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme
AEDP	Energy Development & Planning
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CB&IS	“Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening”
DPC	District People’s Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
NP	National Park
NR	Nature Reserve
NSEP	National Strategy for Environment Protection
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SOER	State of Environment Report
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TA	Technical Assistance
VEM	Viet Nam Environment Monitor

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Previous Compendiums

In 1996 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) produced the first *Compendium of Environmental Projects in Viet Nam*, which summarised the international assistance provided to Viet Nam in the environmental field between 1985 and 1995. A total of 252 projects valued at almost US\$66 million were included.

Three years later UNDP produced a second *Compendium of Environmental Projects in Viet Nam – 1999*, which included a summary and analysis of a total of 173 ongoing and 57 planned projects, representing more than US\$2 billion of environmental Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Viet Nam.

Both documents were produced during a period of rapid economic, social and environmental change in Viet Nam. With economic growth rates above 5% per annum throughout the 1990's (in 1995 reaching 9.5%) (MPI & UNDP 1999) - led by the industrial and service sectors - significant urbanisation took place and a host of environmental problems grew in extent and severity. Awareness of the problems and acknowledgement of the need for action also took place, and an increasing number of donors provided assistance to environmental protection and sustainable use of resources activities.

In the 1990's the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) acted to address the environmental challenges by promulgating laws, decrees and ordinances (such as the *Law on Environmental Protection (1993)*, *Law on Water Resources (1998)*, *Law on Land (1993)*, *Law on Forest Protection and Development (1991)*) and decisions and directives pertaining to these and other aspects of the environment (solid waste, biodiversity and species protection, oil and petroleum exploration and exploitation, mineral resources, aquatic resources, radiation safety etc)².

It also produced a series of strategic plans, including the *Viet Nam National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development 1991-2000: A Framework for Action*; the Draft *Viet Nam National Environmental Action Plan 1995* (VNNEAP); and the *Biodiversity Action Plan for Viet Nam, 1995* (BAP). High level commitment to environmental protection was evident with the Viet Nam Communist Party "Instruction No. 36-CT/TW On Strengthening Environmental Protection in the Period of Industrialisation and Modernisation of the Country – June 25, 1998", which was a response to the negative polluting impacts of industrialisation and urbanisation.

The challenge however, acknowledged by Government and donors alike, was and remains in the implementation and enforcement of these laws and strategies. Critical to this is accurate and reliable information (WB, NEA & Danida 2003).

The 1996 Compendium, the first comprehensive look at environmental projects in Viet Nam, was a response to a rapid increase in ODA to the environment sector, a lack of information on 'who was doing what' in the environment field and awareness that institutional capacities to cope with the flow were under stress (MPI & UNDP 1996: 6). It aimed to garner some 'lessons learnt' from the previous decade which would facilitate greater coordination and targeting of aid to the environment. The need for regular update on this compendium was also recognized.

² The Viet Nam Environmental Monitor 2002 (WB, NEA, Danida 2003) provides a list of environmental legislation, regulations and directives.

The 1996 Compendium expressed the hope that the environmental problems that accompanied rapid industrialisation in other Asian economies would not inevitably beset Viet Nam, that lessons learnt could be incorporated into economic plans to avoid similar environmental degradation (while achieving similar levels of economic performance).

The 1999 Compendium aimed to provide a stronger basis for an ongoing system of information collection and exchange. It also anticipated that this would allow annual updates to be produced. The introductory tone of the 2nd Compendium was more subdued, noting that increasingly the protection and sustainable use of natural resources were a key concern for Viet Nam's continued economic development.

The first two Compendiums logically led to the conduct of the comprehensive 1999 *A Study on Aid to the Environment Sector in Viet Nam* (hereafter called '*Study on Aid to the Environment*') by MPI and UNDP. The *Study*, which drew lessons learnt from previous donor support to the environment sector and made recommendations for the directions and nature of future support, is a key document that has informed this 3rd Compendium - much of the background information and 'state of play' remains accurate and relevant, many of the challenges identified remain, and many of the recommendations continue to be pertinent four years on.

1.1.2. State of the environment in Viet Nam

It is not the intention of this Compendium to provide a thorough review of the current state of the environment. However, it is useful to provide an introductory snapshot to place this Compendium in context.

Viet Nam's current state of the environment is described in various documents, including the *State of the Environment Report in Viet Nam 2001* (GoV 2001a) and the *National Strategy for Environmental Protection 2001 – 2010 and its Directions towards 2020* (GoV 2001b).

The *State of the Environment Report in Viet Nam 2001* (SoER) lists the following key environmental concerns:

- Environmental consequences of the expansion and acceleration of industrialisation, modernisation and urbanisation;
- Environmental impacts resulting from intensive farming, agricultural restructuring with the expansion of arable land, increased use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and hormones, as well as the increase in irrigated land;
- Environmental concerns related to the exploitation of natural resources in marine areas and the continental shelf, on-the-spot pollution sources, land-based pollution sources and the damage to sensitive marine ecosystems by pollution;
- Protection of ecosystems having special biodiversity and conservation values;
- Prevention of and timely response to environmental disasters, particularly oil spills, typhoons, floods, and droughts; and
- Environmental concerns related to environmental health, human health care as well as measures to eradicate the sources of epidemics.

The SoER developed a matrix, based on past and emerging environmental pressures, to assess the interaction between aspects or pressures of socio-economic development and the environment.

The level of pressure exerted on the environment or the degree of environmental degradation was categorised as being heavy (●), moderate (◐) or light (○).

The matrix illustrated that there were five aspects of the environment most under threat: forests, biodiversity, land, water (both freshwater and marine), and air, and that the key problem requiring urgent attention was that of solid waste (hazardous and toxic waste) released from urban centres and industries (Refer Table 1).

Table 1. Key Environmental Issues in Viet Nam

N ^o	Socio-economic pressures	The degree of impact on the environment						
		Forest ecology	Wetland ecology	Agricultural ecology	Upland ecology	Biodiversity	Marine environment	Soil
1	Population growth	○	○	○	○	◐		◐
2	Industrialisation	○				○	○	●
3	Urbanisation	◐		◐	◐	◐		●
4	Agricultural development	◐	◐	●	●	○		●
5	Mineral exploitation in inland areas	●		○	●	◐	○	●
6	Oil and gas exploitation in offshore areas		○				○	
7	Thermal power development							○
8	Hydro power development	●		◐	◐			●
9	Waterway transportation development							
10	Road system development	◐				◐		●
11	Airway transportation development							●
12	Aquaculture and fishery development		●			◐	◐	
13	Tourism development				○	○	○	○
14	Land use	●	○	○	○	○		●
15	Environmental incidents/events		○			○	○	○

N ^o	Socio-economic pressures	The degree of impact on the environment							
		Inland water	Sea water	Air	Solid waste	Hazardous waste	Noise	Life quality	Public health
1	Population growth	○		○	○			◐	○
2	Industrialisation	●	●	●	○	●	○		●
3	Urbanisation	●	◐	●	●	◐	●	●	●
4	Agricultural development	◐		○					○
5	Mineral exploitation in inland areas	◐		◐	●	○			○

6	Oil and gas exploitation in offshore areas		●			○			
7	Thermal power development	☉		●	○				
8	Hydro power development	☉						○	
9	Waterway transportation development	●	●						
10	Road system development			●			●		○
11	Airway transportation development						●		
12	Aquaculture and fishery development	☉	☉						
13	Tourism development	○	○		○			○	
14	Land use	○							
15	Environmental incidents/events	●	●	○		○		○	○

Source: Adapted from SoER 2001: Overview: Key issues of Environment in Viet Nam

The Viet Nam Environment Monitor 2002, a new joint GoV and international donor initiative, summarises the country's environmental situation as follows:

In the last 5 decades, natural forest cover has shrunk from 43 to 29 percent of land area, and the country is facing an acute shortage of arable land. Habitat loss has led to a rise in the number of threatened species. High rates of rural under-employment, also linked to land shortages, and an emphasis on industrialisation, have contributed to migration to cities. Burgeoning urban populations are over-whelming municipal infrastructure and services and causing environmental problems such as unmanaged landfills, transport-related air pollution, untreated hospital and hazardous waste, and raw sewage flowing in open channels. Sedimentation, and point and non-point sources of pollution are threatening the health of rivers. Over-fishing and destruction of coral reefs and mangroves have reduced the fishing yield (WB, NEA & Danida 2002:1).

It also identifies the key environmental challenges in the first decade of the new Millennium as:

- Creating incentives for changing behaviour;
- Involving communities and citizens more fully;
- Improving institutional effectiveness;
- Diversifying financial sources for implementing priority programmes.

These and other challenges and priorities will be further dealt with in Chapter 7 when assessing the 'fit' of environmental ODA to GoV environmental priorities.

1.2. Aims of the 2003 Compendium

This 3rd Compendium is being produced by the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Agency (VEPA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) with assistance from UNDP in recognition of increasing demand among donors, government institutions, non-government organisations and

individuals working in the environmental sector for an up-to-date compilation of information on what is happening in the environment sector.

As with the previous Compendiums, this 2003 Compendium aims to:

- Highlight key characteristics of completed, ongoing or current, and pipeline environmental ODA in Viet Nam;
- Analyse ODA trends in the environment sector;
- Compare the ODA patterns of assistance (sectoral focus) with the Government of Viet Nam's environmental priorities; and
- Provide a complete list of projects according to status (completed, ongoing, pipeline), environmental category/sector, donor, donor type, assistance type and executing agency.

In doing trend analysis it considers trends over a longer period, making comparisons where possible with information in the both the 1st and 2nd Compendiums. Some attempt is also made to look at trends in the context of the total ODA to Viet Nam at years 1995 and 1999 and 2002. Where possible it links the environmental ODA findings to some key recent environmental and sustainable development studies and reports, in addition to the traditional analysis of ODA 'fit' to GoV priorities.

This expanded effort is largely in response to issues highlighted and recommendations made in the *Study on Aid to the Environment*, along with other documents such as the *Development Cooperation Report 2002* (UNDP 2003), *Viet Nam Environment Monitor 2002* (WB, NEA & Danida 2002) and *Millenium Development Goals – Bringing MDGs Closer to the People* (UNDP 2002)³.

Complementing these are the GoV priorities for the environment and sustainable development, key documents being:

- Viet Nam Communist Party "Instruction No. 36-CT/TW On Strengthening Environmental Protection in the Period of Industrialisation and Modernisation of the Country – June 25, 1998" (hereafter called *Instruction No.36*);
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Viet Nam 1995 (BAP);
- National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and Vision toward 2020;
- Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy 2001 - 2010 (CPRGS), and
- Prime Ministerial Decision No. 64/2003/QD-TTg, 22nd April 2003 approving "The Plan for Settling Critical Polluting Sources" (hereafter called '*Decision No.64*').

Thus, for example, the analysis includes information on:

- Projects completed between 1999 and 2003;
- Past pipeline projects and their fate;
- The proportion of budgets being directed towards capacity building and institutional strengthening;
- The 'spread' of capacity building and institutional strengthening projects over sectors;
- The geographical impact of projects (central; nationwide; provincial) and regional distribution of ODA;
- % of overall ODA to Viet Nam directed towards the environment;
- Changes in donor priorities for the environment;
- Executing and implementing agencies ;
- The incidence of regional projects and those part of multi-phase programmes.

And finally, more detailed observations on the 'fit' of environmental ODA with GoV priorities.

³ Referred from here on as DCR 2002, VEM 2002 and MDG 2002 respectively.

2. THE APPROACH AND NEW FEATURES OF THE 2003 COMPENDIUM

2.1. Definition of 'environmental project' and project classification

2.1.1. Definition and exclusions

In order to allow for comparison with previous Compendiums, the definition of environmental project remains as the 1999 definition (which was very similar to the 1995 definition), that is:

Any ODA project for which the main objective is either the conservation of the natural environment or support for sustainable management of natural resources.

In order to assist those respondents who queried whether their projects fitted the environmental definition, it was necessary to emphasise that only if a project exhibited a strong orientation toward conservation/preservation of the natural environment or supporting the sustainable management of natural resources, should it be included.

Both previous Compendiums identified the difficulties in classifying projects as environmental, and it is not intended to repeat these at length here (refer to MPI & UNDP 1996:2 or UNDP 1999:1-2). It was originally intended that the following projects be excluded from the Compendium:

- ✗ Water supply projects that focused primarily on public health;
- ✗ General agricultural research projects;
- ✗ Commercially oriented (production oriented) agricultural and fisheries projects;
- ✗ Community projects which were only financial (eg: credit funds);
- ✗ Irrigation projects;
- ✗ Emergency/disaster relief projects (as distinct from emergency planning and disaster mitigation).

The exclusion of the water supply projects was in line with the previous Compendiums (though 1996 included these at the rear of the document). Though it can definitely be argued that water supply projects have positive environmental outcomes (they may also have negative), the environmental outcomes are not the main objective of these projects. Water projects which focus specifically on water resources management, pollution control, or wastewater management were to be included however.

Notably, with the receipt of project data, it was evident that many projects were both water supply and sanitation (sewerage, waste water disposal and treatment) and focused equally on environmental and public health protection and improvement. It was therefore decided that they should be kept in the analysis, but that due attention be paid to their size and propensity to skew the data, that is, analysis be conducted with and without these (and other) large projects.

Agricultural projects and agricultural research are included where the main objective is to achieve a positive environmental outcome (as distinct from those main objective was production-related). Integrated pest management, biological controls and development of organic fertilisers which aim to reduce the application of chemical pesticides and fertilisers fall into this category.

2.1.2. Project categories and sectors

Generally, the project classification is accordant to the categories and sectors of environmental projects used in the 1999 Compendium. However, for this Compendium, 3 more sectors are added while an existing sector is considered to be revised.

The additional sectors and sub sectors created, and subsequent changes to the sector descriptions, are noted in bold in Table 2, and include:

1. a revised **Sustainable Use of Resources and Integrated Natural Resource Management** sector;
2. a new **Biodiversity Conservation** sector (sub sectors of **Protected Areas and Species/Genetic Conservation**);
3. a new **Water Resources Management** sector;
4. a new **Environmental Rehabilitation/Remediation** sector.

The revised '**Sustainable Use of Resources and Integrated Natural Resource Management**' sector no longer focuses on protected areas but on overall sustainable use of terrestrial and marine natural resources through integrated management. A sub sector of land use planning was included to distinguish land use planning in rural areas from that in urban (covered under 'Urban Planning'). '**Biodiversity Conservation**' was subsequently created to cover protected areas and genetic and species conservation, noticeably absent from the previous classification.

'**Water Resources Management**' was created to fill another gap - covering issues such as hydropower planning, water allocation, water usage efficiency and conservation, and water quality protection.

The '**Environmental Rehabilitation and Remediation**' sector was created to cater for those projects focusing on tackling the problems of hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and the environmental impacts of war (eg: Dioxin and unexploded ordnance/land mines).

Several sub sectors have been created, leading to expanded sector descriptions, and in *two cases in particular, a significant change in sector content and description*.

The most complex revision was to '**Forestry Management**'. The initial rationale was to distinguish between plantation reforestation (mono-culture) and protection or rehabilitation of natural forest (stronger biodiversity values)⁴. Further division was soon deemed necessary, with subsequent problems of overlap with other sectors.

For example: 'Natural forest protection and rehabilitation' overlaps with 'Biodiversity Conservation' and in many cases 'Protected Areas'. Where this occurs, projects are classified under both. Similarly, 'Agro-forestry' could be placed in 'Forestry Management', 'Sustainable Agriculture', or 'Watershed Management', reflecting the inter-connectedness of its three main environmental objectives: 1) to achieve sustainable use of forest resources; 2) to achieve sustainable agricultural practices; and 3) to protect land and water resources - in essence, watershed protection. Thus, for the few agro-forestry projects, a decision on classification was made on a case-by-case basis.

Given the size of **water and sanitation projects**, which are predominantly infrastructure projects, a sub sector was created under 'Urban Planning' to distinguish these from other pollution activities of solid waste disposal/reduction and atmospheric pollution reduction. Equally important, in light of the key SoER 2001 finding that the most urgent problem facing Viet Nam was that of solid waste (hazardous and toxic) released from urban centres and industries, it was necessary to identify projects focusing on solid waste disposal/reduction⁵.

⁴ As highlighted in the MDG 2002 and associated Localising MDGs for Poverty Reduction in Viet Nam: Ensuring environmental sustainability. Strategies for achieving the Viet Nam Development Goals (UNDP 2002).

⁵ Projects focusing on this area were also classified under 'Industrial Pollution Control' (if targeting the industrial sector) and 'Environmental Rehabilitation/Remediation' (if focusing on hazardous and toxic waste), depending on the exact nature of the project.

'Cleaner production' which focuses on pollution prevention and a life-cycle approach to environmental management in industry, was created under 'Industrial Pollution Control', thus distinguishing it from end-of-pipeline activities.

Community participation and community capacity building were important recurrent themes (as distinct from capacity building and strengthening of institutions), that have been combined and included under 'Public and Professional Awareness'. Given the importance of information in this section, the title of the Category was expanded to 'Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training'.

These changes aim to reflect some challenges identified in the *Study on Aid to the Environment* pertaining to local participation in the urban and industrial sectors⁶.

'Environmental Training' has been changed to **'Environmental Training & Education'** and a sub-sector for 'Environmental Education' created in order to distinguish those projects focusing on support to the formal education sector in the development, improvement and delivery of environmental curricula.

'Commitment to International Environmental Agreements' was created under 'Environmental Policy Development and Implementation' to distinguish those projects providing support to Viet Nam in meeting international environmental commitments or in working towards accession to specific International Environmental Agreements (IEAs).

2.1.3. *Multiple classification*

The vast majority of projects were classified into multiple sectors and categories given that Categories 3 and 5 are both 'cross cutting' in many circumstances, that is, they are found in projects in Categories 1, 2 and 4, and many projects have multi foci.

The 'cross cutting nature' of capacity building and institutional strengthening and the multiple classification of projects means that it is possible to look at where support to capacity building is being directed - for example, the incidence of projects that are capacity building for marine and coastal environments, or sustainable agriculture, or forestry, or other green, blue or brown sectors.

It was not entirely clear whether multiple classification was undertaken in the 1999 Compendium as there is no detail on methodology. Without multiple classification there is no way of cross tabulating, and hence the picture presented of aid to the environment is a simple but incomplete one which fails to illustrate the multi-faceted, integrated nature of many projects. The form of analysis undertaken by this Compendium is elaborated in Chapter 3.

⁶ Too many urban and industrial environmental projects had not paid adequate attention to the issue of local participation and incentives; ODA can support mechanisms for increasing transparency and public access to information; there was a need to move from 'end of pipeline' pollution control to pollution prevention and cleaner production strategies, and to better coordinate projects focused on pollution prevention, waste minimisation and cleaner production.

Table 2: Description of Environmental Categories and Sectors

Sector & Sub-sector	Description
Category 1: Natural Resources Management	
1.1 Forestry Management	All projects that focus on:
1.1.1 Plantation for reforestation and rehabilitation 1.1.2 NTFP 1.1.3 Agro-forestry 1.1.4 Sustainable plantation 1.1.5 Protection & rehabilitation of natural forest	All projects that focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The development and implementation of plans to sustainably manage, protect, enrich and exploit/utilise timber and non-timber products (NTFP) from natural or plantation forest resources, including agro-forestry for sustainable use and protection of forest resources; o The reforestation and rehabilitation of deforested or degraded land through plantation forest; o Adoption of timber certification schemes and environmentally appropriate forms of plantation; o The protection or rehabilitation of natural forest, often surrounding protected areas and often involving tools such as community forestry.
1.2 Watershed Management	All projects that focus on: The planning and implementation of natural resource utilisation in a catchment area, without adversely affecting the soil and water resources; The planning and implementation of strategies to specifically protect soil and water resources or deal with soil and water degradation in a catchment.
1.3 Rural Development	All rural development, community development, integrated rural development, and poverty alleviation initiatives that have a substantial component focusing on natural resources management.
1.4 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	All energy projects that focus on energy efficiency and conservation (demand side management), and conversion to/adoption of renewable energy.
1.5 Mangroves and Wetlands Conservation and Protection	All projects that focus on the protection, conservation and management of mangroves and wetlands.
1.6 Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection	All projects that focus on the protection, conservation and management of coastal and marine areas and ecosystems.
1.7 Sustainable Agricultural Practices 1.7.1 PM & organic 1.7.2 Agro-forestry & VAC	All projects that focus on the improvement of agricultural practices and systems to achieve environmental outcomes, including reduction in pesticide and chemical use/integrated pest management (IPM); organic production; protection of agro-biodiversity; adoption of agro-forestry and VAC (Garden-Pond-Animal husbandry) models, and recycling of agricultural waste.
1.8 Sustainable Fisheries 1.8.1 Sustainable aquaculture	All projects that focus on the protection and conservation of fisheries resources, including measures to minimise and reduce the environmental impacts of aquaculture ie: sustainable aquaculture.

1.9	Sustainable Use of Resources & Integrated Natural Resource Management	Projects that focus on achieving overall sustainability of use of natural resources (terrestrial or marine) in an area/catchment/ region through an integrated approach, combining environmental, developmental, social and economic methods and including participatory management, land use planning and sustainable sectoral strategies.
1.9.1	Land Use Planning (rural)	
1.10	Biodiversity Conservation	Projects that focus on the conservation of biodiversity at the local, regional, national, trans-national or international levels, including those that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Target conservation of specific protected areas by means of capacity building, provision of equipment and resources, participatory management, rural development in buffer zones etc; ○ Focus on conservation of specific species and safeguarding the endemic gene pool.
1.10.1	Protected areas	
1.10.2	Species/genetic conservation	
1.11	Water Resources Management	All projects that focus on sustainable, integrated, improved management of water resources, including: hydropower planning; water usage efficiency, allocation, conservation; protection/restoration of water resources/quality.
1.12	Environmental Rehabilitation/ Remediation	Those projects that focus on the recovery and disposal of hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP), and remediation and rehabilitation of land contaminated by such substances. Also includes projects associated with removal of unexploded ordnance (mines).
Category 2: Urban and Industrial Planning and Development		
2.1	Urban Planning	All projects that focus on the planning, development and management of urban areas, including land use planning and zoning, and pollution reduction and control for environmental and health purposes (water and sanitation, solid waste disposal, atmospheric pollution).
2.1.1	Land use planning	
2.1.2	Water & sanitation	
2.1.3	Solid waste disposal/reduction	
2.1.4	Atmospheric pollution reduction	
2.2	Industrial Pollution Control	All projects that focus on the planning, management and implementation of industrial pollution control measures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 'end of pipeline' controls and improvement in pollution treatment and disposal; ○ Pollution prevention through the adoption of cleaner production methods including improvements in technology and incorporation of environmental protection into business planning.
2.2.1	Cleaner production	
2.2.2	Infrastructure/technology	

Category 3: Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training		
3.1	Public and Professional Awareness	<p>Activities, both formal and non-formal, which focus on awareness raising and knowledge building in the governmental, NGO, private and community sectors, including:</p> <p>Advocacy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information exchange and dissemination (Information-Education-Communication or IEC campaigns); ○ Establishment of networks and partnerships; and ○ Promotion of and support for community/NGO/private sector participation and capacity building.
3.1.1	Community participation & capacity building	
3.1.2	Information exchange & dissemination	
3.1.3	Networking & partnerships	
3.2	Environmental Research	All research projects on the environment.
3.3	Environmental Data Collection	Data collection activities for research projects as well as for new or ongoing environmental management programmes, monitoring and reporting systems.
3.4	Environmental Training and Education	<p>All projects focusing on environmental training and education, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of formal training courses on environmental topics; ○ Support to the education sector in the establishment, improvement and delivery of environmental curricula.
3.4.1	Environmental Education	
Category 4: Disaster Management and Preparedness		
4.1	Disaster Management and Preparedness	All initiatives in disaster mitigation and management - excluding disaster relief - including education and awareness raising, information systems, institutional capacity building and preparedness, physical works.
Category 5: Environmental Policy and Planning		
5.1	Environmental Policy Development and Implementation	<p>All projects focusing on the development, strengthening, improvement and the implementation of environmental policies and legislation, including those focused on compliance/enforcement and those supporting Viet Nam's accession to or commitments under International Environmental Agreements (IEAs).</p>
5.1.1	Commitment to International Environmental Agreements (IEAs)	
5.2	Institutional Strengthening	All projects focusing on the capacity-building and strengthening of a specific organisation, institution or agency for a specific purpose.
5.3	Environmental Management and Planning	All projects focusing on planning and management systems for specific regions, areas or environmental sectors. This includes environmental impact assessment (EIA); the development and application of new or improved methodologies, techniques, systems including monitoring tools for policy makers; and the elaboration of plans, strategies and programmes.

2.2. Expanding on traditional 'ODA' - capturing other contributions

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is aid provided by/through multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies. However, there are at least three other sources of funds for the environment:

1. International Non Government Organisations (INGOs) who contribute their own funding - raised through fundraising efforts, public or corporate donations etc;
2. Private Foundations and Trusts which usually provide grant support, sometimes channelled through INGOs, but mostly disbursed directly to Vietnamese institutions. An example of this type of donor is the Ford Foundation;
3. Corporate sector charity donations, normally direct grants, to community and governmental initiatives.

Information on the latter is not available, but for the INGOs and Foundations/Trusts there is sufficient to include them in the Compendium as a third type of donor. The rationale for doing so is outlined in 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

2.2.1. The role of INGOs

INGOs are often the recipients or channels through which traditional ODA is delivered, that is, they play the role of implementing and executing agency.

The number of INGOs supporting Viet Nam has grown throughout the last two decades, and now numbers approximately 510. The People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM)⁷ reports that for 2002, disbursement by INGOs was approximately US\$93.3 million, for around 1,750 projects (pers.comm. Do Ba Khoa, PACCOM, 9/7/2003). The comparative figures for 1999 and 1995 are US\$80 million and US\$71 million respectively (UNDP2001: 4 and pers.comm. Giang Ngan Ha, VUFO-NGORC, 9/7/2003)⁸.

In relation to the environment, the 1996 Compendium found that INGOs as a type of donor provided 6% of total donor commitment to the environment sector (equivalent to US\$30 million) and supported 32% of the total number of projects (81/252). With the exclusion of the 15 largest projects, the NGO contribution rose to 16% (MPI & UNDP1996: 8, 14).

The role of INGOs as funders of environmental projects was explicitly excluded from the 1999 Compendium, though their role as executing agencies and beneficiary institutions was dealt with.

The role of INGOs in the environment sector was considered as part of the Study on Aid to the Environment, which noted that the growing number of INGOs, when added to the other donor agencies, was contributing to increased demands on government to interact effectively, and was 'draining' the government of professionals.

At the same time, INGOs were providing a rich training ground for national staff and introducing a diversity of approaches and resources to tackle the many environmental problems faced by Viet Nam.

⁷ PACCOM is the body established by the Vietnam Union of Friendship Organisations (VUFO) to meet its Government assigned task of facilitating humanitarian and development aid activities of foreign NGO's. It has as one of its tasks the gathering and disseminating of information concerning the activities of foreign NGOs in Viet Nam (VUFO-NGORC: 2002:374)

⁸ Note, however, that the source of both these figures is the VUFO-NGO Resource Centre, which does not have details of all INGOs operating in Viet Nam, hence, the actual amounts for these two years are likely to have been larger.

They supported the decentralisation of ODA, and had a comparative advantage in taking a broader perspective in which environmental concerns were a fundamental part of poverty alleviation.

Significantly for this Compendium, the Study recommended that both government and donors should introduce policies to promote the greater participation of NGOs in aid delivery, and called for data on NGO programmes in the environmental field to be included in the information systems of the Government and UNDP for use and analysis.

2.2.2. Data on NGO activities in the environment sector

Current data on INGO activities in Viet Nam comes primarily from two sources:

1. The NGORC, which produces an INGO Directory on an annual basis. In 2002-2003 this included information on approximately 200 INGO's, Foundations and Trusts operating in Viet Nam⁹, with:

≈ 89 NGOs listed as being active in the Natural Resources sector

- 30 in Agriculture,
- 21 in Environmental Protection,
- 16 in Water & Irrigation,
- 13 in Agroforestry/Forestry,
- 8 in Natural Resources Education, and,
- 1 in Wildlife Protection.

≈ 98 NGOs as being active in the Social and Human Resources Development Sector

- 50 in Capacity and Institution Building,
- 25 in Community - rural and urban - Development, and,
- 23 in Integrated Rural and Urban Development.

2. PACCOM, which maintains a data base of all projects, classified into six sectors: economic development; health; education; environment; social development; and disaster/emergency. In 2002 approximately 89 projects were being implemented in the environment sector (pers.comm. Do Ba Khoa, PACCOM, 9/7/2003).

This equates to only 0.05% of the total INGO projects being implemented in Viet Nam (89/1,750). However, it is most likely that a large number of other projects contain significant environmental components, and that this percentage is an inaccurate reflection of the real activity in the environmental sector.

In the context of the above, it was therefore considered justified to attempt to take a more in-depth look at the INGO role in providing assistance to the environment sector, being careful to separate out their sometimes dual functions as donors and implementers.

2.3. Completed, ongoing and pipeline

The 1996 Compendium combined the analysis of completed, ongoing and pipeline projects, effectively taking a continuous timeline approach, whereas the 1999 Compendium separated ongoing from

⁹ The NGORC does not maintain detailed information on each project, due to a lack of resources (pers. comm. Director VUFO-NGORC: 06/06/2003).

pipeline, and included completed projects - those implemented and completed between 1995 and 1999 - within the ongoing category.

This Compendium intended to gather, for 'completed' projects, data on projects that commenced, were implemented and finished between July 1999 and June 2003, that is: to capture the projects occurring in the period between Compendiums. However, information was also received on projects that commenced earlier than July 1999. These would have/should have been included in the 1999 Compendium as 'ongoing'.

The projects for which data was gathered thus fall into FOUR 'time categories' (as illustrated in Graph 1, Chapter 4):

1. Commenced before 1999, completed in period between 1999 and 2003 Compendiums;
2. Commenced before 1999, ongoing June 2003;
3. Commenced after July 1999, completed in period between 1999 and 2003 (prior to or at June 2003);
4. Commenced after July 1999, ongoing June 2003.

In terms of data analysis however, this Compendium ultimately combined the analysis of completed projects and ongoing projects, as the proportion of projects completed between July 1999 and June 2003 turned out to be less than 1% of the total commitment, not justifying detailed analysis.

2.4. Pipeline projects 1999 and their status in 2003: implementation issues

As part of the aim to enhance the analysis of ODA trends, an attempt was made to gather information on the status of projects identified as 'hard' pipeline in 1999. These may now be current (ongoing) projects; they may have been successfully completed between 1999 and 2003; they may still be 'pipeline', or they may have been cancelled.

The rationale behind the collection of this information was to gain some insight into:

- a) the 'success rate' or 'up-take' of pipeline projects;
- b) the main reasons for projects remaining pipeline 4 years on, or;
- c) the main reasons for projects being cancelled/withdrawn.

Organisations contacted were asked which of the following best explained why a 1999 pipeline project (they were provided with a list of all pipeline projects from 1999 sorted by donor) was cancelled or remained as pipeline in 2003 (they were able to select more than one):

- a. Change in donor priorities,
- b. Change in GoV priorities,
- c. Lack of comprehensive legal framework ,
- d. Other donors funded similar type of project,
- e. Failure to identify executing agency and implementing agency,
- f. Difficulty accessing government counterpart funds,
- g. Bureaucratic obstacles,
- h. Limited technical, human resource capacities,
- i. Other (they were asked to provide a reason).

The aim was to consider the answers in light of the speed and effectiveness of ODA disbursement and implementation in Viet Nam, which have been issues of concern for some time. The 1996 Compendium identified it as such (MPI & UNDP1996:14); the major background documents state similar concerns, and the media has also reported on the problem.

Supporting the initiatives aiming at the improvement of ODA effectiveness, the MDG 2002 warns that donor desire for more rapid implementation and disbursement of ODA needs to be balanced against the effectiveness of this ODA.

If lack of capacity is the major constraint, and improvements can only be achieved slowly in this area, then greater flexibility, patience and willingness to commit for the long-term will be needed from donors. Similarly, much greater investment by donors in helping develop such needed capacities, especially at the provincial and sub-provincial levels will be essential (UNDP 2002:48).

The DCR 2002 also emphasised the issue of capacity building and its relationship to ODA effectiveness:

- ✍ To facilitate effective investment of ODA, much greater ODA needs to be directed to further developing national capacities to identify, formulate, manage and implement major projects and programmes;
- ✍ Existing capacities are increasingly stretched with the increase in donors
- ✍ With the need for continued decentralisation of ODA (to achieve more targeted and effective poverty reduction), much greater investment in local government and administration capacities will be essential (UNDP 2003:29).

The Study on Aid to the Environment raised CB&IS in the context of 'ODA absorptive capacity'. It noted that the ability to receive and manage ODA at the local level and for rural development was very limited, which was of concern particularly in relation to the increasing move to loans as a form of ODA. For maximum effect, ODA (loans) needed to be 10 -15 years; emphasise providing TA grant components to build policy, institutional, procedural, human resource capacities in the first 1-3 years (up-front institutional strengthening); and use national companies and NGOs in delivering TA (MPI & UNDP 1999:175).

The above highlights the importance of capacity building and institutional strengthening, not only in terms of specialised 'development management and administration' but more widely. This is dealt with in more detail in section 2.5.

2.5. Capacity building and institutional strengthening

The need for greater attention to be paid to capacity building and institutional strengthening (CB&IS) is a strong theme in the Study on Aid to the Environment, and is also more recently dealt with in the VEM 2002, DCR 2002 and MDG 2002.

It is an area that has been insufficiently dealt with in the previous Compendiums. In 1996, four percent of total commitments were recorded as being directed specifically to projects which supported institutional strengthening. The Compendium emphasised that:

Much support to this area, however, is included as an element of large projects focused on other areas, and a more thorough decomposition of each project would be required to determine the actual flows going to institutional strengthening and capacity building (MPI & UNDP 1996:15).

ODA to this area corresponds closely to what is often termed as 'technical cooperation' (TC), that is, ODA that primarily focused on 'software' inputs into development: support for the development of human resources and institutions, transfer of knowledge and the funding of technical inputs (UNDP

2001). As a 'non visible' form of ODA, TC has often been neglected due to donor and recipient preference for concrete physical 'hardware' assistance.

The DCR 2002 found that total ODA to policy and institutional support in Viet Nam shrank sharply from 2001 (from US\$241 million to US\$65 million), while ODA to human resource development declined to the lowest level since 1996 (including a decline in ODA to education and training sector of 30%) (UNDP 2003: 16,18).

On the basis of the above, it was considered important to try and include some analysis of where capacity building and institutional strengthening support was going; the proportion of project budgets being dedicated to capacity building and institutional strengthening; the geographical focus of ODA - that is the relative proportion being directed to the centre versus provincial level, and the duration of projects and whether they were multiple phased or components of long term programmes. The latter two aspects are dealt with in more detail in sections 2.6 and 2.7.

2.6. Geographical impact of project - and overall distribution of ODA to the environment

Neither of the previous Compendiums considered the geographical distribution of ODA to the environment. They did consider the executing agencies and target beneficiaries, however this was primarily in relation to the proportion directed to key institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Construction (MoC), Ministry of Industry (MoI).

This Compendium tries to do two things:

- a) Consider the overall geographical focus or distribution of environmental ODA;
- b) Consider this in relation to the socio-economic or environmental contexts.

With respect to the former, it uses the categorisation used by the Development Cooperation Reports to classify projects into 'central', 'nationwide' or 'provincial' in order to analyse the proportion of ODA being directed to the centre versus the periphery:

- ✍ 'Central' projects: those focusing on a central government institution, but which in principle has 'national' significance/benefit/impact.
- ✍ 'Nationwide' projects: those where ODA is spent across the country and which cannot be attributed to any specific province.
- ✍ 'Provincial' projects: those where ODA is allocated to specific provinces, including the three urban authorities of Ha Noi, HCMC and Hai Phong (UNDP 2003: 26).

The justification for this analysis is the observation in the background documents of the need for continued or 'reinvigorated' decentralisation of ODA (ODA to provinces and lower levels). The DCR 2002 observes that the trend to decentralisation appears to have been interrupted, with provincial ODA declining to 52% of total ODA (it was 59% in 2000, 70% in 1999), its first fall in absolute monetary terms since 1995. Only two regions (Central Highlands and South Central Coast) have seen their ODA disbursements increase by modest amounts.

The Study on Aid to the Environment lists a number of lessons learnt from Viet Nam's attempts to decentralise decision making to the provincial and local levels in all aspects of the ODA project cycle, including:

- ✍ the power of provincial authorities to negotiate and enter into ODA agreements remains ill-defined;
- ✍ there appears to be a clearer commitment at the local level to substantive issues and to ensuring that ODA addresses these issues;
- ✍ using NGOs as intermediaries at the local level is growing and, on the whole, is proving to be a positive force in facilitating decentralisation of ODA;
- ✍ capacities vary greatly from one province to another and, in some cases, management capacity building should come before technical support programmes;
- ✍ while the trend to decentralise ODA is a positive one, Government and donors in particular must be sensitive to the potential for fragmentation and overlap (MPI & UNDP 1999:168-9).

Additional aims were to try and place the distribution of environmental aid in the wider developmental and environmental context, that is, to:

- ✍ Compare it to the distribution of total ODA (as presented in DCR 2002). In other words, does environmental ODA differ significantly in its 'spread'?
- ✍ Relate it to some measure of 'need for ODA' and 'environmental pressure'. For the former, the Millenium Development Goals Index¹⁰, an indicator of the level of human development, was to be used as a proxy. For the latter, population size.
- ✍ Compare environmental ODA targeting protected areas (PA) to the Priority BAP Management and Conservation Field Programmes (Strategy #2), which contain specific protected areas (PA) (refer Table 3) to ascertain the fit and determine those PA receiving disproportionate amounts of ODA¹¹.

At the VCGM in June 2003, the UNDP Resident Coordinator, Mr Jordan Ryan noted that:

At the national level Viet Nam has made impressive progress, but clearly enormous social and economic disparities remain. The Northern Uplands region, together with the Central Highlands remain far behind the rest of the country. The key to reducing these disparities is to reduce isolation in its various forms. More decentralized decision making authority and public resources, including ODA, must be directed toward the poorest regions... (VCGM 2003).

The DCR 2002 found that three regions of Viet Nam - Northern Uplands, North Central Coast and Mekong Delta - received significantly less ODA than their share of the country's poor. Accounting for almost 70% of Viet Nam's poor, they received 44% of ODA (UNDP 2003:27). This Compendium adds the environmental ODA data to the picture.

By mapping the distribution of ODA to the environment, it is possible to make some observations about the existence of overlap, duplication or lack of coordination. It can also indicate the possibility of problems of absorption and weak capacities at the provincial level; highlight those provinces and regions which are relatively disadvantaged in the amount of environmental ODA being received, and indicate where ODA may not be responding sufficiently to socio-economic and environmental pressures.

¹⁰ Based on the methodology used for the Human Development Index, the MDG Index attempts to assess the relative situation of various provinces vis-à-vis 17 provincial level social and governance indicators which reflect the Millenium Development Goals (UNDP 2002:49). For more information refer Appendix I.

¹¹ It had been hoped that the distribution of environmental ODA could be compared to the terrestrial and coastal and marine biodiversity areas identified in the Study on Aid to the Environment as requiring priority ODA and government attention, however this was found to be too complex to attempt.

Table 3: Management & Conservation Field Programme Priorities of BAP 1995

Number	Programme	Priority
M	Management & Conservation Field Programmes (Chapter 3)	
M1	Muong Nhe Nature Reserve Management	Medium
M2	Hoang Lien Son Mountain Conservation	Medium
M3	Ba Be National Park Management	Medium
M4	Cat Ba National Park Management	Medium
M5	Buffer Zone of Cuc Phuong National Park and Training Centre	Urgent
M6	Vu Quang Nature Reserve Management	Urgent
M7	Establishing Pu Mat Nature Reserve	Urgent
M8	Forest Conservation at Ke Go Lake	Urgent
M9	Bach Ma National Park Management	Urgent
M10	Buffer Zone of Yok Don National Park	Medium
M11	Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve Management	Urgent
M12	Chu Giang Sin Nature Reserve Management	Urgent
M13	Cat Tien National Park Management	Urgent
M14	Protection of Ba Na Forest	Low
M15	Forest Protection in Da Lat Highlands	Urgent
M16	Biodiversity of Lowland and Mountain Forest in Da Lat	Urgent
M17	Mangrove Reforestation in Ca Mau	Urgent
M18	Protection of Important Wetlands	Urgent
M19	Preservation of Wetlands in Red River Delta	Medium
M20	Support to Tram Chim Wetland	Medium
M21	Management of Cau Hai Wetland and Tam Giang Lagoon	Medium

Source: BAP: 1995: vii and viii

2.7. Multi-phase, long-term projects

Based on the numerous observations on project duration made in the Study on Aid to the Environment:

- ✗ Environmental policy reform was a long-term, subtle process;
- ✗ Capacity building takes time and commitment;
- ✗ Projects less than 2 years in duration were disruptive, less than 3 years had little impact;
- ✗ Long term multi-phase projects were required, with slow and careful establishment;
- ✗ Projects that started small and built up over time had more chance of success;
- ✗ Lead in, orientation phases that focused on institutional building to enable the assistance to be absorbed and managed, and to test approaches, were critical;
- ✗ Long term multi-phase projects needed flexibility and innovative mechanisms to respond to VN needs and demands as they arose;
- ✗ ODA commitments should be based on consistent, long-term and low-level inputs (MPI & UNDP 1999: 112)

Thus, organisations were asked whether or not their projects were multi-phase.

Given that previous compendiums did not gather information on this data field, no trend analysis has been carried out.

2.8. The proportion of overall donor ODA to Vietnam directed towards the environment

The Study on Aid to the Environment stated that during the period 1985 - 1995, environmental ODA accounted for 9.4% of total ODA disbursed, between 1996 and 2000 this increased by 30% to 11.6% (MPI & UNDP 1999: 53). The Study's final recommendation was a call for an increase in the proportion of environment aid to 20% of overall ODA flowing into Viet Nam.

Hence, this Compendium determined to continue this trend analysis of the percentage of total ODA directed to the environment. It asked each donor 'what percentage [and/or amount] of your overall ODA to Viet Nam [in the current financial period] is directed towards the environment?'

2.9. Partnerships

The Study on Aid to the Environment makes several recommendations with respect to creative implementation initiatives, all of which relate to the formation of partnerships. It recommends a move towards a collaborative implementation programme, including the establishment of international support groups for key sectors receiving environmental ODA (building on the pioneering MARD ISG experience¹²), the conduct of an annual donor meeting on the environment, and regular meetings of international technical advisors of international projects, amongst others.

With respect to the Environmental Protection and Management Sector, the Study found that there was a need for an ISG to assist the national environmental competent agencies in tracking ODA to environmental protection. In direct response to the recommendations of the Study on Aid to the Environment, the International Support Group for the Environment (ISGE) was established by MoSTE on the 18 June 2001.

2.10. Governmental priorities and the ODA 'fit'

The 1st Compendium analysed all projects within the framework of the draft July 1995 VNNEAP, which provided a set of strategic priorities for achieving environmental protection and sustainable development in Viet Nam.

The 1999 Compendium analysed ongoing and pipeline projects against Government areas of interest (extracted primarily from the Country Report to the 19th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Implementation of Agenda 21 (June 1997) and the Viet Nam Communist Party Instruction No.36-CT/TW dated 25 June 1998 on Strengthening Environmental Protection in the period of Industrialisation and Modernisation").

Just as the draft VNNEAP provided the framework in 1996 around which donor assistance to the environment could be structured, prioritised, coordinated (and assessed as to whether it was meeting Government environmental priorities), so do the draft National Strategy on Environmental Protection (NESP) and its associated National Environment Action Plan play key roles in analysing the 'fit' of ODA

¹² The general feeling amongst donors and government officials is that the MARD ISG has played a key role in bringing MARD and the donor community closer together. Other examples of such partnerships are the Forestry Sector Support Programme (FSSP); the 5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme, and the Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (UNDP, MoNRE & Sida, 2003a:10).

to the environment with Government priorities in 2003. At the same time, some other key documents were also considered to garner additional priorities. These were: Instruction No. 36/CT-TW; SoER 2001; CPRGS; VEM 2002; BAP; Decision No. 64; National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision towards 2020.

The final compilation of GoV environmental priorities is shown in Table 4.

As with the previous Compendium, the priorities were chosen if they were mentioned more than once in key GoV documents.

Table 4: Government of Viet Nam Environmental Priority Programmes

No	Government Environment Priorities
1	Pollution Prevention, Control, Treatment, Disposal & Remediation
1.1	Deal with critical pollution sources especially those involving hazardous and toxic waste and remediate land contaminated by wartime chemical agents
1.2	Pollution prevention strategies; build capacity for improved solid waste management in urban and industrial areas
1.3	Conversion to environmentally sound technology; Cleaner Production; assist business in environmental management and the achievement of international environmental standards
1.4	Rehabilitate/improve urban and industrial drainage, sewage and waste-water treatment systems; improve water quality in canals, rivers, lakes in urban areas
1.5	Provision of water supply and sanitation systems, especially to rural areas
1.6	Strengthen marine pollution monitoring and control, especially to prevent marine oil spills
1.7	Improve urban air quality
2	Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
2.1	Extend forest cover, particularly in upper catchments
2.2	Promote sustainable management & use of forests including community involvement in natural resource management
2.3	Protect, conserve and sustainably use water resources through strengthening integrated management/using a catchment level approach
2.4	Strengthen management of coastal and marine resources
2.5	Address environmental impacts in the agricultural sector
2.6	Restore important degraded ecosystems especially areas affected by mineral exploitation
2.7	Protect natural and cultural heritage sites
3	Actions to improve environmental management capacity
3.1	Expand the number and area of natural Protected Areas, especially mangrove and marine/coral reef
3.2	Provide increased protection for special use forests
3.3	Improve protection for and management and sustainable use of wetlands
3.4	Protect rare and endangered animal species
3.5	Conserve plant biodiversity including agricultural, village biodiversity

4	Actions to improve environmental management capacity
4.1	Improve and enhance the effectiveness of environmental legislation
4.2	Improve institutional effectiveness through strengthening and building capacity of government agencies at all levels in environmental management
4.3	Research and apply economic instruments in environmental management
4.4	Implement integrated economic and environmental development planning
4.5	Strengthen and enhance research capacity & environmental information systems for environmental protection and management
4.6	Build monitoring capacity and improve the environmental monitoring network
4.7	Strengthen and diversify the financial sources for environmental protection
4.8	Expand international cooperation in implementation of environmental programmes
5	Actions to encourage public participation
5.1	Introduce, integrate, improve environmental education in all levels of the school and tertiary education systems
5.2	Support public participation and involve citizens and communities more fully in environmental protection (raise awareness)
5.3	Improve public access to information on environmental issues
6	Other
6.1	Develop strategies for the management of uncontrolled internal migration in key pressure areas
6.2	Disaster mitigation - reduce vulnerability of poor to natural disasters
6.3	Poverty alleviation

3. DATA SOURCES, METHODOLOGY & ISSUES

3.1. *Data sources and procedures*

A questionnaire was designed and sent out in hard copy and electronic form to 96 organisations, including 13 multi-lateral organisations; 30 bi-lateral organisations; 5 bi-lateral executing agencies; 42 INGOs; 3 foundations; 2 research institutions; and 2 consulting firms (the latter regarding a particular project funded by multiple donors). The organisations were chosen from a number of sources, including previous Compendiums, the DCR, List of Diplomatic Missions, INGO Directory 2002-2003, and a selective web search.

The same information was also sent to 70 Vietnamese government agencies, universities, research centres nationwide. Six agencies replied, providing information on over 100 projects (refer Acknowledgement & Contact List).

The questionnaire was in two parts:

1) General questions:

- a. On the organisations priorities with respect to the environment in Viet Nam;
- b. The proportion of total ODA to Viet Nam dedicated to the environment;
- c. Any recent or near future changes in priorities and amount of ODA directed to the environment; and
- d. The 'fate' of projects identified as hard pipeline in 1999 and, if not implemented, the reasons for their withdrawal or continuation as pipeline.

2) A question sheet seeking information on each project.

Emails and personal phone calls were the main means of follow up and verification of data. A limited number of face-to-face meetings were held with significant donors where there were a large number of projects requiring some clarification.

Respondents were asked to classify their own projects. It was made clear to respondents that their projects could be classified in more than one category/sector. Not all respondents provided classification, while some organisations had their own classification system, which required re-classification into the Compendium categories/sectors. Given the attempt to improve the classification system, several reviews of the entire set of projects were undertaken before final classification was achieved.

Of all the projects supplied by organisations, very few were rejected for clearly not fitting the definition of an environmental project. These were primarily water supply (no sanitation component), poverty alleviation, and agricultural production enhancement projects. For several projects, particularly those in the area of integrated rural development, and agricultural research, it was difficult to determine their eligibility for inclusion. In other cases, project objectives and descriptions were minimal.

Unlike in 1999, the UNDP Development Cooperation Analysis System Database (DCAS), used to produce the annual Development Cooperation Reports, was not the first port of call for this Compendium. It was primarily used to cross check project information or supplement the information that came in direct from organisations. It was also used as a final resort when donors did not provide information directly.

Responses were received from 74 of the 96 (a response rate of 77%), including 14 who said they had no projects in the environment sector (thus 62% of the total number approached provided information on projects). In a couple of cases, donors who said they did not fund any environmental projects were in fact found to do so, with information obtained from other sources. This indicated a likely problem with the definition, or a lack of consideration of the categories and sectors provided.

It became apparent, as data was entered, that information received from organisations did not cover all the projects included in the DCR that had been identified by the Compendium team as being 'environmental'. However, with the information from other sources, including other donors, implementing agencies (INGOs and bi-lateral executing agencies), government respondents, and the DCR 2002, a significant number of gaps were filled.

There is a slight difference in terminology and focus between the three Compendia with respect to executing and implementing agency and target beneficiary. This one has collected data on executing and implementing agency and target beneficiary. The 1999 Compendium only considered executing agency and beneficiary institution. The 1996 Compendium only considered 'responsible government agencies'.

In many cases the executing and implementing agency are one and the same, or the latter is a sub-department within the former. Similarly, the implementing agency is often the target beneficiary. However, responses from many donors included multiple beneficiaries, and not only institutions.

3.2. Data & Analysis Issues

3.2.1. Definition of 'environmental project' and project classification

Some organisations found it difficult to classify their projects. Where organisations did not indicate a category or sector, the project title and objectives/description were used to determine their classification.

Multiple classification affected how the analysis could be carried out. There were two methods considered:

a) A 'proportional statistical' method. Where a project was classified into two, three or more sectors, the total project budget was divided equally amongst these sectors. This was done for all projects, and then the sectoral amounts were totalled. This meant that each project classification received equal weight.

b) An 'incidence' method. In order to determine the relative proportions or level of importance of the categories and sectors vis-à-vis one another, the 'incidence' of each sector (ie: how many times it was mentioned) was determined. The 'incidence' of all sectors were then added together to get a total 'cumulative incidence' figure, which in no way related to the number of projects. The relative importance of each sector, that is, its proportion of the total cumulative incidence, was determined.

This form of analysis was used to graphically show the level of 'interest' in or attention paid to particular sectors and categories, independent of budgets¹³.

¹³ Using this method to calculate the level of funding directed to a particular category or sector - by applying its proportion of the total cumulative incidence to the total commitment of all projects - was NOT undertaken, as this method is only applicable if all project budgets are the same.

3.2.2. Definition of 'ODA' - Capturing other contributions

a) NGO contributions

INGO private funds are raised from a variety of sources and are in many cases non-project specific. One issue raised by INGOs was that they also often received broad 'core-funding' from donors that was, again, not directed to specific projects, but to the organisation's entire programme. Thus it was not possible to specify donor contributions or the INGO contribution to specific projects.

Only a small number of the total INGOs working in Viet Nam were contacted (49 of 510), with still fewer providing information (29 responses, with 22 providing project details). This is a sample of only 4%. What conclusions can therefore be drawn? Notably, information from the major environmental NGOs - IUCN, WWF, BLI, FFI, as well as Frontier and SNV - was received, making the data more representative of this sub-sector of the INGO community.

b) Foundations, small grant programmes

Six small grant programmes are included in the data as single projects, rather than separately listing all grants provided within each programme. These are:

- The Ford Foundation Asset Building and the Upland Poor Programme Initiative;
- The USAID US-AEP Environment and Civil Society Partnership Programme;
- The UNDP Global Environment Facility Small Grant Programme (GEF SGP);
- The Government of the Netherlands' Local Environment Fund and Netherlands Environment Fund; and
- The Sida Environmental Fund.

By combining the grants provided under these programmes, the valuable contribution they make could be captured, while avoiding the 'data skew problem' of including small projects (less than US\$20,000). However, it should be noted that not all these programmes provide grants less than US\$20,000, for instance, the Ford Foundation programme includes grants ranging from US\$10,000 to US\$1,000,000.

In comparison, the UNDP GEF SGP funds projects up to US\$50,000, the GovNED funds are a maximum of 27,000 Euro or US\$30,000, the grants provided under the USAID programme are a maximum of US\$25,000, and the Sida Environmental Fund grants are a maximum of US\$6,000.

In many cases grantees of these programmes have multiple funding sources. This information has not been captured.

c) Research Institutions, Regional Organisations, Private Sector

It needs to be noted that the analysis does not show the range of institutions funding projects in Viet Nam. Not only were Foundations and Trusts subsumed under 'INGO', but so were research institutions, some regional organisations and private sector companies. Bi-lateral executing agencies (for example, GTZ), which act as both donor and executor (and in implementing projects often operated in much the same way as INGOs) were grouped under bi-lateral agencies.

3.2.3. Completed projects

As mentioned previously, a detailed analysis of projects commenced and completed between this and the 1999 Compendium was not undertaken due to the small proportion of the total commitment represented by this category. A simple 'snapshot' only is provided.

Separate analysis of completed projects that started prior to 1999, though a more sizeable category, was not considered important given the overlap with the 1999 Compendium.

Completed projects are however included in the data analysis, being combined with ongoing, to follow the methodology of the 1999 Compendium.

3.2.4. Pipeline and hard pipeline

Information collected on future projects in fact fell into two categories, pipeline and hard pipeline. Though only 'hard pipeline' information was requested, the information provided in many cases was minimal - lacking a budget or donor commitment, year of commencement or project duration - so these were considered as 'pipeline'. Those with budget information and project duration information were considered as 'hard pipeline'. In terms of analysis, combining the two was somewhat problematic.

3.2.5. Pipeline projects 1999 and 2003

Unfortunately very little information was provided on pipeline projects withdrawn or those remaining as pipeline, so no evaluation of reasons was possible, however the DCR 2002 was used to determine if the projects had been implemented.

It was apparent that this part of the questionnaire had been misread or had confused many donors. It was also possible that the table of pipeline projects in 1999 had not been considered. It is recognised that the status of pipeline projects within a donors' programme cycle can change rapidly between 'firm', 'stand by', 'withdrawn' etc. Thus donors may place minimal importance on pipeline projects and be unable to provide information on those withdrawn.

3.2.6. Capacity building and institutional strengthening

To attempt to highlight or 'extract' the 'capacity building and institutional strengthening' components of all projects (as distinct from those classified as entirely capacity building/institutional strengthening), is difficult and at times questionable. Thus, the information provided by respondents is at best an 'indication' or 'guestimate'. Some elaboration of this problem is provided below.

'Institutional strengthening' is found under Category 5, Environmental Policy and Planning. CB&IS in fact falls across all other categories and sectors. Thus, for the projects identified as entirely CB&IS (5.2), none were categorised solely as such; another sectoral category was included in order to show where CB&IS was being directed.

Some complications in assessing the percentage of project budgets dedicated to CB&IS included:

- Respondents were unable to extract a specific line item for CB&IS from their budgets. In most cases it cut across all or many parts of a budget.
- Capacity building is not always associated with institutional strengthening. Capacity building can be of a community rather than an institution. Institutional strengthening involves activities that obviously target particular institutions rather than the general community (with community organisations being part of the former rather than latter).
- CB&IT is closely tied to education and training (Category 3) and its sector of 'public and professional awareness'. Training is often aimed at CB&IS of an institution. However, should all training projects be institutional strengthening? Not if they are aimed at a rural population or community.

- 'Training course' or 'workshop' or other activities will in many cases only capture some of the CB&IS of projects, as for many projects CB&IS happens through implementation on a daily basis, it is part of every activity.

After initial responses to the questionnaire indicated that data provided on CB&IS would be minimal, a second electronic mail out was undertaken, in which a scale was proposed:

- a) 0 - 20% Minimal
- b) 21 - 40% Moderate
- c) 41 - 60% Significant
- d) 61 - 80 % Majority
- e) 81 - 100% Entire¹⁴

Even with the scale, some respondents were unable to provide a figure. In hindsight, it may have been more valuable to consider CB&IS in terms of the percentage of project time dedicated to it.

Total Project Commitment US\$	Capacity Building Level	Maximum Amount	Minimum Amount
A	Minimal (0-20)	0.2 x A	0 x A
B	Moderate (21-40)	0.4 x B	0.21 x B
C	Significant (41-60)	0.6 x C	0.41 x C
D	Majority (61-80)	0.8 x D	0.61 x D
E	Entire (81-100)	1 x E	0.81 x E
Sum A to E = F		Sum G	Sum H

The method for converting the a) - e) scale into readable data and determining the average proportion of budgets dedicated to capacity building was as follows:

Average Maximum Dedicated to Capacity Building = (Sum G/Sum F) x 100%

Average Minimum Dedicated to Capacity Building = (Sum H/Sum F) x 100%

3.2.7. Multi-phase, long-term projects

The positive responses received to this question indicated there were two ways of interpreting the question, and that the guide to the questionnaire had failed to anticipate this eventuality. Answers fell into either of the following:

- 1) Projects that had several components or phases, for example, a 4 year project that had three phases (such as 1 year orientation/establishment, 2 year implementation and 1 year windup/handover);
- 2) Projects that comprised one phase/was one of several projects in a longer term programme. In some cases these programmes exceeded a decade.

The intention had been to capture the projects falling into the latter category. In some cases it was difficult to determine and reconcile the total project budget and total donor commitment with the (completed/ongoing) project (a phase) or the entire long term programme.

¹⁴ In fact, no project budget is 100% dedicated to capacity building as there are always administrative overheads to consider. Hence 'entire' was taken to mean 81% or more.

3.2.8. The proportion of overall donor ODA to Viet Nam directed towards the environment

Given the cross cutting nature of the environment, this question was naturally difficult to answer. The method used by respondents to estimate their figure was unclear. For example, did they undertake the task to sum environmental budgetary components of all projects together; did they consider any project with greater than 50% of the budget dedicated to the environment as environmental; did they ignore the budget all together and focus on the number of projects that had an environmental outcome or focus?

Analysis of this data was further weakened by the fact that the number of donors replying was small. Indeed, just over 50% of the estimates provided were from INGOs, meaning that the percentage related to the proportion of their programme budgets being directed to the environment. Hence, in considering the range of commitments and calculating an average, it is quite possible that the Compendium could be comparing apples with oranges.

Where responses were exact figures, they were coded according to a scale in order to facilitate analysis: 0-20; 21-40; 41-60; 61-80; 81-100.

3.2.9. Geographical impact of project - and overall distribution of ODA to the environment

To determine the environmental ODA for each Region in Viet Nam it was necessary to apply the following method to deal with the projects which involved multiple Provinces and Regions. It was assumed that the proportion of the total project budget associated with multiple Provinces was allocated equally between them.

Total Project Amount US\$	Number of provinces involved	Central	Nation-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Etc
A	7 (*)			3 x A/7	2 x A/7	2 x A/7	
B	5 (**)			2 x B/5		3 x B/5	
C (***)		1 x C					
D (****)			1 x D				
Etc							
Sum of ODA distributed by each region		=1xC+..	=1xD+..	=3xA/7+2x B/5+..	=2xA/7 + ...	=2xA/7 + 3xB/5 + ..	

Note: (*) : Include 3 provinces of region 1; 2 provinces of region 2; 2 provinces of region 3.
 (**): Include 2 provinces of region 1; 3 provinces of region 3.
 (***) : Central projects
 (****): Nationwide projects

3.2.10. Governmental priorities and the ODA 'fit'

As with the previous Compendium, projects were only classified under one government priority. In the context of the previous discussions, it was obviously difficult to classify projects under solely one priority. A level of subjectivity is thus involved as depending on the person undertaking classification, a project could be classified differently.

Further, pipeline/hard pipeline projects create uncertainty and lack of clarity, being predominantly the ones with no project description provided to aid classification. Pipeline and hard pipeline were not separated out for the comparison. The comparison was however done with and without the largest projects.

In some cases projects did not fit with the priority areas, for example projects focusing on natural disaster preparedness and mitigation and urban planning as a whole. In the case of integrated natural resource management projects, though they were all classified under 2.2: 'promote sustainable management and use of forests and community involvement in natural resource management', they did not all necessarily relate to forest resources.

As emphasised by the 1999 Compendium, the commitments and percentages presented are indications only, not a precise calculation of how environmental ODA and GoV interests coincide.

3.3. Budget explanatory notes

A number of issues with respect to the project budgets and donor commitments need to be considered when analysing the data and drawing conclusions.

3.3.1. Total project budget

Organisations were asked to provide, for each project, the total budget, as well as their contribution and the contribution of other co-funders. In a substantial number of cases, the total project budget provided was the total budget of the donor, not the project as a whole ie: it equalled the donor commitment to the project.

The total project budget was ascertained when information on the co-funders and their financial commitments also provided, or alternatively via cross checking using other sources, including implementing agencies and the DCR.

Where no further information was available, and the total project budget remained unknown, the donor contribution was used. This means that the total ODA to the environment included in this Compendium is less than the actual represented by the 334 projects.

3.3.2. Large and small projects

The lower limit of US\$20,000 employed in the 1999 Compendium has been adopted, however this only resulted in one project being removed (with a budget of less than US\$10,000).

Analysis has been undertaken for the total number of projects, as well as excluding the largest 25 projects (accounting for approximately 76% of total commitments), which skew the data. These are predominantly infrastructural water & sanitation projects, but also include rural development, forestry, disaster mitigation, water resource management, watershed management, agriculture and wetlands projects.

3.3.3. Co-funders

Information on project co-funders was not always provided. In many cases the difference between total project budget and donor commitment was the GoV contribution, in cash or in-kind or a combination of both. Data on the GoV contribution was not specifically asked for, nor systematically provided.

A substantial number of projects have multiple donors. In these cases, the project is listed by the largest donor, and only the four largest donors have been included in the analysis, though all donors remain listed in the project table (Appendix VI). In some cases one of these four donors is in fact a group of donors with a total amount contributed. In other words, with no breakdown by each donor in the group, the group is considered as one donor and identified as 'other'.

3.3.4. In-kind contributions

In-kind contributions from donors - usually contributions from co-funders or 'partner agencies' - was not costed and hence not included in the total project budget. Failure to capture this contribution means that the actual value of aid to the environment is understated. Not all donors indicated explicitly if their partners or co-funders were providing in-kind support. Where in-kind was specifically mentioned, it has been recorded in 'other' under the type of assistance.

3.3.5. Regional projects

In the case of regional projects, the budgets were predominantly for the multiple countries involved. Where the Viet Nam specific allocation was not provided, the total budget was divided by the number of countries to obtain an estimate of the funding for Viet Nam. Depending on the nature of the project this can be reasonably accurate. For some, there is less certainty. For example, the EC projects, which are advertised regionally, are open to any organisation meeting eligibility criteria. With 17 countries in the region, 5 projects could be successful in Viet Nam, whereas only 2 may be successful in Thailand, or vice versa. Thus the division of a regional budget by number of participating countries can be little more than a 'guestimate'.

3.3.6. Average annual disbursement

The average annual disbursement or budget was calculated by dividing the total budget by the number of years (and or months if projects were not full integer years).

3.3.7. Type of Assistance

The proportion of grant and loan in the second category of ODA type of assistance - Investment-Related Technical Co-operation Grants or Loans - was not provided by donors. From the GoV information collected it was evident that where projects included both grants and loans in this category, the grants were relatively very small. In order to compare the relative importance of grants and loans with previous Compendiums, this category was combined with Investment Loans and Investment-Related Technical Assistance Loans.

3.3.8. Exchange rates used

A number of organisations provided budgets in their own currencies. A variety of exchange rates could be determined from the information provided, meaning that no common exchange rate was applied data wide. For those not providing US\$ figures or an exchange rate, exchange rates for Euro, Aus\$, Ca\$ as of the 9 July 2003 were obtained from the Vietcombank.

Exchange rate differences can result in differences in donor commitment or project budgets of some thousands of units of currency.

3.3.9. Not available (NA)

Gaps in information and subsequent classification as 'Not Available' (NA) for certain data fields means that the analysis of total data (eg: the 'Snapshot' Chapter 4) may in some cases not be very representative of the whole. For example, NA is high for the type of assistance (grant or loan) and project duration (approximately 20% and 12% respectively). This is predominantly related to future projects (pipeline and hard pipeline) and to a lesser extent completed. However, a couple of important donors provided weak data for ongoing projects as well.

4. SNAPSHOT OF PROJECTS IN COMPENDIUM

4.1. Quick statistics

334 projects are included in this Compendium. Of these, 282 are ongoing and completed, and 52 are pipeline and hard pipeline. Table 5 provides the following statistics:

- Total number of projects and commitment;
- % completed, ongoing, hard pipeline and pipeline;
- Breakdown of completed projects into a) commenced and completed between 1999 and 2003, and b) started before 1999 and closed between 1999 and 2003;
- The 'pattern' or distribution of completed and ongoing projects (start year and/or end date), that is: the number of projects ending or completing in each year between 1999 and 2003.

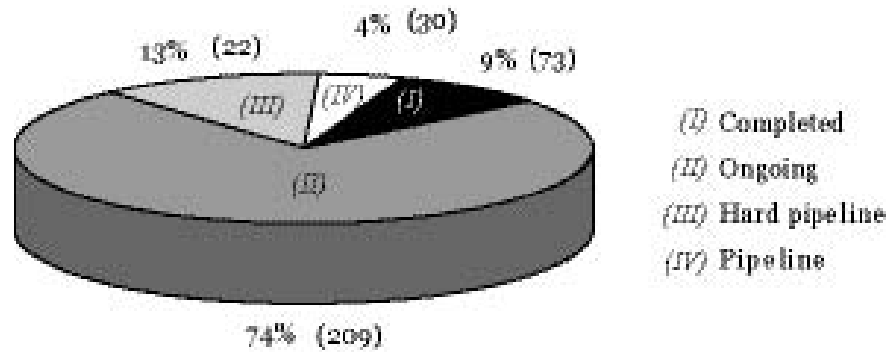
Notably, the proportion of projects commenced and completed in the gap between Compendiums is less than 1% of the total (0.91% rounded up to 1% in the Table).

Table 5: Total projects & commitments by project status

Status	Before 1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	June 2003	After June 2003	Number of projects	Commitment US\$	Remarks
Completed projects								2	7,092,461	37 Projects, covering 8% of total commitment
								9	10,610,188	
								9	14,233,271	
								14	18,912,864	
								3	164,370,162	32 projects, covering 0.9% of total commitment
								2	519,671	
								2	680,000	
								4	3,915,660	
								1	100,000	
								2	616,035	
								6	1,068,368	
								3	3,265,424	
								8	5,194,227	
								3	869,565	
							1	25,000		
Ongoing								27	469,893,598	194 projects, covering 69% of total commitment
								15	71,294,353	
								23	288,748,562	
								43	599,978,267	
								86	425,830,183	
						Hard Pipeline		23	126,332,388	53 projects, covering 17.2% of total commitment
						Pipeline	30	335,301,802		
							NA (a)	19	130,261,539	Covering 4.9% of total commitment
							Total	334	2,679,113,558	

(a) The 19 projects for which no budgets were available (NA) actually fall into completed (4 projects) and ongoing (15 projects). In Figure 1 these projects are contained within completed and ongoing rather than in a NA category. Thus the discrepancy between Table 5 and Figure 1.

Figure1: Completed- Ongoing- Pipeline Projects



4.1.1. Hard pipeline in 1999

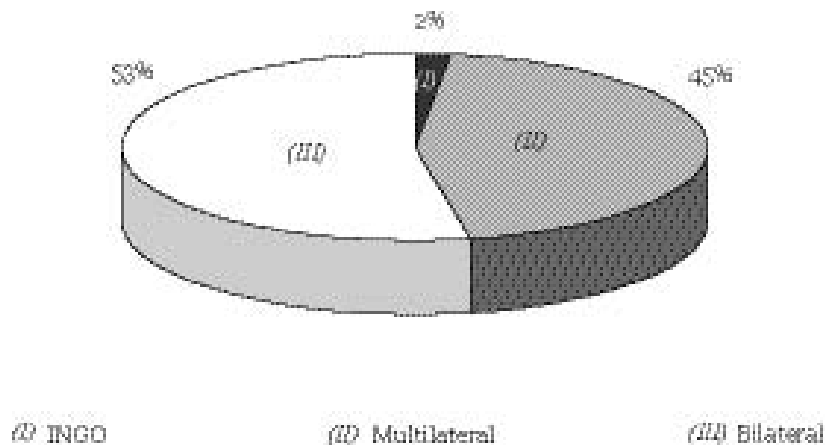
Of the 71 hard pipeline projects in 1999, this Compendium includes 8 which have been completed and 33 which are currently ongoing.

4.1.2. Donors: number, largest, type

The Compendium includes information on projects provided by a total of 52 donors, with the 15 largest being (in descending order):ADB; WB; JBIC; BMZ; Danida; EC; GovNED; UNDP; AusAID; SDC; Sida; NORAD; JICA, CIDA and DGDC.

Figure 2 shows that 53% of total commitments were provided by multilateral agencies, 45% by bilateral agencies, and 2% by INGOs. The DCR 2002 has bi-lateral agencies accounting for 50% of disbursements (UNDP 2003:25).

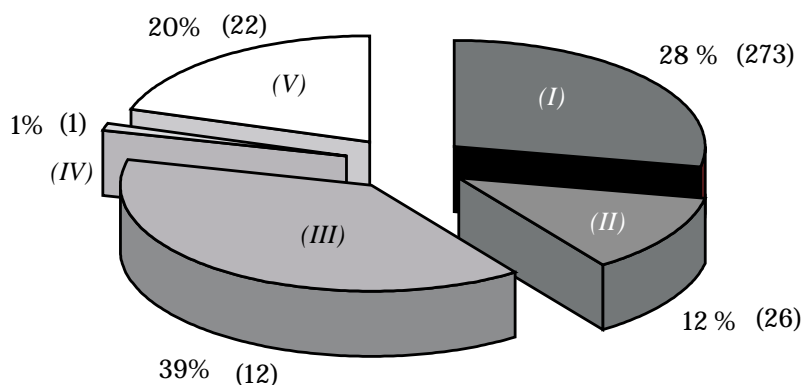
Figure 2: Commitment by Donor Group



4.1.3. Type of ODA

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of ODA into the four types of assistance. Free Standing Technical Cooperation Grants were the most common form of assistance, accounted for by 273 projects, equivalent to 28% of commitments, however Investment Loans were the largest form of assistance, accounting for 39% of total commitments, but only 12 projects.

Figure 3: Type of Assistance by # of Projects and % of Commitment

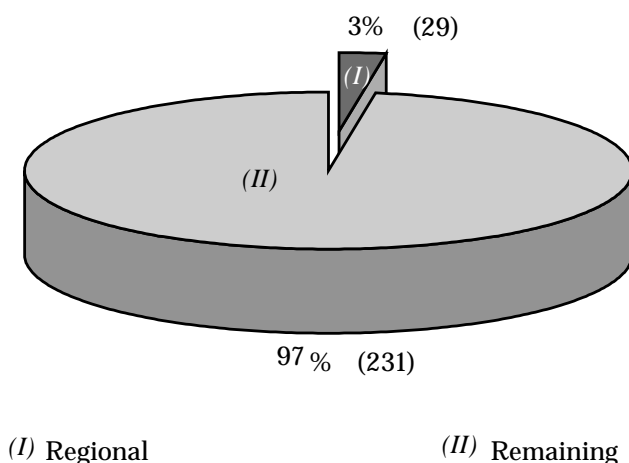


- (I) Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants
- (II) Investment-Related Technical Cooperation Grants or Loans
- (III) Investment Loan
- (IV) Investment-Related Technical Assistance Loans
- (V) NA

4.1.4. Number of regional projects & those part of a multi-phase programme

The Compendium includes 29 regional projects, and 48 projects which are part of a multi-phase (long term) programme.

Figure 4: Incidence of Regional Projects



One interesting example of a regional project included in this *Compendium is the Protected Areas & Development Review - Countries of the Lower Mekong River Region Project* (PAD) (refer Box 1). It is an example of a regional, multi-donor, multi-executing and multi-implementing agency project - and a good example of the partnership approach called for by the *Study on Aid to the Environment*.

Box 1: The Protected Areas & Development Review Project

Location of project: The four countries of the lower Mekong River Region

Lead implementing agencies:

- Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR
- Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
- Forest Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam
- Mekong River Commission

Project donors: Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA); Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Royal Netherlands Government; and Mekong River Commission

Principal government partners

Royal Government of Cambodia

Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment (lead agency)
Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Cambodia National Mekong Committee

Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (lead agency)
Science, Technology and Environment Agency
National Economic Research Institute, State Planning Committee
Lao National Mekong Committee

Royal Government of Thailand

Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (lead agency)
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
Thai National Mekong Committee

Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Forest Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (lead agency)
Department for Science, Education and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Investment
National Environment Agency, Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment
Department for Fishery Resources Management, Ministry of Fisheries
Viet Nam National Mekong Committee

International technical support partners

ICEM - International Centre for Environmental Management (lead partner)

IUCN - The World Conservation Union
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
MRC - Mekong River Commission
WWF - Worldwide Fund for Nature
BLI - Birdlife International
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service
TFT - Tropical Forest Trust

Project Objectives

- To examine the growing tensions between economic and conservation objectives in the four countries of the lower Mekong River region with a view to increasing the effectiveness of PA management and the level of investment in their maintenance.
- To identify the many development benefits flowing from protected areas and the need to reflect them in the plans and budgets of forestry, agriculture, energy, tourism, fisheries and other key economic sectors.
- To relate the lessons of more than a decade of PA management experience in the region to new and innovative approaches elsewhere in the world, and define strategies to safeguard the national PA systems and enhance their development contribution in the four countries.
- To feed results into national policy and the Mekong River Basin Development Plan at regional level.

The Partnership Approach - Implementation Arrangements

An initiative of a unique partnership of development and conservational agencies from the region and internationally, it **was lead by the Ministries responsible for PA management in each of the four countries and the MRC at the regional level.**

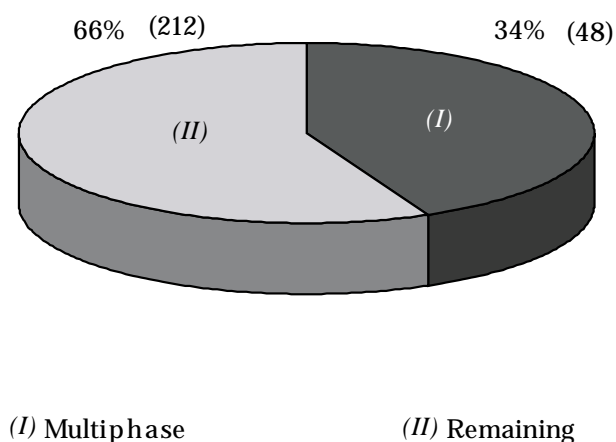
National reviews were guided by **inter-agency core (or working) groups of government experts** bringing together on a regular basis economic and financial planners, natural resource developers and conservation managers from up to ten ministries.

The government core groups were supported by a **PAD technical team of international and national specialists** primarily from the technical partner organisations. A technical advisory group with representatives from IUCN, WWF, Birdlife International and ICEM met regularly throughout the review to advise on design and other aspects of review implementation.

National networks of individuals from government and non government organisations were established and kept involved through a two way E-list newsletter, round table meetings and distribution of draft material for comment. These active networks involved some 800 people in total.

Source: ICEM: 2003

Figure 5: Projects Part of Multi-phase Programme: # & % of Total Commitment



4.1.5. Budgets and Commitments

The largest project budget is US\$235,000,000, the smallest US\$20,000. The average annual budget is US\$2,392,204.

Table 6 shows the range of project budgets with the predominance of twenty-five large projects over US\$20 million accounting for 75.5% of the total commitments, and approximately 47% of the total number of projects being US\$1 million or less.

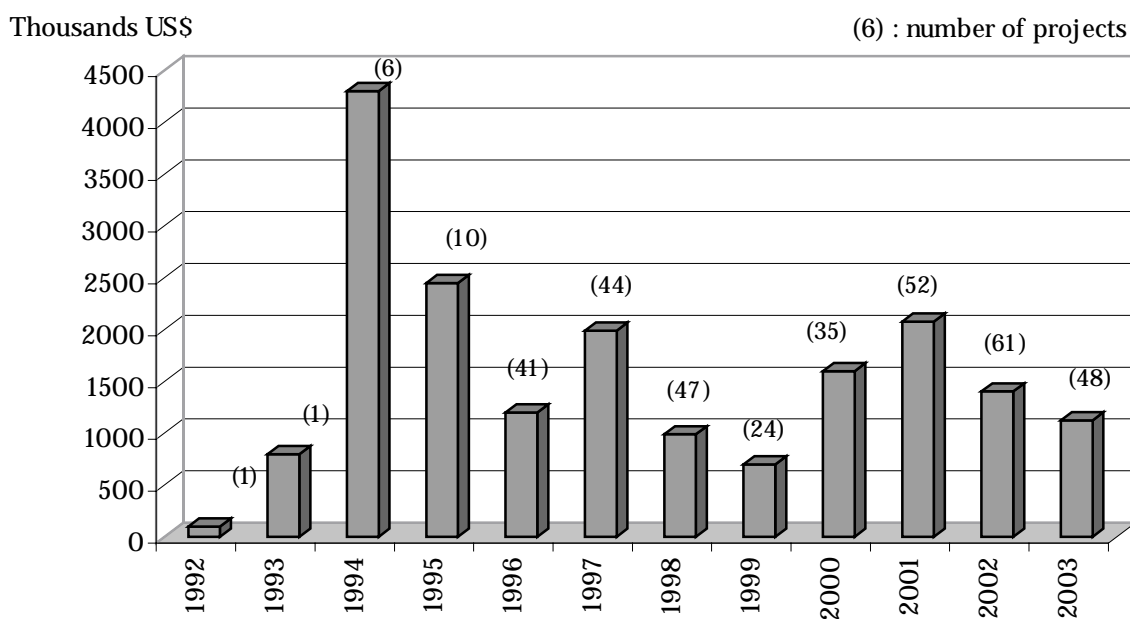
A decision was made, as in previous years, to separate the largest projects from much of the analysis. The cut off level of US\$20 million was chosen as there was a logical break, and it also equated roughly with the 1999 Compendium cut off level.

Table 6: Breakdown by Project Budget Size

Budget Size US\$	Number of Projects	% of Projects	Commitment US\$	% of Commitment
< 100 thousand	25	7.49	1,536,196	0.06
100-500 thousand	99	29.64	27,438,888	1.02
500 thousand 1 million	33	9.88	25,993,964	0.97
1-5 million	97	29.04	232,829,188	8.69
5-10 million	30	8.98	207,679,899	7.75
10-20 million	13	3.89	161,284,289	6.02
> 20 million	25	7.49	2,021,701,163	75.48
NA	12	3.59		
Total	334	100	2,678,463,588	100

The average annual budget at project start date (total budget divided by project duration for each project, summed for each year) is illustrated in Figure 6. Data from the 1999 Compendium was used to plot the data from 1992 to 1998. The new project information was used from 1999 onwards.

Figure 6: Average Annual Budget at Project Start &# of Projects

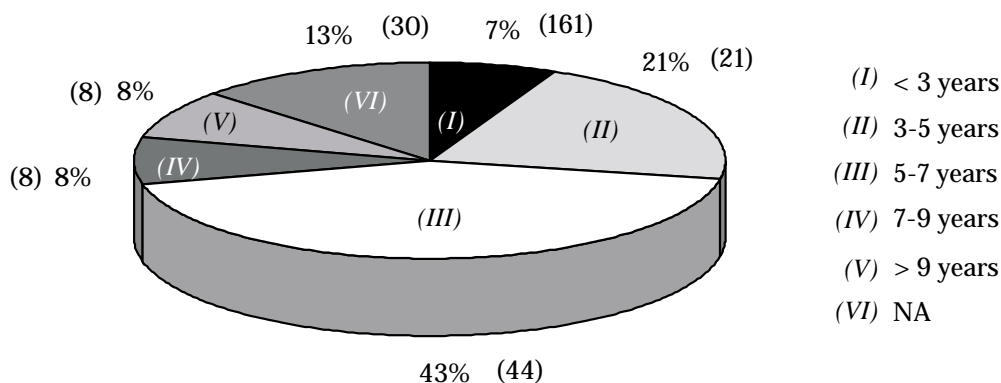


4.1.6. Project duration

Project duration ranges from one year to fourteen years. The average duration is 3.35 years. The earliest starting date is 1993, the latest closing date is 2010.

Figure 7 shows that forty-four projects were in the range of 5-7 years in duration and accounted for 43% of total commitments. Projects over five years in duration numbered sixty and accounted for 59% of total commitments, compared with a much larger 182 projects under five years duration accounting for 28% of commitments.

Figure 7: Project Duration by # of Projects and % of Commitment

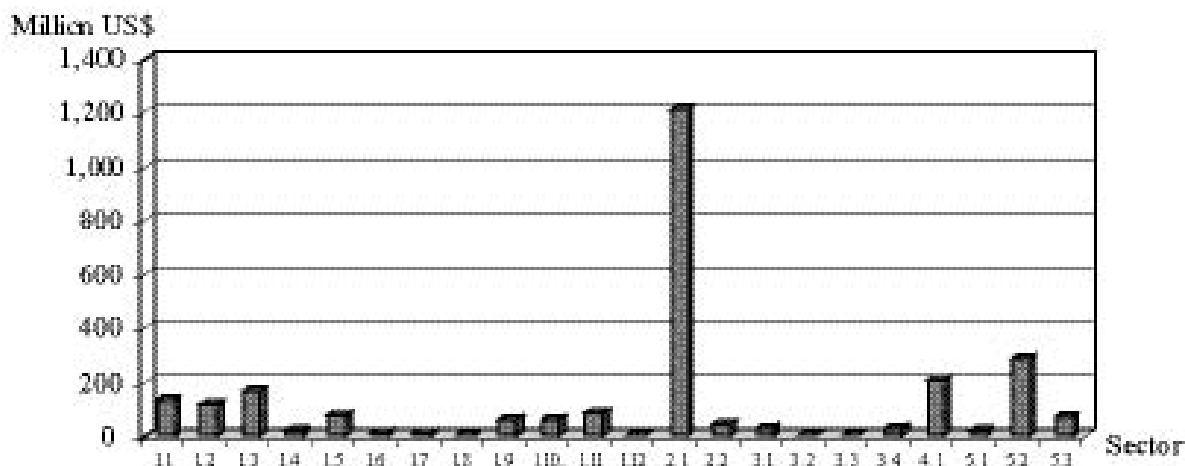


4.1.7. Categories and Sectors

Figure 8 shows the distribution of projects over the 21 sectors, with Urban Planning dominating, largely due to the inclusion of water and sanitation projects. Institutional strengthening is the next largest,

followed by Disaster Management & Preparedness, Rural Development, Forestry Management and Watershed Management. These are sectors where projects have traditionally been large.

Figure 8: Ongoing and Pipeline Environmental ODA by Sector



4.2. Statistical comparisons with 1996 and 1999 Compendiums

Table 7 shows some core variables provided by the three Compendiums for the total number of projects, where compilation of equivalent statistics has been possible. The incidence of NA illustrates that the methodology and focus of the three Compendiums has varied somewhat, with the 1999 version providing little analysis of projects as a whole, none on completed projects (they were combined with ongoing), and more information on pipeline, while the 1996 and current version both consider to some extent completed projects. This Compendium provides less information on pipeline than the 1999 version. The choice of the three sectors for comparison was based on those chosen by the 1999 Compendium.

The difference in the number of projects and total commitments is interesting. Dividing the total commitment by the number of projects for each Compendium provides the following average project budget figures:

- 1996: US\$1,770,544
- 1999: US\$4,339,841
- 2003: US\$8,019,352

This shows that the size of project budgets have increased substantially between each Compendium. There are a greater number of 'large projects' as a whole in this Compendium than there were in 1999, the difference is substantially but not entirely explained by the inclusion of water and sanitation projects.

Noticeable is the increase in the proportion of projects targeting Institutional Strengthening. This undoubtedly lies to some degree in the method of classification undertaken in this Compendium, however it is also likely to reflect a real increase in donor concern with this area, as highlighted in Chapter 2 and to some extent evident in the replies provided by donors who had recently or intended to change their focus (refer Chapter 6, Section 6.3.3).

Also noticeable is the drop in assistance to Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Disaster Management & Preparedness. In 1999, NRM was 58%, in 2003 it has dropped to 28%.

Industrial Pollution Control has also dropped significantly. Where has aid to this sector been redirected? It would appear most likely that with addition of Sector 1.11 Environmental Rehabilitation and Remediation - which includes the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes - a significant proportion would move here. However Sector 1.11 accounts for less than 1% of the total environmental ODA (refer Table 10, Chapter 5) and so this does not explain the drop in Industrial Pollution Control.

Table 7: A Snapshot of Trends - Statistical Comparisons with 1996 and 1999

(-): NA

ODA trends	1985-1995	1995-1999	1999-2003
Total projects & their category	252	230	334
Completed	106	NA	73
Ongoing	114	173	209
Pipeline	32	57	52
Total commitment of projects (US\$)	446,177,000	2,957,569,000	2,678,463,588
Completed	105,324,000	NA	230,577,182
Ongoing	213,519,000	2,186,501,000	2,017,802,216
Pipeline	147,334,000	771,068,000	430,084,190
Type of Assistance			
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants	28.13%	NA	28%
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation Grants or Loans	25.55%	NA	12%
Investment Loan	23.28%	NA	39%
Investment-Related Technical Assistance Loans	NA	NA	1%
Investment Technical Assistance Grants	4.64%	NA	-
Size			
Average annual budget (US\$)	NA	NA	2,392,204
Average duration (years)	NA	NA	3.35
Target			
NRM & Disaster Management (a)	83%	64%	36%
Institutional Strengthening	4%	1%	11%
Industrial Pollution Control	13%	20%	2%
Source			
Multilateral	53%	64%	53%
Bilateral	41%	36%	45%
INGO	6%	-	2%

(a) In the 1996 Compendium, NRM included Disaster Management, in 1999 the two were separated, but the figure for both was totalled for comparison. In 2003 the figures for both categories of project were also summed (28% NRM and 8% Disaster Management & Preparedness).

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT (ONGOING) AND COMPLETED ODA TO THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1. Preliminary

As explained in Chapter 3, analysis of completed and ongoing projects was combined, save for a quick look at those implemented in the period between 1999 and the current Compendium (refer Section 5.2 below).

Analysis was undertaken for 260 of the 282 projects in completed-ongoing categories, due to the lack of sufficient information for twenty-two projects. The total commitment accounted for by the 260 projects is US\$2,118,617,858 (compared to US\$2,248,379,397 for the 282).

5.2. A quick look at 'The Gap'

Table 8 provides a quick snapshot of the 32 projects commenced and completed between 1999 and June 2003 and compares them to ongoing and the total.

Table 8: A Quick Look at 'The Gap': projects commenced and completed 1999-2003

	'The Gap'	Ongoing	Total
Number of projects	32	282	334
Commitment			
Amount (US\$)	16,253,950	2,248,379,397	2,678,463,588
Percentage of the whole	1% (a)	83%	100%
Type of assistance			
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants	86%	29%	28%
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation Grants or Loans	14%	26%	12%
Investment Loan	0%	43%	39%
Investment-Related Technical Assistance Loans	0%	2%	1%
Investment Technical Assistance Grants	0%	0%	NA (b)
Size			
Average annual budget (US\$)	240,799	2,610,418	2,392,204
Average duration (years)	2.1	3.8	3.35
Targets			
Natural Resource Management	21.6%	56.6% (c)	28%
Institutional Strengthening	12.8%	3.2% (c)	11%
Industrial Pollution Control	6.2%	10.7% (c)	2%
Source			
Multilateral	36%	54%	53%
Bilateral	62%	45%	45%
INGO	2%	1%	2%

(a) Actually 0.91% but has been rounded up to 1.0%

(b) NA because completed projects commenced earlier than 1999 did not provide full information

(c) Excluding largest projects

Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants dominate in 'The Gap' compared with ongoing and total projects. This illustrates the relationship between small sized projects, shorter projects, and the donor type - there is a significantly larger proportion of bi-lateral agencies funding 'The Gap'.

5.3. Environmental priorities of donors and INGOs

Twenty-nine of the thirty-four (29/34) respondents provided estimates. This included donors and INGOs, the result being that the proportions extended across the entire range (1% to 100%). Table 9 shows the results for the two groups.

Table 9: Proportion of Total Donor ODA and Total INGO Programme Budgets Directed Towards the Environment

Proportion Scale	# of Donors	%	# of INGOs	%
0-20	10	63%	0	0%
(<10)	3	19%		
(>10)	7	44%		
21-40	4	25%	4	31%
41-60	2	13%	5	38%
61-80	0	0%	1	8%
81-100	0	0%	3	23%
	16	100%	13	100%

Certain donors anticipated changes in this relative proportion. These are mentioned in Chapter 6 (Section 6.6.3).

Of those donors found in level 1, 0-20%, three were below 10%, and two were sitting on 20%. Though the number of responses makes any conclusions weak, the above should be considered in light of the Study on Aid to the Environment recommendation of an increase in ODA to the environment from 10 to 20% of overall ODA: 38% - 50% of donors surveyed are directing 20% or more of their total ODA to the environment.

5.4. Profile of Ongoing-Completed Environmental Projects

5.4.1. Categories and Sectors of Activities

The pattern or distribution of projects within the five Categories and their Sectors is provided in Table 10. The following points are worth noting:

- There has been a slight increase in Category 3, Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training, since 1999.
- Category 5 overall, and particularly Sector 5.2 Institutional Strengthening has increased.
- Sector 2.1 Urban Planning has risen dramatically due to the inclusion of water and sanitation projects.
- There has been a slight redistribution in Category 1 due to the addition of new Sectors (1.9

Sustainable Use & Integrated NRM; 1.10 Biodiversity Conservation) which have taken some of Sectors 1.1 Forestry and 1.3 Rural Development.

- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Sector 1.4 is significantly down from the 24% in 1999.

Table 10: The trend of investments by Categories and Sectors

(Unit: US\$)

		Ongoing & Completed	Pipeline	Total per sector	% Total ODA
Category 1: Natural Resource Management					28%
1.1	Forestry Management	119,232,954	17,894,409	137,127,363	5%
1.2	Watershed Management	80,032,879	38,453,800	118,486,679	4%
1.3	Rural Development	153,966,980	10,963,643	164,930,623	6%
1.4	Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	19,442,204	0	19,442,204	1%
1.5	Mangroves & Wetlands Conservation & Protection	73,747,200	1,445,360	75,192,560	3%
1.6	Marine & Coastal Conservation & Protection	13,710,056	1,974,457	15,684,513	1%
1.7	Sustainable Agricultural Practices	8,734,048	995,914	9,729,963	<1%
1.8	Sustainable Fisheries	2,168,134	1,767,600	3,935,734	<1%
1.9	Sustainable Use & Integrated NRM	51,661,574	12,774,262	64,435,836	2%
1.10	Biodiversity Conservation	53,519,380	7,837,667	61,357,047	2%
1.11	Water Resources Management	85,842,925	3,100,000	88,942,925	3%
1.12	Environmental Rehabilitation/ Remediation	2,294,503	1,110,877	3,405,379	<1%
Category 2: Urban & Industrial Planning & Development					47%
2.1	Urban Planning	1,044,540,087	167,603,460	1,212,143,548	45%
2.2	Industrial Pollution Control	41,415,467	250,000	41,665,467	2%
Category 3: Environmental Information, Research, Education & Training					3%
3.1	Public & Professional Awareness	24,874,362	2,488,043	27,362,405	1%
3.2	Environmental Research	2,435,549	2,373,338	4,808,887	<1%
3.3	Environmental Data Collection	3,937,231	2,250,435	6,187,666	<1%
3.4	Environmental Training & Education	30,091,057	1,706,857	31,797,914	1%
Category 4: Disaster Management & Preparedness					8%
4.1	Disaster Management & Preparedness	85,372,247	126,827,428	212,199,675	8%
Category 5: Environmental Policy & Planning					14%
5.1	Environmental Policy Development & Implementation	17,777,184	2,121,029	19,898,213	1%
5.2	Institutional Strengthening	278,474,201	15,425,610	293,899,811	11%
5.3	Environmental Management & Planning	55,109,174	10,720,000	65,829,174	2%
Total		2,248,379,397	430,084,190	2,678,463,588	100%

Table 10 is graphically depicted in Figures 9 and 10.

Figure 9: Ongoing ODA by Category

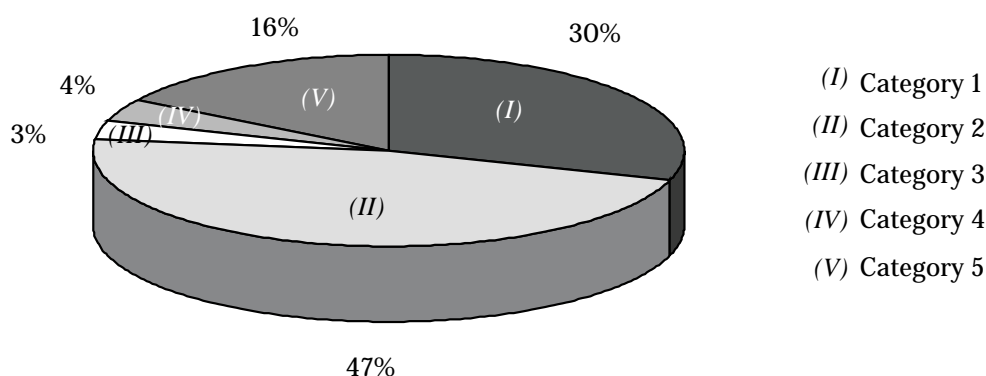
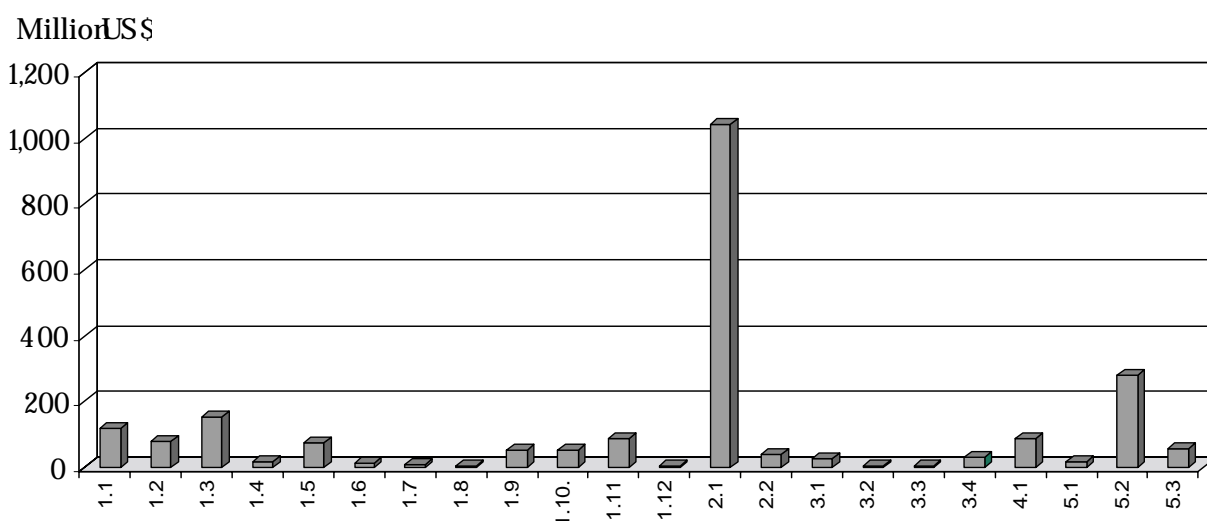


Figure 10: Ongoing ODA by Sectors



Taking a more detailed look, Figure 11 considers the Sectors within Category 1, Natural Resources Management. Rural Development, Sector 1.3 receives the largest commitment, Sustainable Fisheries, Sector 1.8 the smallest. Indeed support to Sustainable Fisheries has dropped more than three percentage points since 1999. This would appear to be an area of concern given the state of fisheries globally, the importance of the fishing sector to the Vietnamese populace, and the trade implications of an unsustainable fisheries related decline in the amount of marine products (not to mention the trade implications of contaminated marine products).

The low level of commitment here is also reflected in the low commitment to Sector 1.6, Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection. Given the length of the Vietnamese coastline, the attention being paid to marine and coastal issues overall would appear to be distinctly lacking/insufficient.

Another new Sector, Water Resources Management 1.11, is receiving relatively significant amounts of aid. In 1999 this figure would have fallen largely under Sector 1.2 Watershed Management, or possibly Sustainable Use.

Figure 11: Ongoing Commitment in the Natural Resources Management Sectors

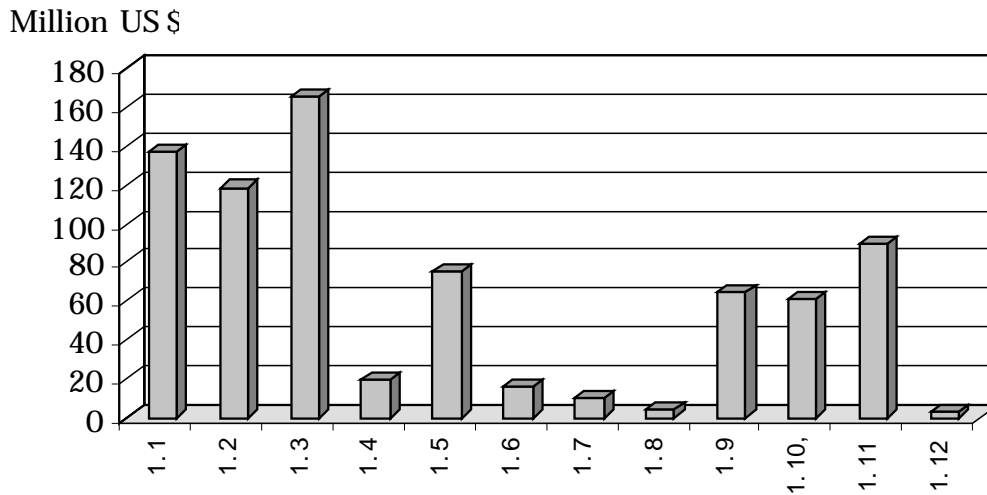
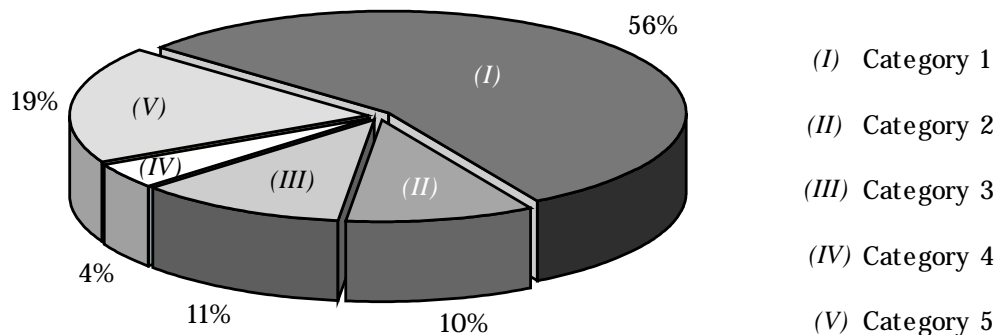


Figure 12 shows the distribution of projects in the five Categories with the removal of the distorting effects of the large projects. Category 1, Natural Resources Management has increased its prominence from 30% to 56%, while Category 2, Urban and Industrial Planning and Development has fallen from 47% to 10%. The *Study on Aid to the Environment* found that environmental ODA to the Industrial and Urban Sector was 15% of total environmental ODA (compared with 13% in the period 1985-1995) (MPI & UNDP 1999: 110). It appears that the proportion of environmental ODA to this sector is on a downward trend.

Category 3, Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training has increased in importance from 3% to 11%, and Category 5, Environmental Policy and Planning, has grown three percentage points to 19%.

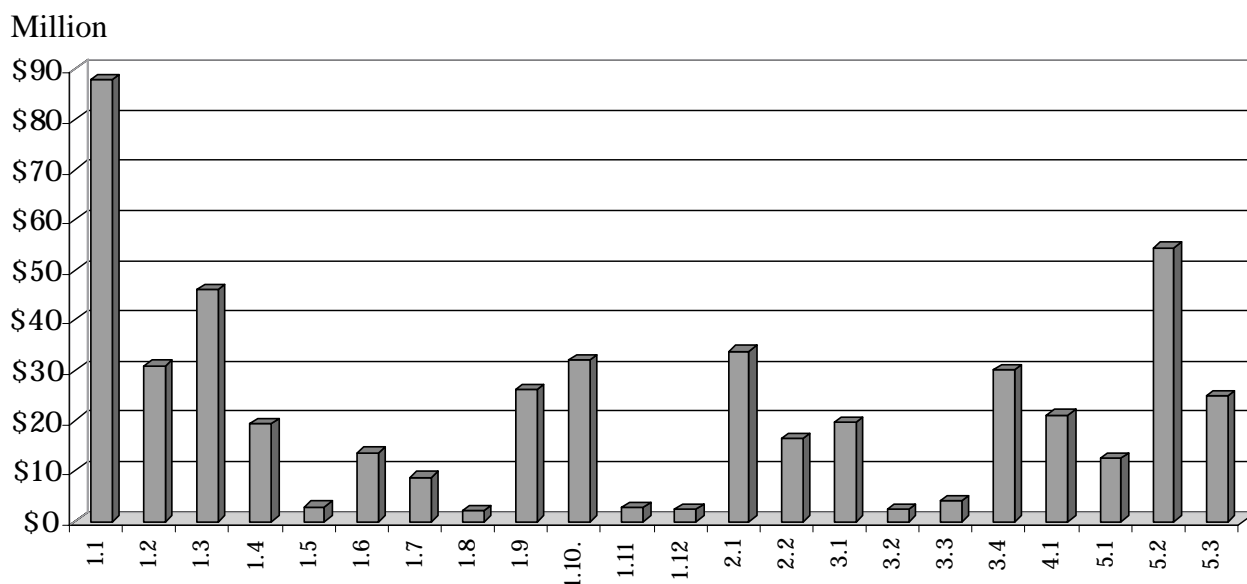
This compares with the findings in the *Study on Aid to the Environment* that environmental ODA to the education sector (MoET) was only 0.6% of total environmental ODA for the period 1985 - 2000, and around 17% for the environmental protection sector (MPI and UNDP 1999: 150, 130).

Figure 12: Ongoing ODA by Category (excluding large projects)



The Sectoral pattern without large projects provides a substantially different picture, with Forest Management becoming prominent, Institutional Strengthening remaining in 2nd place, and Rural Development 3rd. Note that the axis scales of Figures 10 and 13 are different. The level of interest in,

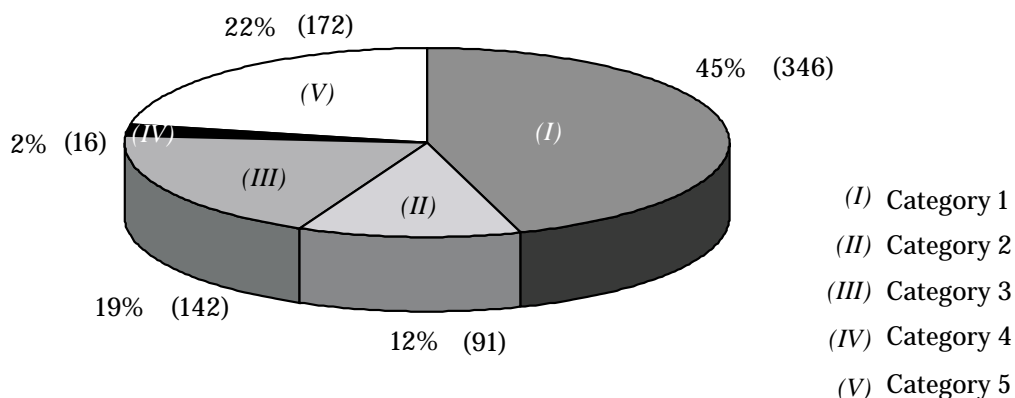
Figure 13: Ongoing ODA by Sector (excluding large projects)



or attention given, to projects focusing on particular Categories, is illustrated in Figures 14 and 15 (Chapter 3, Section 3.2.1 explains the process for determining this 'level of interest' or 'incidence').

There is a small increase, between 2-8%, for Categories 2, 3, and 5, at the expense of the other two Categories. Comparing Figure 14 with Figure 12 it appears that Category 1 is 'well endowed' with commitments which more than account for the level of interest, whereas commitments in Categories 2, 3, and 5 do not equate with the attention paid to them.

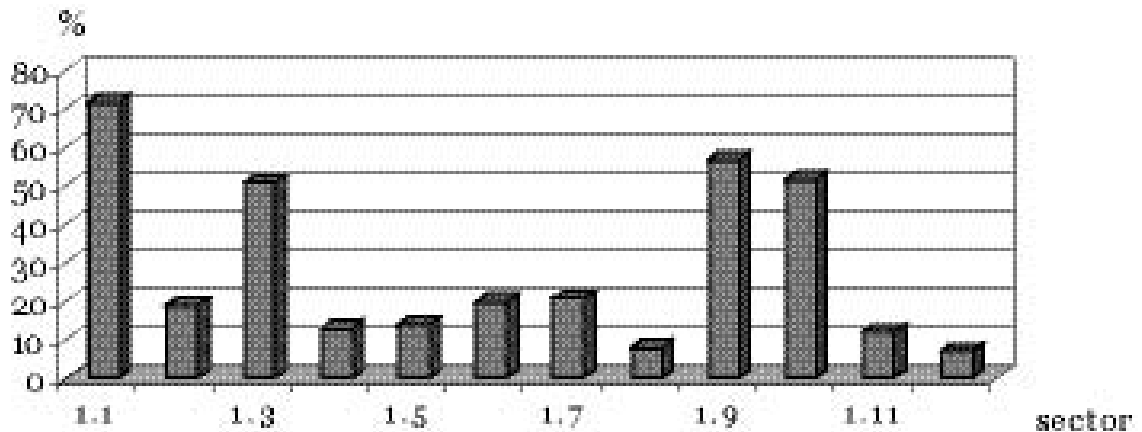
Figure 14: Incidence of Total Projects in the Five Categories



Looking again within Category 1, Natural Resources Management (Figure 15), it is not surprising that Forestry Management, 1.1 takes the lead, given the current focus on the 5 Million Hectare Afforestation Programme and the Forestry Sector Support Programme. It is followed by Sustainable Use and Integrated NRM, 1.9, with Biodiversity Conservation, 1.10 and Rural Development, 1.3 neck and neck in 3rd place.

Comparing Figure 15 with Figure 13, commitments to Sustainable Use and Integrated NRM 1.9, and Biodiversity Conservation 1.10 are not meeting the level of interest in these Sectors. In other words, they are not receiving their 'fair share' of funds. Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection 1.6 and

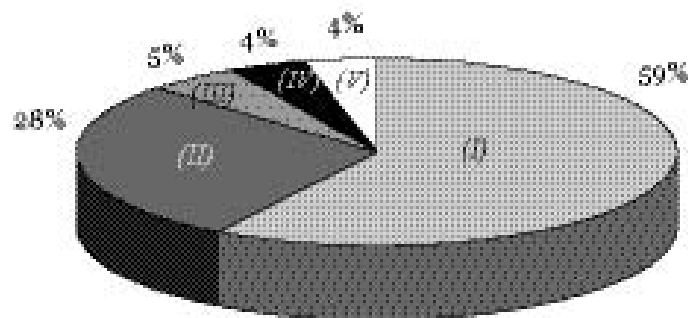
Figure 15: Incidence of Projects in the Natural Resources Management Sectors



Sustainable Agriculture 1.7 are in the same boat. Conversely, Watershed Management 1.2 has a lower level of interest compared to commitment - it is receiving more than its fair share of commitment.

Finally, looking at incidence one more level down, Figure 16 considers the relative interest in the sub-sectors within Sector 1, Forestry Management. Dominant is 1.1.5, Protection and Rehabilitation of Natural Forest (59% of projects in Sector 1), followed by 1.1.1 Plantation for Reforestation and Rehabilitation. The level of interest in Sustainable Plantation, Agro-forestry and Non Timber Forest Products is small (4%, 4% and 5% respectively)

Figure 16: Incidence of Projects in Sector 1.1 (Forestry Management)

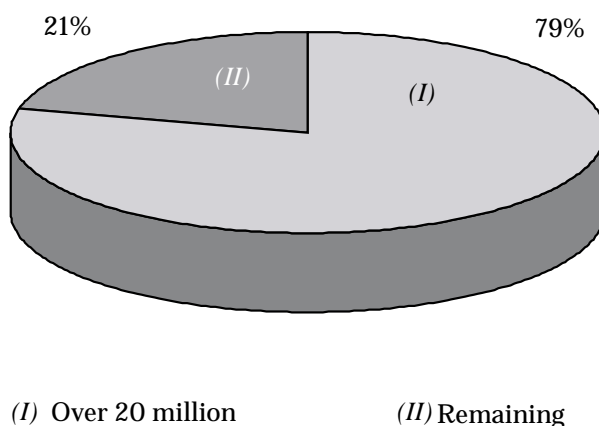


- (I) 1.1.1 Protection & Rehab. Natural Forest
- (II) 1.1.2 Plantation for Reforestation/Rehab
- (III) 1.1.3 NTFF
- (IV) 1.1.4 Agro-forestry
- (V) 1.1.5 Sustainable Plantation

5.4.2. Project Size

The average annual budget for ongoing projects is US\$2,610,418. Excluding large projects, the average drops to US\$491,000 (refer Figure 22).

Figure 17: 21 Largest Ongoing Projects (budget over US\$ 20 million)



Twenty-one of the largest projects (those over US\$20 million) are found in the ongoing-completed category. They comprise 79% of the total commitment, while the remaining 239 projects account for 21% of the total commitment.

Has there been a change in the share of smaller projects or a trend to larger projects, as identified in the *Study on Aid to the Environment*? Table 20 Chapter 6 compares figures for the largest fifteen donors in the three Compendiums. It shows that in 2003 the average size of projects is smaller than both 1996 and 1999 levels, while the average duration of projects has increased very slightly since 1999 and significantly since 1996.

5.4.3. Project Duration

Figure 18 shows the average project duration by donor. It should be noted that where donors have only one project (eg: DRC, OFDA, FIC, FZS, Carswi, ZSCSP etc), the average is in fact the full duration of their project, which 'distorts' the comparison. When considering those donors with more than five projects, the ten donors with the longest average project duration are: JBIC, SDC, BMZ, ADB, CIDA, NORAD, WB, EC, AusAID and UNDP.

In the context of the recommendations of the Study on Aid to the Environment that projects be longer, multi-phase, and involve slower disbursement, the following can be ascertained:

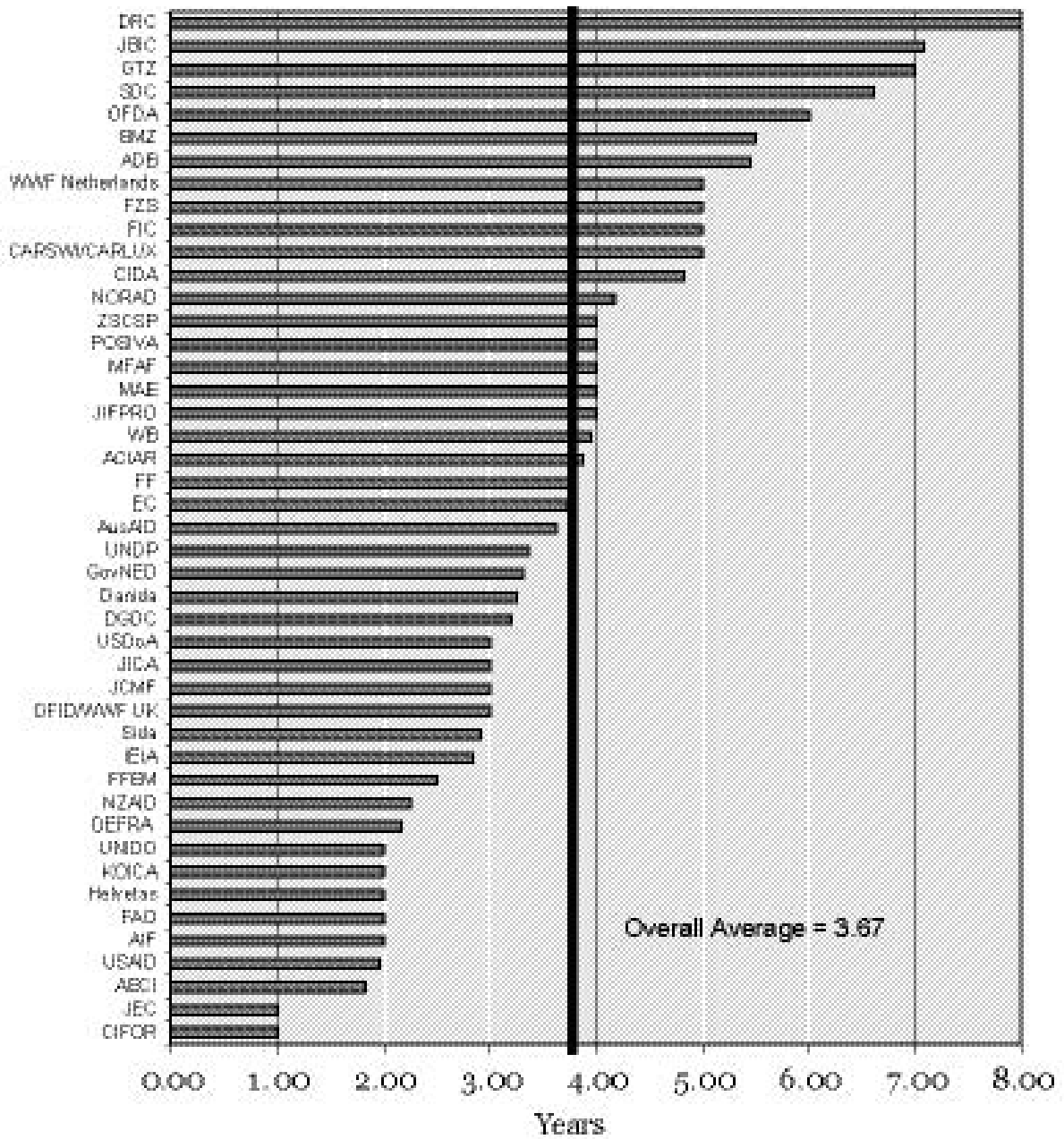
- Fifty-nine projects, accounting for US\$724,470,977 or 34% of total ongoing-completed commitments, are 5 years or longer¹⁵
- Forty-eight projects, accounting for 34% of total ongoing & completed commitments, are part of a multiple-phase programme of assistance (refer Figure 5, Chapter 4).

Both forms of data illustrate the extent of long term commitment by donors and/or an interest in the sustainability of their assistance. There is obviously considerable overlap between long projects and those which are part of a multi-phase programme.

It would be important for future Compendiums to continue to analyse trends in this area.

¹⁵ Information extracted from Table 6: the sum of rows 4-5 in Completed and 1-2 in Ongoing.

Figure 18: Donor Ranked by Average Project Duration



5.4.4. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

As shown earlier, Sector 5.2, Institutional Strengthening, has received 11% of total commitments (Table 10), which is a significant increase from previous Compendiums. Though this may be partly associated with the method of multiple classification of projects, it may also reflect a move by donors to take on the recommendations of the Study on Aid to the Environment, and a response to the calls for action from other quarters (DCR 2002, VEM 2002), for increased assistance to capacity building in the environment sector and more generally.

However, the DCR 2002 notes a sharp drop in commitment to projects focusing on policy and institutional support, from US\$241 million in 2001 to US\$65 million in 2002 (largely due to exit of a large project). Further, it recorded a decline in ODA to Human Resource Development, resulting in it reaching its lowest level since 1996 (UNDP 2003: 19).

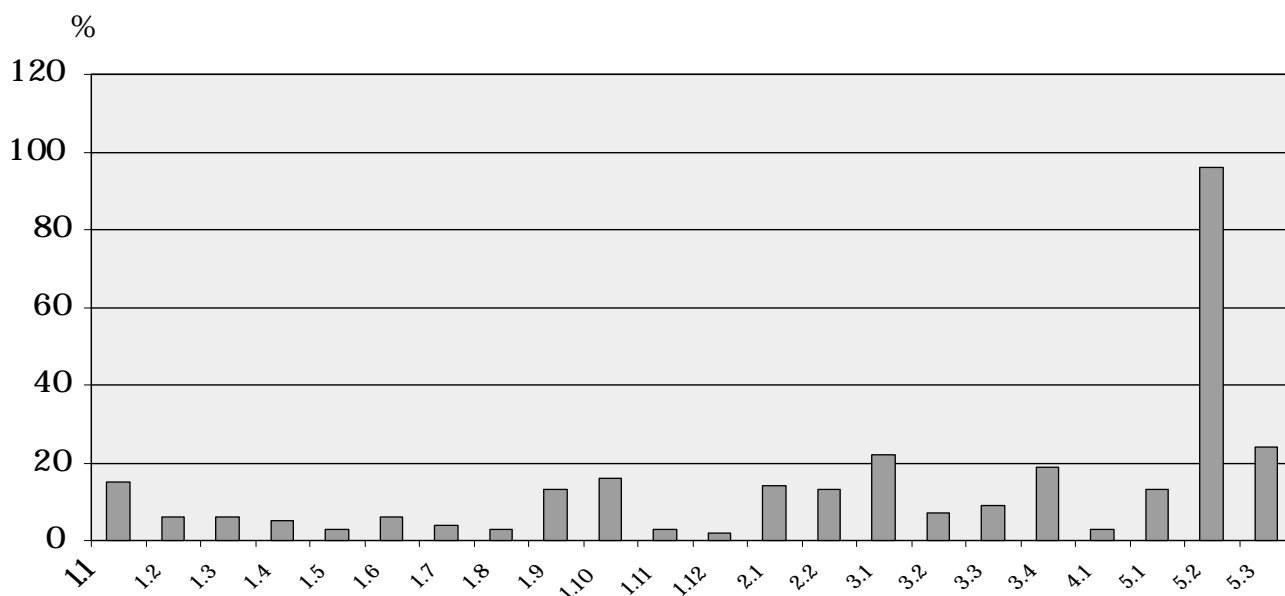
Figure 19 plots the incidence of Sector 5.2 across all other Sectors, that is, it shows where institutional strengthening is being directed. The high incidence of Sector 5.2 itself is because certain projects were only given the one classification. The Figure shows that institutional strengthening projects are most closely associated with Sector 5.3, Environmental Planning and Management, followed by Sector 3.1 Public and Professional Awareness, 3.4 Environmental Training and Education, 1.10 Biodiversity Conservation, 1.1 Forestry Management.

Sector 3.4 is in itself, 'capacity building', however what Figure 19 shows is assistance going to strengthening institutions to deliver environmental education and training.

For Sector 3.1, the picture is more complicated, as it includes community participation and capacity building as a type of activity, but this sector also requires the building and strengthening of institutions to assist/promote/encourage this activity (such as support to local NGOs or mass organisations).

For Sector 2.1, which receives almost 50% of commitments, institutional strengthening is not at the commensurate level.

Figure 19: The Sectorial Focus of International Strengthening Projects



Considering the average proportion of project budgets dedicated to capacity building (using the scale of Minimal, Moderate, Majority, Significant and Entire), two substantially different answers are obtained depending on whether ongoing-completed projects with no percentage are included in the analysis or whether they are excluded. When included, the 'NA' answers for more than 50% of the total projects are given a zero value.

The results of the two methods are in Table 11. Commitments to capacity building equate to between 10 and 20% of total ongoing-completed commitments. Only considering the 147 projects which provided estimates, a higher level of capacity building of between 20 and 40% is obtained.

Table 11: Average Proportion of Budgets Dedicated to Capacity Building¹⁶

	Maximum	Minimum
Capacity Building (total projects)	20.10%	10.24%
Capacity Building (147 project responses)	39.59%	20.17%

The breakdown of projects according to the Entire - Minimal scale, for total projects and the 147 projects is illustrated in Figures 20 and 21.

Table 12 shows the geographical focus of capacity building at each level of the scale.

Figure 20: Proportion of Project Budgets Dedicated to Capacity Building - Total Ongoing Project

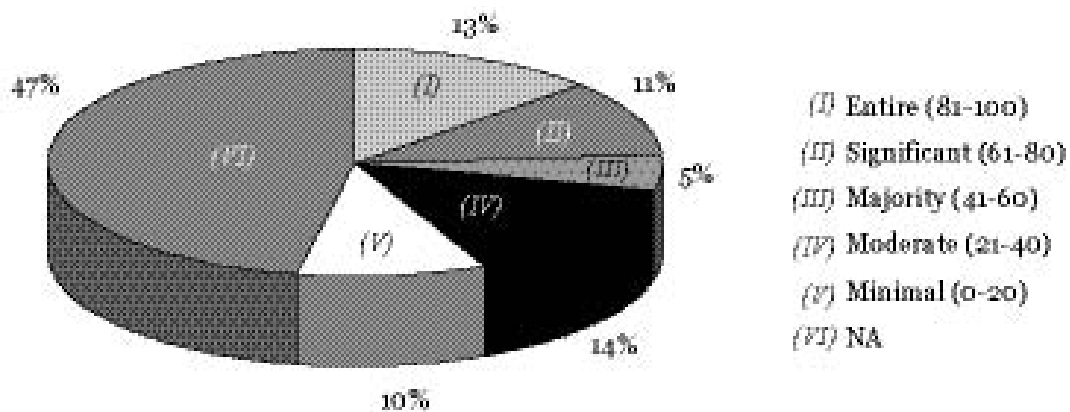
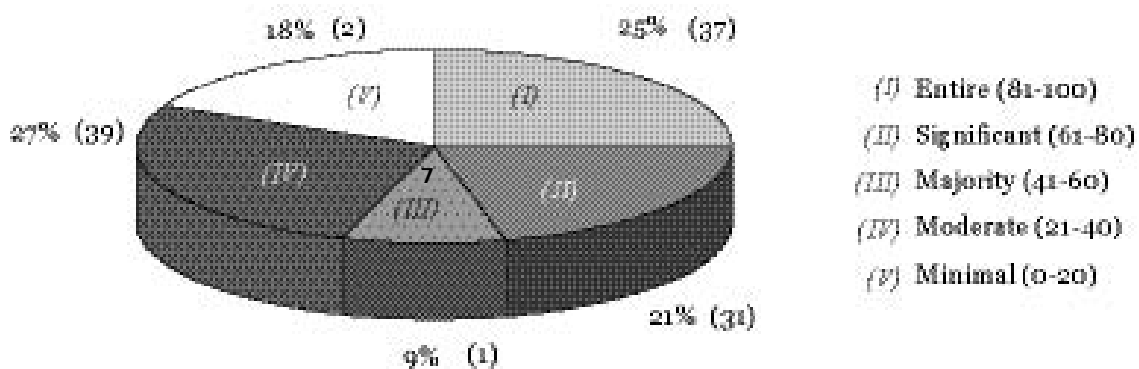


Figure 21: Proportion of Project Budgets Delicated to Capacity Building - for 147 Projects



Notably, more than 55% of all the 147 projects, no matter what the level of capacity building involved, are occurring at the Provincial level. Less positive is the observation that the most common form of project at Provincial level remains that with 'minimal' budget dedicated to capacity building. The reverse is true for central level projects - a greater number of projects have high proportions of their budgets dedicated to capacity building.

¹⁶ Refer Chapter 3 Section 3.2.6 for explanation on method of calculation.

Table 12: Geographical Focus of Capacity Building

Capacity Building Level	Number of projects (Total)	Number of projects (Central)	% Central	Number of projects (Nationwide)	Number of projects (Provincial)	% Province
Entire	37	9	24%	7	21	57%
Significant	31	8	26%	6	17	55%
Majority	13	2	15%	2	9	69%
Moderate	39	3	8%	9	27	69%
Minimal	27	2	7%	2	23	85%

5.5. Profile of Donors

5.5.1. Donor ranking

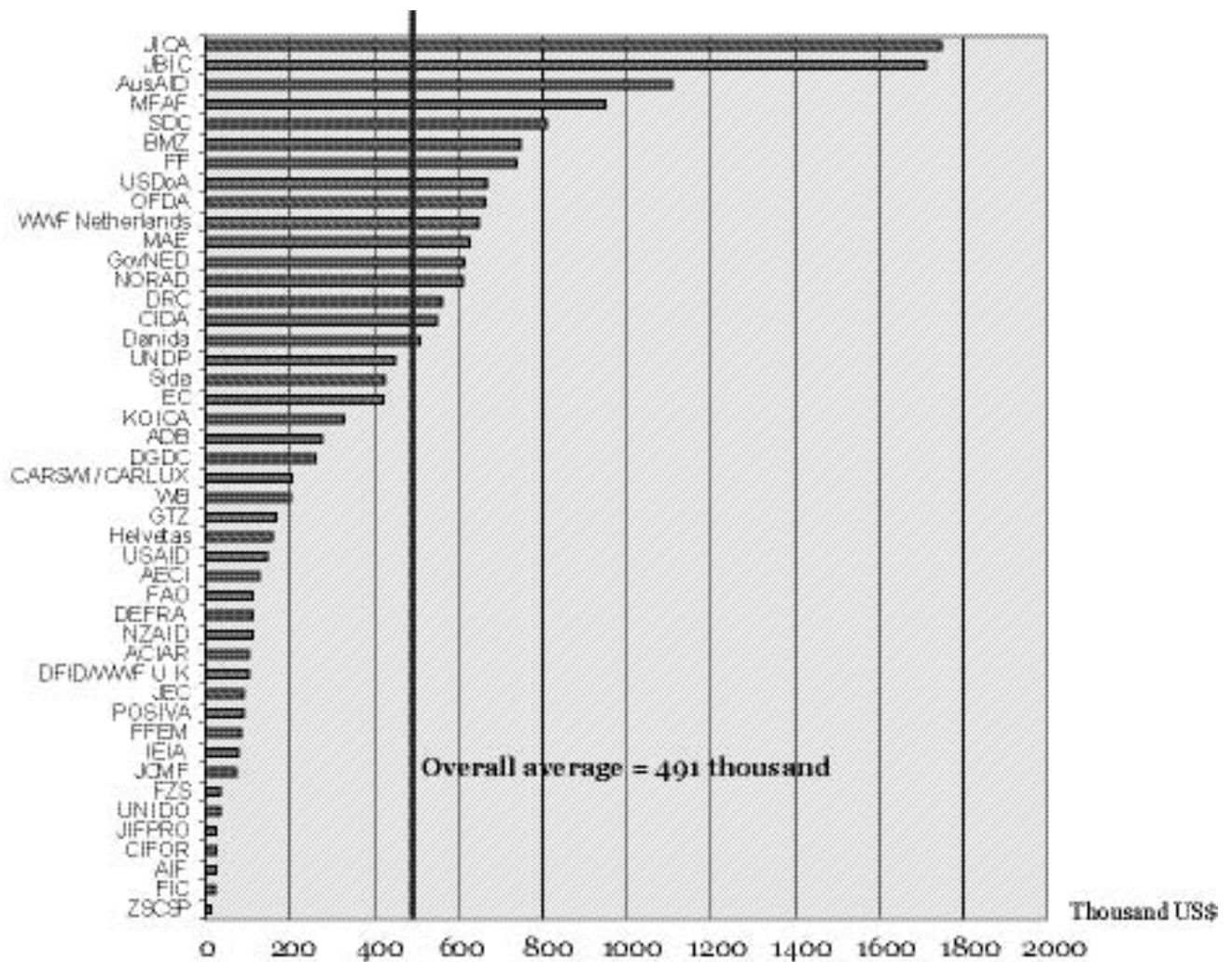
The donors of ongoing-completed projects are listed in Figure 22 in order of size of annual average budget and excluding the largest 21 projects. The average annual budget is US\$491,000¹⁷.

Considering the donors with the longest average project duration from Figure 18 (those with more than five projects), there is some reordering evident. AusAID rises in rankings, while ADB, WB and the EC drop out of the top 10. The GovNED, Danida and Sida rise into the top 10.

The 10 donors with the largest average annual budget are therefore: JBIC, AusAID, SDC, BMZ, GovNED, NORAD, CIDA, Danida, UNDP and Sida. It is interesting that the three major multi-lateral agencies fell out of the top 10.

¹⁷ As noted in relation to Figure 18, a few donors with only one project are occurring high up in the rankings

Figure 22: Donors Ranked by Average Annual Budget



Note: the analysis excludes the 25 largest projects (budgets over US\$20 million)

5.5.2. Donor focus

Figure 23 depicts the sectoral focus of multi and bi-lateral agencies and INGOs.

A few observations:

- Bi-lateral agencies dominate overall in Category 3, the 'softest' of the ODA Categories, though Sector 3.1 sees both multi and bi-lateral agencies with very similar levels of commitment. They also dominate in Forestry Management, Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection (which is a relatively 'impoverished' sector), and Environmental Rehabilitation and Remediation.
- Notably, it is multi-laterals who dominate in Institutional Strengthening, another 'soft' sector.
- INGOs are absent from Sector 1.4 Energy Efficiency and Renewables, 1.11 Water Resources Management, all of Category 2 Urban and Industrial Planning and Development, and all of Category 5 Environmental Policy and Planning. These are Categories and Sectors where multilateral agencies tend to be the largest donor type (except for 2.1 where the sector is divided equally between multi and bi-lateral agencies).

Figure 23: Sectors Prioritised by Donor Type

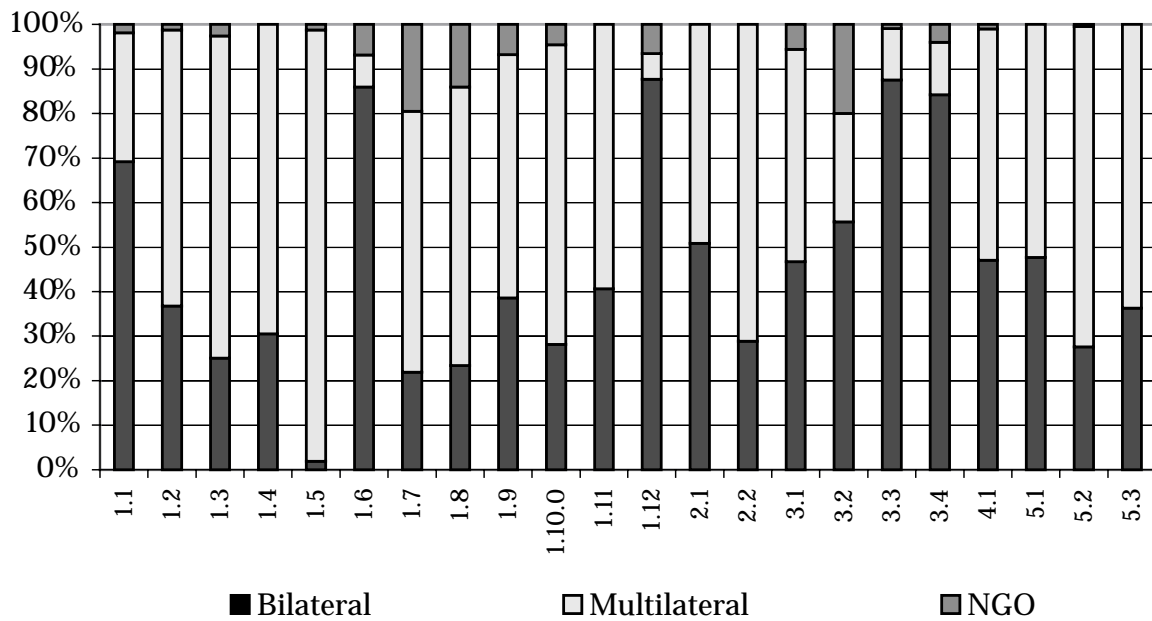


Table 13 lists the largest three donors in each Category. The order changes in some cases when the largest projects are removed from the analysis.

Table 13: Largest Donor by Environmental Category

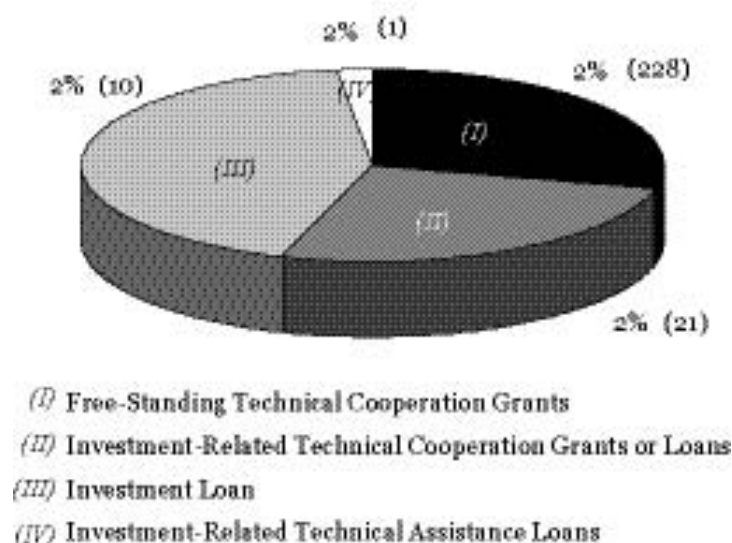
	With large projects	Without large projects
Category 1		
	ADB	ADB
	WB	WB
	EC	EC
Category 2		
	JBIC	UNDP
	ADB	DGDC
	WB	JICA
Category 3		
	SDC	SDC
	UNDP	UNDP
	EC	WB
Category 4		
	ADB	AusAID
	AusAID	OFDA
	OFDA	UNDP
Category 5		
	WB	SDC
	Danida	Danida
	UNDP	AusAID

5.6. Type of Assistance (Grant vs Loan)

The relative importance of grants and loans for ongoing-completed projects is illustrated in Figure 24. Though Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants account for 228 projects, this equates to only 29% of total commitments, compared with the three types of Loans which account for 21, 10 and 2 projects (26%, 43% and 2% of commitments) respectively.

DCR 2002 reported that the ODA grant: debt (loan) ratio remains relatively stable at 29%:71%. The grant: loan ratio in the Environment Sector is identical.

Figure 24: Ongoing Projects by Type or Assistance



5.7. Executing Agencies, Implementing Agencies

5.7.1. Executing

The relative dominance of MARD as an executing agency continues to decline. In 1999 it was responsible for 24 projects worth US\$309,639,000, accounting for 22% of total donor commitments. In the 1996 Compendium it captured 69% of total commitments (US\$321,000,000). However, the number of projects MARD is executing has risen since 1999, indicating smaller project size. This reduction in size of projects does not necessarily equate with a reduction in the demands being placed on MARD, every project no matter how large or small requires a certain level of attention. Fewer large projects can in some cases be more efficiently managed than many small projects.

Government institutions at the national level together execute 26.8% of commitments (compared with 38% in 1999), while 44.6% are executed by Provincial People's Committees or local level institutions.

The role of research institutions, universities, local NGOs has fallen significantly since 1999 when they executed 21% of total commitments.

Overall, therefore, the percentage of commitments executed by Vietnamese agencies has increased to 72.4% from 59% in 1999. At the same time, INGOs have declined in importance as executing agencies, while donors remain at much the same level.

Table 14: Executing Agencies and Their Share of Total Commitment and Number of Projects

Ongoing Executing Agencies	Number of Projects	Total Commitment (US\$)	Percentage of Commitment
Governmental Institutions at National level			
MARD	42	377,157,471	16.8
MoC	4	175,915,867	7.8
MoET	1	1,676,864	0.1
MoFi	4	5,559,558	0.2
Mol	4	16,573,000	0.7
MoNRE	9	8,101,653	0.4
MoSTE (former)	2	1,876,000	0.1
MoT	1	190,000	0.0
MPI	7	14,416,397	0.6
Petro Viet Nam	2	2,803,000	0.1
National Parks	3	331,750	0.0
Sub-Total	79	604,601,560	26.8
Provincial People's Committee/Local Institutions			
Provincial People's Committee/Local Institutions	34	1,002,995,112	44.6
Local NGOs/Universities/Research Institutions			
Local NGOs/Universities/Research Institutions	27	21,646,679	1.0
Donors and International NGO			
Donors	50	272,035,615	12.1
International NGO	84	173,175,538	7.7
N/A			
N/A	8	173,924,894	7.7
Total	282	2,248,379,397	100.00

Notably, former MoSTE and MoNRE combined are only executing 0.5% of total commitments, despite being the responsible Central agency for the environment. This is also a drop from 1999 when they received approximately 2% of donor commitments. It appears that the observation of the *Study on Aid to the Environment* - that NEA (now VEPA and other relevant departments within MoNRE) require more support and institutional strengthening assistance - has not been taken up by donors. As the Study emphasised, ODA is needed to help government shape policy and promote sustainable and environmentally favourable practices. Without getting this policy context right, environmental ODA will fail or be limited in impact. MoNRE is crucial to achieving this.

MoC has increased its role as executor of environmental aid compared to the figures in the *Study on Aid to the Environment*. This reflects the dominance of Sector 2.1. On the other hand, Mol continues to play a very minor role as executor (0.6% of commitments compared to Sector 2.2 which accounts for 2% of total commitments).

5.7.2. Implementing

The role of national level government institutions in implementing projects is substantially greater than as executing agencies (refer Table 15). Provincial level implementation is lower than execution, while the role of research institutions, universities and local NGOs has increased. INGOs play a slightly larger role as implementing agencies, while donors have declined. Interestingly, the data seems to contradict the 'characterisation' provided in the Study on Aid to the Environment, that INGOs tend to 'concentrate on grass roots/community based activities, partnerships and joint initiatives' (MPI & UNDP 1999: 181) - they are predominantly implementing 'solo', rather than with Vietnamese partners.

Table 15: Implementing Agencies and Their Share of Total Commitment and Number of Projects

Ongoing Implementing Agencies	Number of Projects	Total Commitment (US\$)	Average Project Budget(US\$)	Percentage of Commitment
Governmental Institutions at National level				
MARD	36	439,566,842	12,210,190	19.55
MoC	3	356,500,000	118,833,333	15.86
MoFA	1	51,000	51,000	0.002
MoFi	3	4,276,000	1,425,333	0.19
Mol	5	16,308,795	3,261,759	0.73
MoNRE	14	20,439,653	1,459,975	0.91
MoSTE (former)	3	2,037,000	679,000	0.09
MoT	1	190,000	190,000	0.01
MPI	6	8,964,397	1,494,066	0.40
Petro Viet Nam	2	2,803,000	1,401,500	0.12
HMS (former)	2	415,755	207,878	0.02
National Board for Irrigation Project Management	1	950,000	950,000	0.04
Sub-total	77	852,502,441		37.92
Provincial People's Committee/Local Institutions				
Provincial People's Committee/Local Institutions	46	846,021,658	18,391,775	37.63
Local NGOs/Universities/Research Institutions				
Local NGOs/Universities/ Research Institutions	33	53,177,656	1,611,444	2.37

Ongoing Implementing Agencies	Number of Projects	Total Commitment (US\$)	Average Project Budget(US\$)	Percentage of Commitment
Donors				
Donors alone or co-implementing with INGO	9	33,542,567	3,726,952	1.49
Donor co-implementing with MARD	5	17,726,000	3,545,200	0.79
Donor co-implementing with PPC	1	1,120,000	1,120,000	0.05
Sub-total	15	52,388,567		2.33
International NGOs				
INGO alone	66	162,981,039	2,469,410	7.25
INGO co-implementing with Local NGO	2	1,510,000	755,000	0.07
INGO co-implementing with Governmental Institutions at Ministerial Level	10	5,367,426	536,743	0.24
INGO co-implementing with Governmental Institutions at Provincial Level	6	14,340,523	2,390,087	0.64
Sub-total	84	184,198,987		8.19
N/A				
N/A	27	260,090,087		11.57
Total	282	2,248,379,397		

5.8. Geographical Distribution

5.8.1. Decentralisation

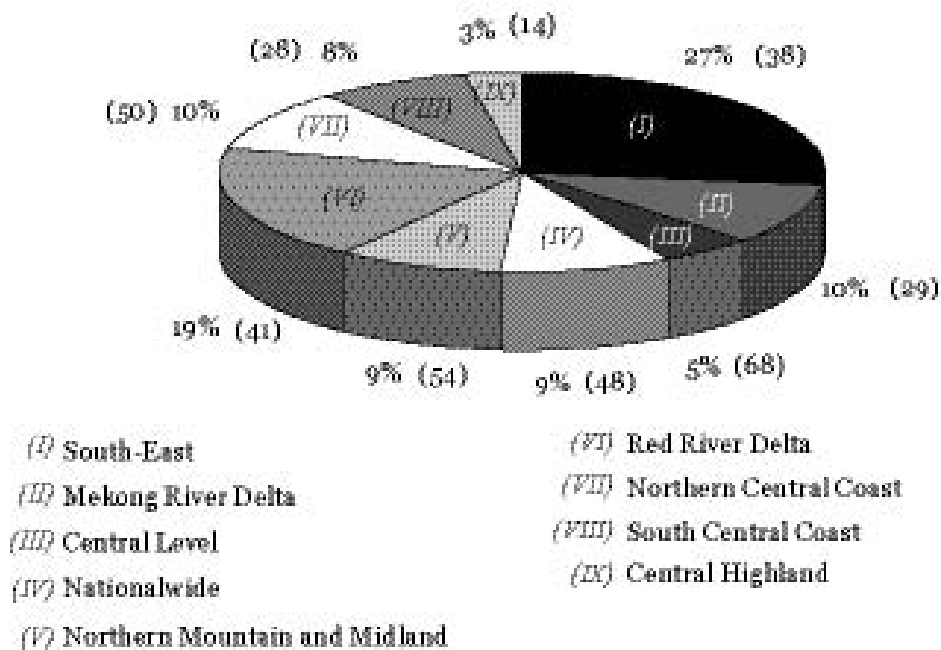
The DCR 2002 observes that the trend to decentralisation has been interrupted, with Provincial ODA declining to 52% of total ODA (being 59% in 2000 and 70% in 1999), its first fall in absolute monetary terms since 1995. Figure 25, which shows the distribution of environmental ODA between the 7 regions of Viet Nam and the Central and Nationwide levels, appears to refute this observation - 86% of total environmental ODA is being directed to the Provincial level.

However, the distribution between regions is somewhat unequal with the South East receiving more than a quarter of total commitments, while the Central Highlands receives only 3%. Considering the distribution of environmental ODA in terms of a social indicator - poverty - one simple observation can be made. For the Mekong, Northern Mountain & Midlands and North Central Coast - which the DCR 2002 found accounted for 70% of Viet Nam's poor in 2001, and only received 44% of total ODA (UNDP 2003: 27) - the proportion of environmental ODA directed to these three Regions is even lower, totalling 29%.

5.8.2. Environmental ODA compared to total ODA for Regions

Table 16 provides information on ongoing-completed environmental ODA and its per capita level in each region. It compares this with the information provided in Table 1 of the DCR 2002, which looks

Figure 25: Geographical Impact: Distribution of Environmental ODA



at the distribution of overall ODA to Viet Nam and the per capita levels of aid in each region for the years 1999 - 2001. Environmental ODA as a percentage of total ODA is calculated.

It must be noted that the analysis for 2001 excludes two large urban water and sanitation projects in HCMC, as these are not included in the DCR 2002: The JBIC funded 'HCMC Water Environment Improvement Project' (2001- 2008, US\$235,000,000) and the WB funded 'HCMC Environmental Sanitation - Nhieu Loc-Thi Nghe Basin' (2001-2007, US\$199,960,000).

A few immediate patterns are evident:

- There is considerable annual fluctuation in annual disbursements of environmental and total ODA.
- Environmental ODA per capita, and as % of total ODA is significantly and consistently lower in the Red River Delta, South-East Region and Central Highlands. The latter is the lowest of all regions, with two years receiving no environmental ODA.
- Overall, environmental ODA per capita is highest in South Central Coast (the annual average environmental ODA per capita being approximately 5%), though this is influenced by the incidence of the highest annual environmental ODA per capita occurring here (10.67% in 1999). 2nd and 3rd are Northern Mountain and Midland and North Central Coast Regions.
- The highest proportion of environmental ODA as a percentage of total ODA occurred in the North-East Coast (70.14% in 2000), with the next highest occurring in the same year in the Mekong River Delta and Northern Mountain and Midlands (49.9% and 43.45% respectively).

5.8.3. Disbursement of environmental ODA for Regions

Table 16 explores the disbursement of environmental ODA for each region, showing fluctuations in annual commitments and the commensurate fluctuations in environmental ODA per capita.

Table 16: Ongoing-Completed ODA Compared to Overall ODA by Region

	1999	2000	2001
Northern Mountain and Midland			
ODA (US\$)	284,200,000	185,500,000	153,200,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	21.71	14.17	11.71
Env ODA (US\$)	28,216,811	80,602,319	2,934,464
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	2.16	6.16	0.22
Env ODA as % of total ODA	9.93	43.45	1.92
Red River Delta			
ODA (US\$)	233,000,000	232,000,000	151,100,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	15.75	14.17	10.21
Env ODA (US\$)	42,825	5,964,847	3,037,973
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	0.003	0.389	0.198
Env ODA as % of total ODA	0.02	2.57	2.01
North Central Coast			
ODA (US\$)	73,600,000	82,000,000	75,600,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	7.36	8.20	7.56
Env ODA (US\$)	11,360,513	57,515,560	4,767,545
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	1.14	5.75	0.48
Env ODA as % of total ODA	15.44	70.14	6.31
South Central Coast			
ODA (US\$)	70,800,000	57,100,000	74,700,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	8.78	7.08	9.25
Env ODA (US\$)	8,160,000	12,356,048	4,614,415
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	10.67	4.21	0.76
Env ODA as % of total ODA	11.53	21.64	6.18
Central Highlands			
ODA (US\$)	33,400,000	35,600,000	47,800,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	8.23	8.78	11.79
Env ODA (US\$)	0	0	222,222
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	0.00	0.00	0.05
Env ODA as % of total ODA	0.00	0.00	0.46
South-East			
ODA (US\$)	115,100,000	194,700,000	124,100,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	11.33	19.16	12.22
Env ODA (US\$)	113,830	2,256,219	5,611,403
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	0.15	0.77	0.55
Env ODA as % of total ODA	0.10	1.16	4.52
Mekong River Delta			
ODA (US\$)	94,400,000	166,800,000	81,300,000
ODA per capita (US\$)	5.85	10.34	5.04
Env ODA (US\$)	2,272,501	83,226,199	28,329,753
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	1.38	1.94	0.57
Env ODA as % of total ODA	2.41	49.90	34.85

Source: Adapted from UNDP 2003: 27 (Table 1: ODA and ODA per Capita Allocated to Specific Regions and Urban Authorities).

5.8.4. Provincial shares of environmental projects

Table 18 plots the number of ongoing-completed projects within each Region. All Provinces are receiving some environmental projects, with the Urban Authorities of HCMC and Hanoi receiving the largest number (27 and 21 respectively) followed by Thua Thien - Hue (18), Quang Tri (13) and Thanh Hoa (12). Notably, the three latter all occur in the same Region - the North Central Coast.

Due to time constraints it was unfortunately not possible to compare the Regional and Provincial distribution of environmental ODA with social indicators such as the level of poverty or the MDG Index. In any case, such analysis is difficult without GIS software, and generalisations hard to make. For example, the Central Highlands receives the least environmental ODA. Within the Region, Gia Lai and Kon Tum receive the least number of environmental projects. They also have very low MDG Indexes, being the lowest in the Region and amongst the lowest nationwide. Indeed, the Central Highlands, along with the Northern Mountain and Midlands, are the two Regions with the lowest MDG Index.

The North Central Coast Region, which receives the largest number of environmental projects outside of HCMC and Ha Noi, is a slightly 'better off' Region in terms of the MDG Index. Thua Thien - Hue Province sits above the median point of the MDG Index nationwide.

Table 17: Annual Distribution of Environmental ODA by Geographical Focus

Region/Level	Before 99	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-Jun 2003
Central Level						
Env ODA (US\$)	55,086,345	7,825,340	6,593,259	8,530,646	18,517,284	3,025,42
Percentage of annual total commitment (%)	8.04	10.23	2.24	1.41	4.99	3.49
Nationwide						
Env ODA (US\$)	17,857,283	18,517,864	45,183,939	112,014,201	5,260,455	7,783,982
Percentage of annual total commitment	2.61	24.20	15.38	18.51	1.42	8.98
Northern Mountain and Midland						
Env ODA (US\$)	68,081,998	28,216,811	80,602,319	2,934,464	7,622,559	3,893,286
Percentage of annual total commitment	2.61	24.20	15.38	18.51	1.42	8.98
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	5.20	2.16	6.16	0.22	0.58	0.30
Red River Delta						
Env ODA (US\$)	216,572,310	42,825	5,964,847	3,037,973	168,661,295	800,000
Percentage of annual total commitment	31.61	0.06	2.03	0.50	45.47	0.92
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	14.14	0.003	0.39	0.20	11.01	0.05
North Central Coast						
Env ODA (US\$)	95,600,682	11,360,513	57,515,560	4,767,545	14,867,041	30,216,177
Percentage of annual total commitment	13.95	14.85	19.58	0.79	4.01	34.87
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	9.56	1.14	5.75	0.48	1.49	3.02
South Central Coast						
Env ODA (US\$)	44,989,760	8,160,000	12,356,048	4,614,415	44,505,576	15,336,612
Percentage of annual total commitment	6.57	10.67	4.21	0.76	12.00	17.70
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	5.58	1.01	1.53	0.57	5.52	1.90
Central Highlands						
Env ODA (US\$)	45,768,461	0	0	222,222	12,000,000	0
Percentage of annual total commitment	6.68	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.24	0.00
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.96	0.00
South-East						
Env ODA (US\$)	105,440,813	113,830	2,256,219	440,571,403	47,189,540	850,000
Percentage of annual total commitment	15.39	0.15	0.77	72.82	12.72	0.98
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	10.38	0.01	0.22	43.37	4.65	0.08
Mekong River Delta						
Env ODA (US\$)	35,714,894	2,272,501	83,226,199	28,329,753	52,288,451	24,737,500
Percentage of annual total commitment	5.21	2.97	28.34	4.68	14.10	28.55
Env ODA per capita (US\$)	2.21	0.14	5.16	1.76	3.24	1.53

Table 18: Number of ongoing projects related to each provinces

Nothern Mountain and Midland				Red River Delta		North Cental Coast	
Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects
Ha Giang	4	Thai Nguyen	6	Ha Tay	1	Thanh Hoa	12
Tuyen Quang	5	Phu Tho	5	Hanoi	21	Nghe An	8
Cao Bang	6	Quang Ninh	9	Ninh Binh	5	Ha Tinh	6
Lang Son	5	Vinh Phuc	7	Ha Nam	1	Quang Binh	8
Bac Giang	5	Bac Ninh	4	Nam Dinh	4	Quang Tri	13
Lao Cai	4	Lai Chau	5	Thai Binh	1	Thua Thien Hue	18
Yen Bai	4	Son La	7	Hai Phong	7		
Bac Kan	7	Hoa Binh	7	Hung Yen	1		
				Hai Duong	5		
South Central Coast		Central Highlands		South-East		Mekong River Delta	
Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects	Provinces	No. of Related Projects
Da Nang	4	Kon Tum	1	Binh Phuoc	3	Long An	1
Quang Nam	7	Dac Lac	5	Tay Ninh	1	An Giang	3
Quang Ngai	4	Gia Lai	2	Binh Duong	3	Tien Giang	1
Binh Dinh	3	Lam Dong	4	Dong Nai	7	Dong Thap	1
Phu Yen	5			Ba Ria - Vung Tau	5	Vinh Long	0
Khanh Hoa	5			HCMC	27	Ben Tre	2
Ninh Thuan	3					Can Tho	4
Binh Thuan	3					Tra Vinh	1
						Soc Trang	2
						Kien Giang	6
						Ca Mau	4
						Bac Lieu	2

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ODA TRENDS

6.1. Environmental ODA Trends - 1995, 1999 and 2003

6.1.1. Ongoing Projects

Table 19 compares statistics on the ongoing-completed environmental ODA included in the three Compendiums. In terms of environmental Categories and Sectors, there has been a definite shift away from Disaster Management and Natural Resource Management. Industrial Pollution Control appears to be losing ground, while Institutional Strengthening may be returning to pre 1996 levels.

Multi-lateral agencies have lost some ground to bi-lateral agencies.

Table 19: Comparison of the Ongoing-Completed Environmental Projects in the 3 Compendiums

ODA Trends (Ongoing)	1985-1995	1995-1999	1999-2003
Number of projects	220	173	282
Total commitment			
Amount (US\$)	321,843,000	2,186,501,000	2,248,379,397
Percentage of the whole	68%	65%	83%
Type of assistance			
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation Grants	NA	10.66%	29%
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation Grants or Loans	NA	3.41%	26%
Investment Loan	NA	85.43%	43%
Investment-Related Technical Assistance Loans	NA	0.29%	2%
Investment Technical Assistance Grants	NA	0.22%	0%
Size			
Average annual budget (US\$)	1,574,000	4,324,000	2,610,418
Average duration (years)	NA	NA	3.8
Targets			
NRM & Disaster Management	83%	63% (a)	60.8% (a) (b)
Institutional Strengthening	4%	1%	3.2%(b)
Industrial Pollution Control	13%	20%	10.7%(b)
Source			
Multilateral	59%	64%	54%
Bilateral	NA	36%	45%
INGO	NA	NA	1%

(a) Natural Resource Management and Disaster Management combined for 1999 and 2003 to enable comparison with 1996

(b) excludes large projects

6.1.2. The Top 15 Donors

Table 20 lists the top 15 donors in terms of commitment to ongoing-completed projects for the periods 1985-1996, 1995-1999 and 1999-2003. The average size of projects has declined substantially, while the average duration has increased slightly. This trend is in the direction advocated by the *Study on Aid to the Environment*.

In 2003, the top 15 donors account for a substantially larger proportion of the total number of projects (74.5%) as well as a larger proportion of total commitments (96.7%) than previous Compendiums. In 1999 the top fifteen donors accounted for 47.8% of projects and 60.7% of total commitments, while in 1996 the top fifteen accounted for 42.9% of projects and 87% of total commitments.

Interestingly, this comparison shows that while the size of projects funded by the largest donors has declined from 1996, the largest donors have become more dominant (a 'concentration' of environmental ODA in the top fifteen).

While changes in relative positions of donors are evident, and a few have come and gone (including the World Food Programme, WFP which wrapped up its programme in Viet Nam at the beginning of the decade), nine donors have remained in the top fifteen over the period covered by the three Compendiums: Sida, UNDP, EC, Danida, SDC, JICA, GovNED, CIDA and BMZ. Given the increased concentration of environmental ODA in the top fifteen, it would seem that these long-term committed donors are more important than ever to Viet Nam and its environment sector.

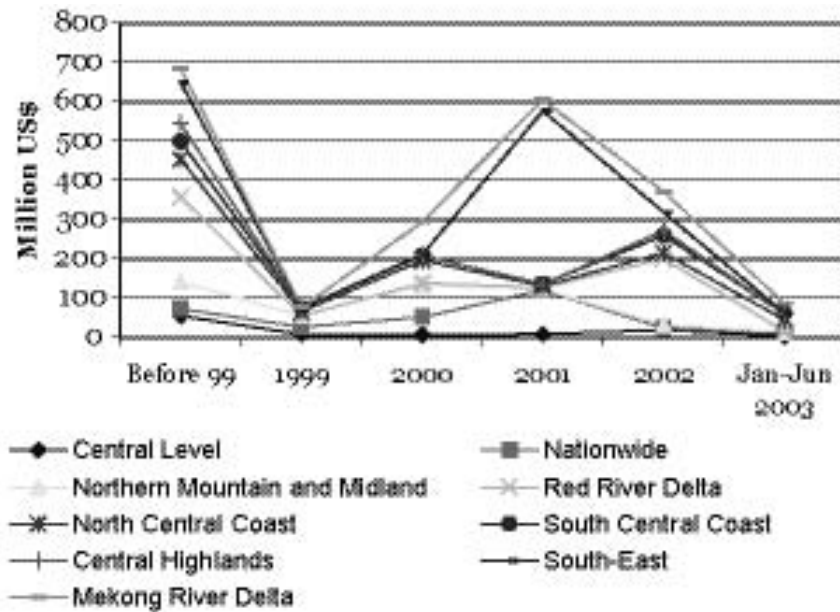
Table 20: Environmental ODA Trends 1985 - 2003 - The Top 15 Donors

1985-1995					1995-1999					1999-2003				
15 Largest Donors	Total Commitment ('000USD)	Number of projects	Average Duration (Year)	Average Annual Budget ('000USD)	15 Largest Donors	Total Commitment ('000USD)	Number of projects	Average Duration (Year)	Average Annual Budget ('000USD)	15 Largest Donors	Total Commitment ('000USD)	Number of projects	Average Duration (Year)	Average Annual Budget ('000USD)
WFP	142,975	10	3.40	14,297	WB	482,820	7	3.60	134,116	ADB	683,483	11	5.45	11,391
Sida	60,891	9	2.00	6,766	ADB	298,182	7	4.40	54,932	WB	581,949	25	1.54	15,116
UNDP	33,234	43	2.86	773	OEFC	175,349	2	6.00	31,164	JBIC	530,600	7	6.79	11,171
EC	25,005	6	2.67	4,167	EC	67,544	18	3.20	13,947	BMZ	182,147	25	2.68	2,719
UNDP/GEF	19,650	4	4.00	4,913	WFP	42,496	2	4.00	10,324	Danida	142,968	26	4.13	1,331
Danida	19,012	5	1.40	3,802	BMZ	38,985	5	4.40	10,723	EC	113,076	25	3.82	1,184
SDC	18,620	5	2.80	3,724	Sida	38,312	11	2.50	12,598	GovNED	73,698	31	3.27	726
IFAD	16,000	1	7.00	18,350	JICA	32,654	6	1.80	18,195	UNDP	57,779	20	3.35	893
JICA	15,301	1	4.00	16,000	IFAD	30,800	2	3.50	9,200	AusAID	57,779	9	3.57	1,515
AusAID	14,000	12	3.08	1,275	GovNED	29,405	13	3.00	7,595	SDC	51,148	15	4.37	781
KFW	11,282	2	2.50	7,000	SDC	25,072	8	3.40	7,327	Sida	36,907	14	3.21	820
GovNED	10,465	3	2.67	3,761	AFD	24,900	2	6.00	4,150	NORAD	23,994	8	4.00	750
CIDA	7,800	4	4.00	2,616	UNDP	18,722	14	2.80	6,930	JICA	20,957	7	3.00	998
GTZ	6,090	2	3.00	3,900	Danida	11,752	6	3.70	3,690	CIDA	15,875	6	4.83	547
BMZ	5,416	1	3.00	6,090	CIDA	10,695	7	4.70	2,263	DGDC	14,114	17	3.21	259
Average			3.23	6,496	Average			3.80	21,810	Average			3.81	3,345
Total	405,741	108			Total	1,327,688	110			Total	2,590,936	247		

6.1.3. Geographical distribution of environmental ODA

Figure 26 plots ongoing-completed commitments for each region, including Central and Nationwide levels, over time. Considerable fluctuations in disbursement are evident, as noted in Chapter 5. What the Figure highlights well is the maintenance of the order of Regions, there is very little cross over or reordering over time.

Figure 26: Environmental ODA Trends by Region



6.2. The 'fate' of the 1999 Pipeline projects

Of the 71 hard pipeline projects in 1999, 8 have been completed, 34 are ongoing in 2003, and 30 were either withdrawn in the period 1999 - 2003, or have unknown status. This indicates an 'up-take' rate of, at the least, 59% (42/71), equivalent in dollar terms to US\$304,990 of US\$771,068 (refer Figures 27 and 28).

Figure 27: The 'fate' of 1999 Pipeline Projects: # of Projects Realised

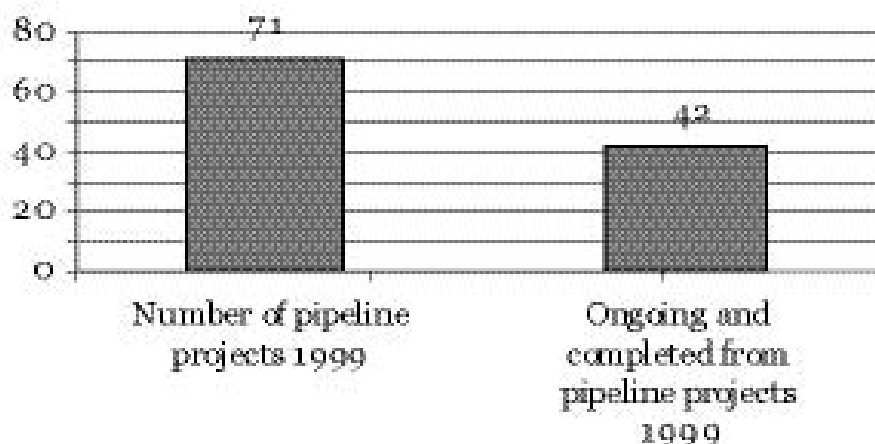
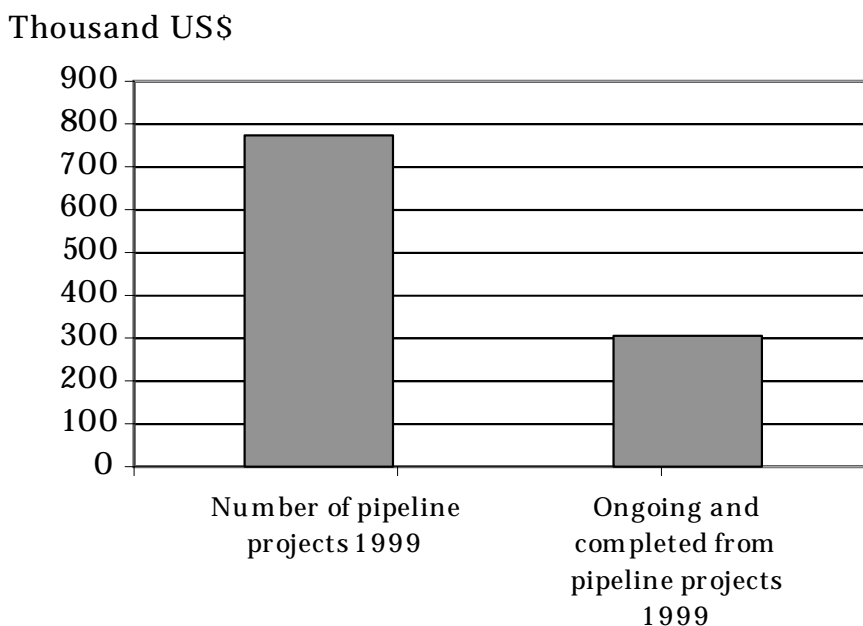


Figure 28: The 'fale' of 1999 Pipeline Projects: Commitment Realised



6.3. The Crystal Ball - Environmental ODA in the Near Future

6.3.1. Profile of pipeline projects

Due to the paucity of data provided on pipeline projects, very little analysis has been attempted. Information on pipeline projects is found in Chapters 4 (Table 5) and 5 (Table 10).

6.3.2. Focus of pipeline projects

Figure 29 shows the intended focus of pipeline projects. Comparing the data to Figure 9 Chapter 5 for ongoing-completed projects shows a greater focus on Category 4, Disaster Management and Preparedness, with associated declines in all other Categories, most significantly in Category 2 Urban and Industrial Planning and Management (from 47% for ongoing-completed).

Figure 29: Pipeline ODA

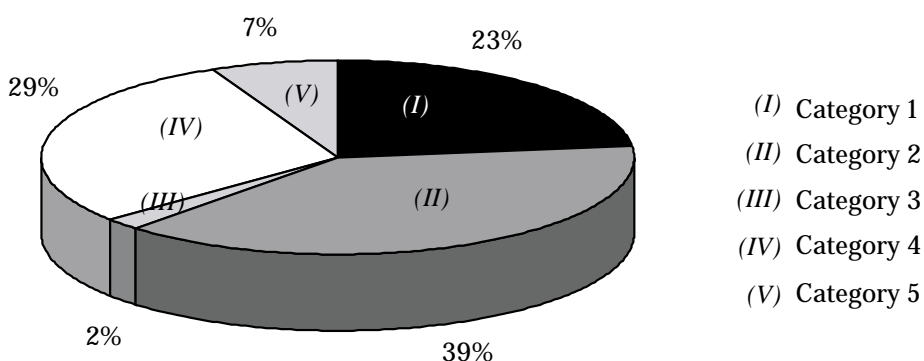
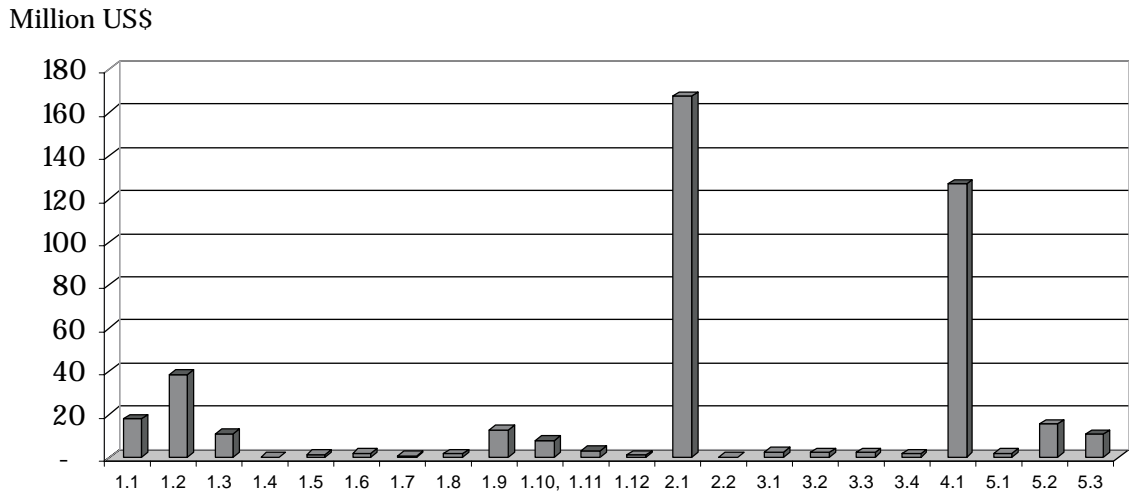


Figure 30 shows the sectoral breakdown of pipeline projects. Little can be said in comparing the sectoral breakdown with Figure 10 in Chapter 5 (paying attention to the different axis scale). Sector 2.1 Urban Planning remains dominant in Category 2. Within Category 1 there is a slight reordering of the first three Sectors, with Watershed Management receiving more attention than Rural Development.

Figure 30:



Removing the large projects from the equation, the distribution of pipeline projects by Category is somewhat different, as represented in Figure 31. Category 4 shrinks to only 4% of intended commitments, Category 2 falls to 34% of intended commitments, with commensurate increases in percentages for Categories 1, 3 and 5.

Figure 31: Pipeline ODA by Category (excluding large projects)

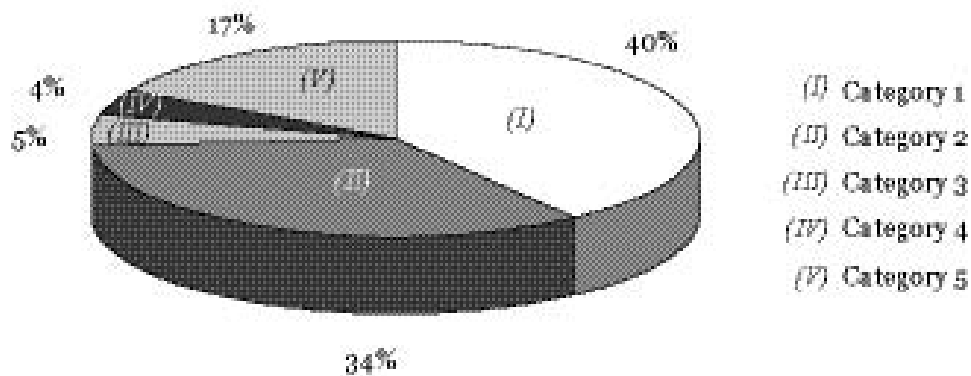
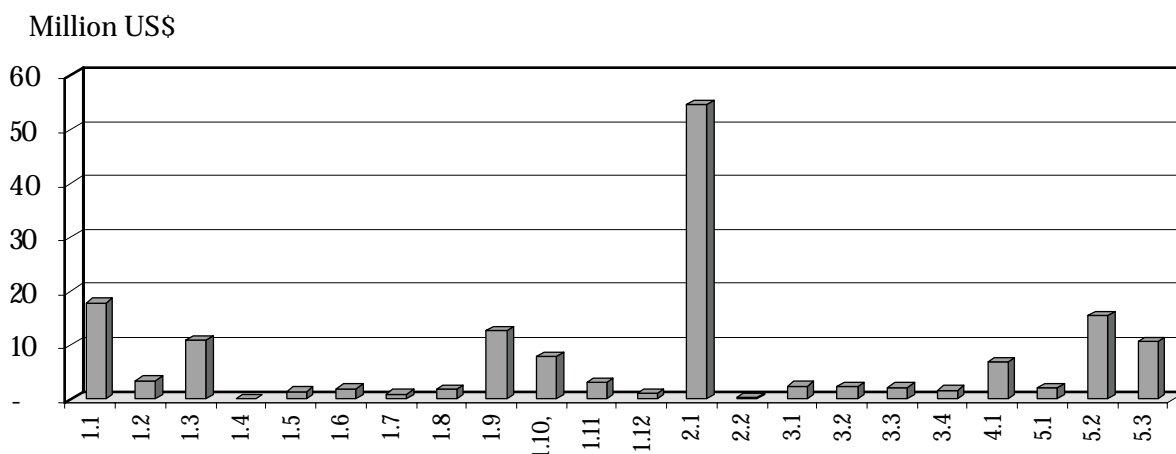


Figure 32 shows the sectoral distribution of this change. Within Category 1, Forestry Management (1.1) and Sustainable Use of Resources and Integrated Natural Resource Management (1.9) have increased in relative importance, Watershed Management (1.2) has declined.

Figure 32: Pipeline ODA by Sector (excluding large projects)



6.3.3. Stated donor change in environmental priorities for Viet Nam

In order to ascertain recent or intended changes in donor/organisational priorities for the environment in Viet Nam, organisations were asked:

1. Whether their current priorities differed from those in 1999, and if so what had changed and why;
2. What percentage of their overall ODA was directed to the environment;
3. Would this percentage change significantly in the near future; and if so,
4. Would it increase, decrease or be re-directed.

Thirty-four organisations provided answers to the above:

- Seven donors/organisations indicated that the environmental portion of their total ODA would increase. These are listed below, along with their current % of total ODA going to the environment:

AFAP:	60-70%
DED:	20%
KOICA:	1%
MFAF:	NA
SDC:	NA
Sida:	25-35%
USAID:	15%

- Three donors/organisations indicated their intention to decrease the proportion of their ODA directed to the environment. These were: ADB (currently 25%), Danida (currently 17%), and the Danish Red Cross (currently 40-50%). The latter is to cease assistance to Viet Nam at the end of 2005.
- Twenty-four indicated their intention to maintain their current relative proportion of environmental ODA. IFC did not provide a firm indication, noting that as its assistance was made along commercial banking principles, the level of its future assistance depended on the [feasible] projects it could identify in Viet Nam.

- Of the seven who indicated a future increase, six also indicated they had or were going to change their focus. The exception was USAID.
- Of those maintaining their environmental aid at the current relative proportion, nine indicated they had or were changing their focus. These were: BLI; CARE; Caritas; EU; GovNED; IFC; IUCN; JICA; WWF.
- Overall, there is a noticeable shift in donor environmental priorities, whether this is a shift in sectoral focus, a change in funding levels, or a combination.

Table 21 summarises the above information.

Table 21: Change in % of ODA/Programme Budgets Directed to Environment & Change in Focus

	% of ODA/Prog. Budgets to environment	% of total responses	Change in focus	% of total responses
No change in %	24	70.59%		
No change in % but change in focus			9	26.47%
Increase in %	7	20.59%		
Increase in % and change in focus			6	17.65%
Decrease in %	3	8.82%		
Total	34	100.00%	15	44.12%

The following changes in environmental focus or priorities were mentioned:

- Increasingly integrated focus (Integrated Rural Development united with greater focus on watershed protection and environment), based on the complex and interrelated links between poverty alleviation, health, and natural resource utilisation and management;
- More focus on the local level and more involvement of local stakeholders;
- A change in geographic focus (eg: towards ethnic minorities in highland areas);
- More focus on **building capacity of local partners**, informing policy and advocacy for the environment;
- A change from coastal environmental preservation to disaster preparedness;
- More focus on **supporting institutional capacity** and policy development;

- The environment to be mainstreamed into development and economic cooperation projects;
- To direct more assistance to **capacity building** and sustainable institutional development;
- A stronger movement towards governance issues;
- Greater attention to **strengthening** monitoring **ability**, supporting policy measures and mitigating environmental effects due to inefficient consumption of energy;
- A shift from regulatory compliance to corporate social responsibility with respect to biodiversity and land use;
- Greater focus on projects with a strong sustainability component;
- A move from the green to the brown sector, focusing on **capacity building for environmental management**, especially for local authorities;
- No longer funding energy projects, three priority areas are forests and biodiversity, water management, health;
- An increase in assistance to industrial pollution control.

7. GOVERNMENT AREAS OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE 'FIT' OF ODA

7.1. Comparison of 2003 Environmental ODA with Government Priorities for the Environment

An explanation of the method for compiling the top GoV environmental priorities, and some of the difficulties involved, was provided in Chapters 2 and 3.

Table 22 plots the Compendium projects against the GoV Priority Programmes, and compares the relative distribution with and without large projects. Some observations:

- Just over 50% of total commitments are focused on pollution prevention and control. The water and sanitation projects are included here. With their removal, the commitment to this Priority Programme falls to less than a quarter.
- Thirty-three projects in Priority Programme 3, Encouraging Public Participation, account for 1.38% of total commitments, showing the relatively small size of projects in this area.
- Environmental Management Capacity, Priority Programme 3, receives the 2nd lowest percentage of commitments when considering all projects, but rises to receive the 3rd highest proportion of commitments with removal of the large projects, to almost 20%.
- The 'Green' Priority Programmes - Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, and Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Protection - together account for 35% of total commitments, rising to almost 48% with the removal of large projects.

Table 22: Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Environmental Priorities - Total Projects, Excluding Large

	Government Priority Programmes	Commitment total projects (US\$)	% of commitment	Number projects	Commitment without large projects (US\$)	% of commitment	Number projects
1	Pollution Prevention & Control	1,371,310,531	51.57	79	142,750,531	21.71	67
2	Protect & Sustainable Use Nat. Res.	738,903,494	27.79	109	245,212,331	37.30	100
3	Conservation & Biodiversity	198,136,234	7.45	42	68,686,234	10.46	39
4	Environment Management Capacity	111,359,645	4.19	44	130,694,386	19.88	44
5	Encourage Public Participation	36,624,784	1.38	33	36,624,784	5.57	33
6	Other	202,794,159	7.63	13	32,794,159	4.99	12
		2,659,128,848	100.00	320	656,762,425	100.00	309

The above patterns are depicted graphically in Figures 33 and 34.

Figure 33: Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Priorities (total number of projects)

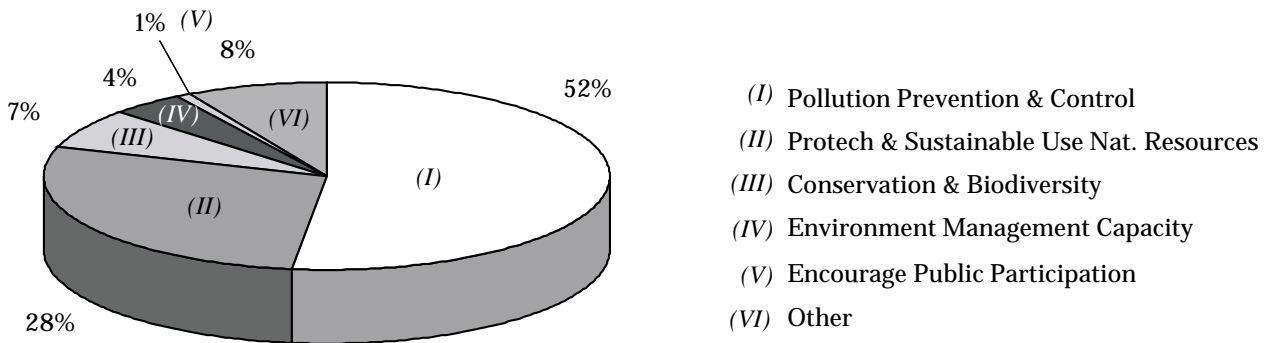
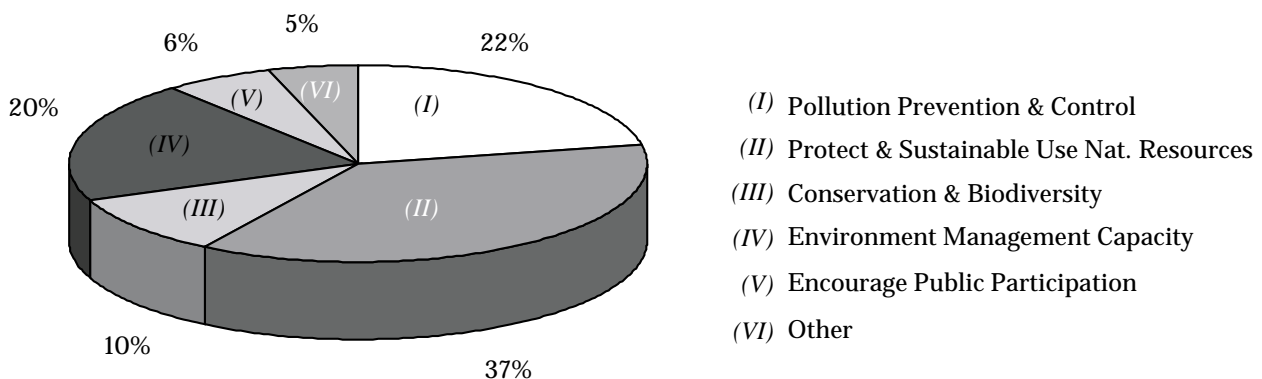


Figure 34: Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Priorities (without large projects)



In Table 23, the Compendium projects have been categorised against the GoV Priority Programmes (PP) and Sub-Programmes (SP) to provide a more detailed picture. This has only been undertaken excluding large projects.

Again, a few observations:

- Within PP1, the largest number of projects are found in SP1.3, 'conversion to environmentally sound technologies and cleaner production', equating to 7.9% of total commitments. SP1.1 'critical pollution sources and hazardous waste' also captures 7.9% of commitments, but through fewer projects. At the bottom of PP1 is 'improvement of urban air quality' with only three projects and one half of a percent of total commitments, followed by SP1.6 'strengthen marine pollution monitoring and control' with only 0.07% of commitments.
- PP2 sees SP2.2 'sustainable management and use of forests' with the largest number of projects, while SP2.1 'extend forest cover' captures the largest proportion of commitments

(around 15%). SP2.7 'protect natural and cultural heritage sites' has no projects. It is unlikely that many environmentally focused donors would be interested in supporting this SP, given its connotation as being protection of sites from the negative effects of tourism, unless it pertained to international Conventions such as the World Heritage Convention (eg: Ha Long Bay, Hoi An)¹⁸.

- PP3 sees SP3.2 'provide increased protection for special use forests' dominating, receiving the most projects and the largest proportion of commitment. Notably, there is only one project focused on increasing the number of protected areas. Within the donor community it is highly likely that there is a preference to focus on strengthening existing protected areas to ensure their effectiveness (dealing with the 'paper park' syndrome), though the environmental INGO community may see both as of equal importance.
- Notably, within PP4, SP4.2 'improve institutional effectiveness in environmental management' accounts for the largest number of projects AND captures the largest proportion of commitments, almost 15%. The next largest SP is 4.5 'strengthen and enhance research capacity' with almost 3% of commitments. SP4.2 is not the only SP where capacity building is mentioned, however it is the SP focusing primarily on government agencies responsible for environment at central and provincial or metropolitan levels, including MoNRE and VEPA. As with Sector 5.2 in this Compendium's project classification, it cuts across other PP and SP.
- In PP4, two SP have no projects - SP4.3 'research and apply economic instruments' and SP4.7 'strengthen and diversify financial sources'. Given that the Vietnamese economy is still in a state of transition, and the fact that these two priorities are politically and socially sensitive, dealing with them is undoubtedly extremely difficult. It is possible that despite appearing as priorities, the GoV is not strongly pursuing ODA in this area, or donors are not interested in tackling these challenging tasks.
- Within PP5 (the least supported PP), SP5.1 'introduce, integrate, improve environmental education' receives the most commitment, though SP5.2 'support public participation' has more projects. Commitments to improving public access to information is very low at 0.07%.
- Within PP6, SP6.2 'disaster mitigation' dominates, and SP6.1 'deal with migration' has no projects.
- Overall therefore, ODA is not adequately spread between and within the GoV environmental Priority Programmes. It remains too concentrated in certain areas, with others receiving minimal or no attention. The picture with respect to the proportion of commitments targeting institutional strengthening for environmental management is not as 'bleak' as expected. However, the effectiveness of these projects in building capacity and strengthening institutions is a vital consideration.

¹⁸ In saying this, it is acknowledged that there are donors providing support to World Heritage Sites in Viet Nam, but their projects are in many cases the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Table 23: Environmental ODA 'fit' with GoV Environmental Priorities

	Government Environmental Priorities	ODA US\$'000	%	Number
1.0	Pollution Prevention, Control, Treatment, Disposal & Remediation	142,750,531	21.7	67
1.1	Deal with critical pollution sources especially those involving hazardous and toxic waste and remediate land contaminated by wartime chemical agents	51,935,318	7.9	13
1.2	Pollution prevention strategies; build capacity for improved solid waste management in urban and industrial areas	17,342,842	2.64	9
1.3	Conversion to environmentally sound technology; Cleaner Production; assist business in environmental management and the achievement of international environmental standards	51,935,318	7.9	28
1.4	Rehabilitate/improve urban and industrial drainage, sewage and waste-water treatment systems; improve water quality in canals, rivers, lakes in urban areas	50,187,886	7.63	10
1.5	Provision of water supply and sanitation systems, especially to rural areas	15,142,000	2.3	2
1.6	Strengthen marine pollution monitoring and control, especially to prevent marine oil spills	453,000	0.07	2
1.7	Improve urban air quality	340,000	0.05	3
2.0	Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	245,212,331	37.3	100
2.1	Extend forest cover, particularly in upper catchments	99,718,699	15.17	16
2.2	Promote sustainable management & use of forests including community involvement in natural resource management	36,402,517	5.54	27
2.3	Protect, conserve and sustainably use water resources through strengthening integrated management/using a catchment level approach	55,730,596	8.48	15
2.4	Strengthen management of coastal and marine resources	23,837,899	3.63	17
2.5	Address environmental impacts in the agricultural sector	20,486,700	3.12	21
2.6	Restore important degraded ecosystems especially areas affected by mineral exploitation	9,035,920	1.37	4
2.7	Protect natural and cultural heritage sites	0	0	0
3.0	Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Protection	69,336,234	10.6	40
3.1	Expand the number and area of natural Protected Areas, especially mangrove and marine/coral reef	1,209,274	0.18	1

3.2	Expand the number and area of natural Protected Areas, especially mangrove and marine/coral reef Provide increased protection for special use forests	52,378,094	7.97	23
3.3	Improve protection for and management and sustainable use of wetlands	4,156,854	0.63	5
3.4	Protect rare and endangered animal species	4,255,056	0.65	6
3.5	Conserve plant biodiversity including agricultural, village biodiversity	7,336,955	1.12	5
4.0	Actions to improve environmental management capacity	130,694,386	19.9	58
4.1	Improve and enhance the effectiveness of environmental legislation	7,318,000	1.11	4
4.2	Improve institutional effectiveness through strengthening and building capacity of government agencies at all levels in environmental management	96,508,949	14.68	31
4.3	Research and apply economic instruments in environmental management	0	0	0
4.4	Implement integrated economic and environmental development planning	5,102,432	0.78	3
4.5	Strengthen and enhance research capacity & environmental information systems for environmental protection and management	19,334,740	2.94	14
4.6	Build monitoring capacity and improve the environmental monitoring network	575,704	0.09	3
4.7	Strengthen and diversify the financial sources for environmental protection	0	0	0
4.8	Expand international cooperation in implementation of environmental programmes	1,854,560	0.28	3
5.0	Actions to encourage public participation	36,624,784	5.57	33
5.1	Introduce, integrate, improve environmental education in all levels of the school and tertiary education systems	21,307,914	3.24	12
5.2	Support public participation and involve citizens and communities more fully in environmental protection (raise awareness)	14,843,537	2.26	16
5.3	Improve public access to information on environmental issues	473,333	0.07	5
6.0	Other	32,794,159	4.99	12
6.1	Develop strategies for the management of uncontrolled internal migration in key pressure areas	0	0	0

6.2	Disaster mitigation - reduce vulnerability of poor to natural disasters	32,424,159	4.93	10
6.3	Poverty alleviation	370,000	0.06	5
GRAND TOTAL (excluding 25 largest projects)				
		657,412,425	100	310
	NB: total includes projects for which budget not available			

7.2. Protected Areas and Environmental ODA

Though BAP was used to help determine the above GoV Priority Programmes, it was considered valuable to also consider it alone and look at the distribution of ODA targeting Protected Areas. Table 24 lists the Compendium projects involving Protected Areas (PA) against the priority BAP 'Management and Conservation Field Programmes' (refer to Appendix 1).

Several priority programmes/PA are not receiving ODA, and several are the target of more than one project. In fact, 15 of the 21 BAP Management and Conservation Field Programmes are lacking any projects. Table 24 also lists projects that do not target the priority programmes of BAP, pertaining to different PA or eco-regions such as Truong Son.

Though it could be concluded that the number of these 'non BAP' PA projects indicates a degree of 'ill-fit' between environmental ODA and BAP priorities, it may equally emphasise the need to review BAP and its priorities (this is scheduled to take place in 2004). The ODA to these 'non BAP' PA is undoubtedly valuable and should not necessarily be considered of less importance.

Table 24: Environmental ODA to Protected Areas and Priority BAP Management and Conservation Field Programmes

BAP Priority Programmes	Protected Areas/Regions	Project	Donor	Duration	Total Commitment (US\$)
Projects related to Biodiversity Conservation in Protected Areas that fit BAP priorities					
M1		No project			
M2		Community-based Conservation of the Hoang Lien Son Mountain Ecosystem	EC	2002-2005	1,218,834
M3		No project			
M4	Cat Ba NP	Conservation in Cat Ba National Park Project	ZSCSP	2003-2004	54,000
		Endangered Primate Species Conservation (for Cat Ba and Cao Bang)	USAID	2002-2004	100,000

BAP Priority Programmes	Protected Areas/Regions	Project	Donor	Duration	Total Commitment (US\$)
M5	Pu Luong NR - Cuc Phuong NP	Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Community Management and Eco-tourism Development Project	AECI	2002-2004	350,000
		Regulations of the Pu Luong - Cuc Phuong Park	DGDC	2002-2005	347,061
		Cuc Phuong - Pu Luong Limestone Biodiversity Conservation	WB(GEF)	NA	980,000
	Cuc Phuong NP	Biodiversity Investigation and Assessment for Vietnam and Lao	FIC	1998-2003	106,450
		Conservation Programme for Cuc Phuong National Park	FZS	1999-2003	171,300
M6	Vu Quang NR	Conservation of Vu Quang NR	GovNED	1995-2000	2,430,000
M7		No projects			
M8					
M9					
M10					
M11					
M12					
M13	Cat Tien NP	Cat Tien NP Conservation Project	GovNED	1995-2004	6,300,000
		Cat Tien NP Conservation Project	WWF Netherlands	1998-2003	6,300,448
M14		No projects			
M15					
M16					
M17					
M18	Wetlands Conservation	Conservation of Key Wetlands Sites in the Mekong Delta	GovNED	1998-1999	174,000
		Vietnam Wetlands Conservation and Management Programme: Towards a National Wetlands Programme	GovNED	1999-2000	161,000
		National Wetland Conservation Programme	GovNED	2000-2003	208,140
		Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme	UNDP(GEF)/ other	2002-2006	31,550,000
		Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project	WB/Danida	2000-2006	65,600,000

BAP Priority Programmes	Protected Areas/Regions	Project	Donor	Duration	Total Commitment (US\$)
M19		No projects			
M20					
M21					
Other Biodiversity Conservation Projects related to Protected Areas					
Projects related to Biodiversity Conservation in Protected Areas	North Truong Son Mountain Range	Biodiversity Conservation in the North Truong Son Mountain Range, VN	Danida	2002-2005	2,146,667
	Con Dao NP	Marine Conservation Initiatives for Con Dao NP	USAID	2000-2002	100,000
	Pu Luong NR	Buffer Zone Magement in Pu Luong NR	BMZ	2002-2006	NA
	Bach Ma NP	Buffer Zone Development and Management Administration of Bach Ma NP	BMZ	2000-2005	NA
	U Minh Thuong NR	U Minh Thuong NR Conservation and Community Development	Danida	1998-2004	2,613,333
	Cu Lao Cham Marine Protected Area	Support to the Marine Protected Area Network in Vietnam: Cu Lao Cham, Quang Nam Province	Danida	2003-2006	2,206,128
	Phong Nha Ke Bang	Linking Hinnamo and Phong Nha Ke Bang through Parallel Conservation (LINC) Phase II	DFID/WWF UK	2000-2003	306,507
		Rural Development in Buffer Zone of Phong Nha NP	USDoA	2003-2006	2,000,000
	Hon Mun Protected Area	Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	WB (GEF)/ Danida	2001-2005	2,173,000
Chu Mom Ray NR	Forest Protection and Rural Development/Conservation of Chu Mom Ray NR	WB/GovNED	1997-2004	32,300,000	

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

- Assistance to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy has declined significantly from 1999, though given the size of energy projects, this could be the result of completion of a single project. Overall, however, assistance to this area is low, arguably far lower than it should be given the global climate situation and the incidence of climatic induced natural disasters in Viet Nam. Its relative importance likely reflects not only GoV energy priorities, but also donor country political and economic priorities. Climate change and energy are very political issues.

Recommendation 1: Raise the priority of energy efficiency and renewable energy, with particular emphasis on alternatives to large scale hydro-electric power.

- The support to Sustainable Fisheries has dropped since 1999. This would appear to be an area of concern given the state of fisheries globally, the importance of the fishing sector to the Vietnamese populace, and the trade implications of an unsustainable fisheries-related decline in the amount of marine products (not to mention the trade implications of contaminated marine products).

Recommendation 2: Raise the priority of, and increase ODA to sustainable fisheries/aquaculture.

- The low level of commitment to Sustainable Fisheries is also reflected in the low commitment to Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection. Given the length of the Vietnamese coastline, the attention being paid to marine and coastal issues overall would appear to be distinctly lacking/insufficient.

Recommendation 3: Raise the priority of, and increase ODA to marine and coastal conservation and protection.

- The proportion of total environmental ODA directed to the Industrial and Urban Sector (excluding large projects), appears to be on a downward trend.
- Industrial Pollution Control has dropped significantly from previous Compendiums. It has some relationship with Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, as this falls under 'cleaner production'. Given the rapid industrialisation that continues in Viet Nam, this declining trend is of considerable concern.

Recommendation 4: Raise the priority of, and increase ODA to industrial pollution control, particularly front-end cleaner production.

- With exclusion of the skewing effects of large projects, the level of interest in, or attention given, to projects focusing on particular Categories shows that there are 'gaps' between interest and commitments. Natural Resources Management is 'well endowed' with commitments which more than account for the level of interest, whereas commitments to Urban and Industrial Planning and Management; Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training, and Environmental Policy and Planning do not equate with the attention paid to them.
- At the sectoral level, commitments to Sustainable Use and Integrated NRM, and Biodiversity

Conservation are not meeting the level of interest in these Sectors. In other words, they are not receiving their 'fair share' of funds. Marine and Coastal Conservation and Protection and Sustainable Agriculture are in the same boat. Conversely, Watershed Management has a lower level of interest compared to commitment - it is receiving more than its 'fair share' of commitment.

- The less than 1% commitment to Sustainable Agriculture is of concern given that the SoE lists as a key issue the environmental impacts resulting from intensive farming, agricultural restructuring with the expansion of arable land, increased use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and hormones, as well as the increase in irrigated land.

Recommendation 5: Raise the priority of, and increase ODA to sustainable agriculture.

- At the sub-sectoral level, the relative interest within Forestry Management show the predominance of Protection and Rehabilitation of Natural Forest and Plantation for Reforestation and Rehabilitation, with little interest being paid to the environmental Sustainability of Plantations, Agro-forestry and Non-Timber Forest Products. These three areas are in some ways related. The latter two, which focus on sustainable use of the full diversity of forest species, and species synergies to achieve sustainable and environmentally friendly production, have an important role to play in strategies to reforest Viet Nam and achieve environmentally and socio-economically sustainable plantations.

Recommendation 6: Raise the profile of agro-forestry models and non-timber forest product options as a means to achieve sustainable use of natural forest, and influence/contribute to reforestation and plantation strategies.

- The gaps between interest and commitment are partly influenced by the physical nature and cost of projects within the different sectors and categories. However, this does not negate the need to (or the ability to) increase commitments to relatively impoverished sectors.

Recommendation 7: Raise the priority of and actively encourage donor support to the less well endowed Categories and Sectors, being concerned not only with the size of project commitments but on the number and geographical distribution of projects.

- Commitments to projects focusing on capacity building or institutional strengthening appear to be increasing. Though this may be partly associated with the method of multiple classification of projects, it may also reflect a move by donors to take on the recommendations of the *Study on Aid to the Environment*, and be a response to the calls for action from other quarters for increased assistance to capacity building in the environment sector and more generally.
- Institutional strengthening projects are most closely associated with Environmental Planning and Management, followed by Public and Professional Awareness, Environmental Training and Education, Biodiversity Conservation, and Forestry Management.

Recommendation 8: Encourage greater focus on capacity building and institutional strengthening projects in the full range of sectors.

- In terms of institutional strengthening for environmental planning and management, the situation is not as 'dire' as originally thought, especially when support to this area is compared with some other GoV environmental priorities which are receiving far fewer commitments and projects.

- Despite this however, the crucial importance of getting the policy context right remains, with relatively few projects working at policy reform and development, and this is pertinent not only within the environment sector, but also within other sectoral ministries. Indeed, there is a noticeable absence of projects focusing on assisting other sector ministries such as tourism, industry, construction, fisheries, forestry to address their own environmental responsibilities through the establishment of environment units or departments within each ministry, and the capacity building of these units.

Recommendation 9: Raise the priority of capacity building and institutional strengthening for environment in sectoral ministries.

- For those projects which provided estimates of the average proportion of budgets dedicated to capacity building, the range of between 20% and 40% is encouraging. Considering the geographical impact of these projects, there are noticeable discrepancies between the Central and Provincial level - the former is getting a 'better deal' in terms of the number of projects with higher levels of capacity building. The most common form of project at Provincial level remains that with 'minimal' budget dedicated to capacity building.

Recommendation 10: Greater attention needs to be paid to implementing more concerted capacity building and institutional strengthening projects at the Provincial or local level.

- There are some distinct differences in the type of projects funded by bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies and INGOs. While bi-laterals dominate overall in Environmental Information, Research, Education and Training, the 'softest' of the ODA Categories, multi-laterals dominate in Institutional Strengthening, another 'soft' sector.
- With respect to the relative importance of grants versus loans, there is no difference between total ODA and environmental ODA.
- The relative dominance of MARD as an executing agency continues to decline, however, the number of projects MARD is executing has risen since 1999, indicating smaller project size. This reduction in size of projects does not necessarily equate with a reduction in the demands being placed on MARD, every project no matter how large or small requires a certain level of attention. Fewer large projects can in some cases be more efficiently managed than many small projects.

Recommendation 11: In identifying executing agencies, take into consideration the number of projects already being executed, as well as their size.

- The percentage of commitments executed by Vietnamese agencies has increased significantly from 1999, with an increase in those executed by Provincial People's Committees or local level institutions. The role of research institutions, universities, local NGOs has fallen significantly since 1999.
- It is of considerable concern that MoNRE is only executing 0.5% of total environmental ODA commitments, and implementing only 1%. It is justified to say that increasing the level of support to this Central level institution as well as Provincial DoNREs remains as important in 2003 as it was in 1999. In fact, the need is probably greater at this point in time, given the establishment of the new Ministry and the Provincial DoNREs.

Recommendation 12: Increase support to MoNRE and VEPA and Provincial DoNREs in policy development and environmental planning and management.

- The role of national level government institutions in implementing projects is substantially greater than in executing. The reverse is true for Provincial level government institutions, and research institutions, universities and local NGOs are also more likely to implement than execute projects. INGOs play a slightly larger role as implementing agencies.
- Overall, the role of research institutions, universities and local NGOs in executing and implementing environmental projects remains very low. This may say something about capacities and skills, a non-level playing field in competing for ODA, or the vast number of such institutions which often have complex relationships, making it difficult for donors to find suitable partners.

Recommendation 13: Explore the reasons for the weak role of research institutions, universities and local NGOs in project execution and implementation in order that 'lessons learnt' can be applied by both GoV and the donor community, while also serving as a means to assess training/human resource needs.

- The role of INGOs seems to contradict the 'characterisation' made in the *Study on Aid to the Environment* (that they tend to 'concentrate on grass roots/community based activities, partnerships and joint initiatives' (MPI & UNDP 1999: 181)) - in 2003, INGOs are predominantly implementing 'solo', rather than with Vietnamese partners.
- The role of INGOs in 2003 is not as large as anticipated. Despite the continuing increase in the number of INGO's operating in Viet Nam, only a small sample of the total INGO community in Viet Nam was surveyed, though this included the main environmental INGOs. The complete picture of the role of INGOs remains somewhat unclear.

Recommendation 14: There is a need for more rigorous and complete data collection on all forms of 'overseas funding' for the environment; INGO, Foundation, Trusts and corporate sector contributions. Included in this is the need to capture 'in-kind' contributions, and possibly smaller projects.

- Environmental ODA is becoming increasingly decentralised, the vast majority of total environmental ODA is being directed to the provincial level, and provincial authorities and their associated institutions are executing more projects. The 'interruption' in the trend to decentralisation observed in the DCR 2002 may not be applicable to environmental ODA.
- Unfortunately however, decentralisation is taking place unevenly, with a noticeable difference in regional or provincial shares of total environmental ODA. As is the case with total ODA to Viet Nam, this is of particular concern when related to the regional/provincial incidence of poverty and population size.
- With poverty and environmental conditions and sustainability inextricably linked, it is somewhat disturbing that the three poorest regions - the Mekong, Northern Mountain & Midlands and North Central Coast - are receiving small proportions of environmental ODA.
- All Provinces are receiving some environmental projects, though outside HCMC and Ha Noi, it is noticeable that the North Central Coast region is 'attracting' the largest number of environmental projects, primarily in Thua Thien - Hue, Quang Tri and Thanh Hoa.

Recommendation 15: Concerted effort must be made to address the imbalance in the regional (and within these, provincial) distribution of environmental ODA.

- Approximately 60% of projects identified as pipeline in 1999 have been or are being implemented. It is difficult to say anything about this 'up-take' rate without previous data on this topic. It was unfortunate that no information could be collected on the reasons for the failure to realise 1999 pipeline projects, as this could provide valuable lessons. It could be useful to compare this rate with the equivalent for total ODA pipeline projects.

Recommendation 16: Undertake a frank and detailed evaluation of the 'up-take' of pipeline environmental projects, to inform the work of the ISGE and partners.

- The average size of projects is declining, while there is a very slight increase in average duration. This appears to oppose the trend to larger projects identified in the *Study on Aid to the Environment*, but be in line with its recommendations for smaller and longer projects. Just over a third of total ongoing-completed commitments are involved in projects of 5 years or longer, with a similar proportion part of a multiple-phase programme.
- At the same time, considering the largest fifteen donors, there is a noticeable move to greater dominance of this group. In other words, there is a growing 'concentration' of environmental ODA in the top fifteen.
- Nine donors have remained in the top fifteen over the period covered by the three Compendiums: Sida, UNDP, EC, Danida, SDC, JICA, GovNED, CIDA and BMZ. Given the increased concentration of environmental ODA in the top fifteen, these long term committed donors are more important than ever before to Viet Nam and its environmental future.

Recommendation 17: Revisit the recommendations of the *Study on Aid to the Environment*. Encourage longer term projects with multiple components which focus on up-front strengthening capacities (lead in/establishment phases).

- Despite this Compendium only being able to gather information on changes in priorities from a small number of donors, it did manage to capture this information from the main supporters of the environment. There is a shift evident in donor environmental ODA focus and prioritisation, whether this is a shift in sectoral focus or a change in funding levels or both. This shift includes an increased desire to focus on capacity building.
- There appears to have been a slight increase in the percentage of total ODA directed to the environment since the 11% finding of the Study on Aid to the Environment.

Recommendation 18: Formally adopt a target for environmental ODA of 20% of total ODA, and announce this at the forthcoming National Environment Conference and related events

- Overall, the 'fit' of environmental ODA to the identified GoV environmental Priority Programmes shows distinct imbalances in the levels of commitment, and attention paid, to Programmes and Sub-Programmes.

Recommendation 19: Include, as a key initial task of the newly formed ISGE, the development of strategies to address the deficiencies in the 'fit' of environmental ODA to GoV priorities.

- The Sub Programmes of 'research and apply economic instruments' and 'strengthen and diversify financial sources' lack any projects. Given that the Vietnamese economy is a transitional one, and the fact that these two priorities are politically and socially sensitive, dealing with them is undoubtedly difficult.

Recommendation 20: Raise the priority of and invite/encourage ODA to support research into and application of economic instruments, and systems for strengthening and diversifying financial sources.

- Within the Priority Programme 'Actions to improve environmental management capacity', the Sub Programme 'improve institutional effectiveness in environmental management' accounts for the largest number of projects AND captures the largest proportion of commitments. Further, considering the proportion of commitments targeting institutional strengthening for environmental management in relation to all other priorities, the situation is not as 'bleak' as anticipated. However, the effectiveness of these projects in building capacity and strengthening institutions is a vital consideration.

Recommendation 21: In addition to calling for a continued increase in support to capacity building and institutional strengthening, undertake a nationwide evaluation on the effectiveness of past and current capacity building projects for the environment, to provide lessons learnt on the most effective capacity building and institutional strengthening techniques.

- The GoV Priority Sub Programme 'protect natural and cultural heritage sites' has no projects. The reason for this may be that environmentally focused donors are not interested in directing their funds to protection of sites from the negative effects of tourism - the most likely form of impact. It is probable that those sites of international significance, such as Viet Nam's World Heritage sites, would be most attractive to donors. In fact, there is ODA support to these sites, but the majority fall under the responsibility of the MoCI.

Recommendation 22: The GoV reconsider the Priority Programme of protecting natural and cultural heritage sites, and whether it is best addressed by environmental ODA or other forms of ODA.

- Only one project focuses on 'increasing the number of protected areas'. The reason for this is likely to be the donor preference for focusing on strengthening existing PA to ensure their effectiveness, though the environmental INGO community may see both as of equal importance.
- When the distribution of ODA to PA is considered against the priority PA identified in BAP, it is evident that several priority PA in the country are receiving no ODA support. Meanwhile, PA not listed in BAP are receiving assistance. The 'fit' of ODA with BAP thus appears weak. This can partly be related to the fact that BAP was formulated almost a decade ago. Since then, several other PA have been declared.

Recommendation 23: The GoV reconsider the Priority Programme of increasing the number of Protected Areas, and whether it would be better to prioritise strengthening existing Protected Areas nationwide.

Recommendation 24: The GoV undertake the review of BAP as soon as possible.

8.2. Recommendations for Future Compendiums

There are several recommendations for the production of future Compendiums:

1. Improve future analysis of institutional strengthening and capacity building. The method of capturing the proportion of budgets dedicated to capacity building may need refinement. Analysis is only as good as the data received, meaning that this will also require a change in donor budgetary procedures to be able to provide any data, let alone more accurate estimates.
2. The multiple classification of projects is considered very important and a major improvement over the past Compendiums, however it makes data entry and analysis substantially more complex, and interpretation of data more time consuming. It is necessary to establish a regular method of classifying and analysing data for this, and indeed, for other data fields, to enable consistency and hence strengthen the ability to track trends and make comparisons. The incidence or 'interest level' method is also worthwhile exploring further.
3. If future Compendiums continue to collect information on donor priorities and focus, they should also ascertain the specific rationale for these changes.
4. The method of establishing GoV environmental priorities should ideally involve the active participation of the GoV itself. Given the ongoing draft nature of the NSEP it is necessary to use a number of sources, however without a review panel approach, the choice of priorities ultimately involves a level of subjectivity and personal bias. The ISGE can play a central role here.
5. It should become a regular feature of future Compendiums to explore in more depth the geographical distribution of environmental ODA, highlight imbalances and consider the underlying reasons for them.
6. There are of course many options for additional research and data collection. Three other areas that this Compendium was unable to consider were:
 - a. The incidence of projects of longer duration and/or multi phase projects, particularly in relation to the categories and sectors;
 - b. The presence of multi-layered 'partnerships' within single projects - between multiple donors and multiple executing and implementing agencies; and
 - c. The level of attention being paid to proactive vs reactive projects, that is, the relative proportion of ODA aiming at policy reform and establishing mechanisms to influence behavioural change versus fixing problems.
7. It is recommended that the Compendium be placed online and have an interactive tool to allow donors or executing agencies to submit their data on a regular basis, thus keeping the database continually up-to-date.
8. A significant number of donors and respondents overall were not aware of the previous Compendiums, probably due to the turnover in diplomatic and international staff. This highlights the

need to raise the profile of the Compendium, make it more accessible to all, and, if hardcopies are to continue to be produced, to do so on a more regular basis.

9. There is a need to link the Compendium database in some way to those of other organisations (NGORC and PACCOM data and UNDP DCAS database) - forming partnerships for the compilation of environmental information and data management.

8.3. Concluding Statement

A vital point to make in conclusion is that though the existence of weaknesses in capacities and the need for institutional strengthening informed the focus and form of analysis undertaken by this Compendium, in effect this study has only considered the ODA inputs to the environment. It does not include an assessment of the outputs and effectiveness of environmental ODA - what impact are the projects and the commitments actually having on the state of Viet Nam's environment? Such monitoring and evaluation should be undertaken on a regular basis.

APPENDIX 1. ONGOING PROJECTS

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: ACIAR (Total: 8 Projects)								
Genetic Diversity and Propagation of Mangroves	1.5	1998-2002	467,000	467,000		SCU	HCMC	To improve knowledge, through research, on the genetic variation existing in selected species of mangroves, and then to produce and disseminate germplasm of high quality varieties.
Mixed Shrimp Farming: Mangrove Forestry Models in the Mekong Delta	1.5,1.8	1998-2000	603,000	603,000		MoFi	Ca Mau	To investigate the reasons for the decline in shrimp and wood and evaluate alternative management practices with the aim of providing a scientific basis for maximising sustainable yields.
An Evaluation of the Sustainability of Farming Systems in the Brackish Water Region of the Mekong Delta	1.3, 1.5, 1.7, 3.2	1997-2002	658,367	658,367	UoS	UoS, CSIRO, UWS, ANU, CTU, AFU, SIWR, GSV	Mekong Delta	To provide a bioeconomic assessment of the sustainability of the current rice-shrimp farming systems and investigate government policy options that may promote the sustainability of these farming systems through addressing environmental problems associated with the current land use practices. To determine sustainable management strategies that can increase productivity and farmer income, without creating environmental problems.
Integrated Control of Citrus Pests in China and Southeast Asia	1.7, 1.7.1, 3.2	1997-2002	153,234	153,234	UWS	UWS, NIPP	NA	To reduce the use of broad spectrum pesticides in the citrus industry in China and Southeast Asia by implementing sustainable integrated pest management (IPM) programmes based on the use of petroleum spray oils. Conduct experiments and hold workshops in 17 locations throughout SE Asia to establish the efficacy and cost effectiveness of implementing IPM programmes.
Integrated Control of Mango Insect Pests Using Green Ants as a Key Element	1.7, 3.2, 3.4, 3.1.1.2	2001-2004	216,219	432,439	NTU	NTU, SFRI		To seek to reintroduce and improve traditional biological pest controls (green ants) in the mango orchard industry and remove the use of chemical insecticides. Conduct field observations and laboratory experiments on green ants and mango pests; produce instructional material and convene farmer field schools.
Bioherbicide Development for Cereals in Integrated Weed Management	1.7, 3.1.2	1999-2003	305,028	305,028	NSW-AARVC	NSW-AARVC, CTU, NIPP		To develop fungi into bioherbicides for practical use in selective control of weeds in cereal crops, and to establish a blueprint for development of other bioherbicides. To reduce the use of herbicides which contaminate irrigation water, often used for fish raising. To produce an illustrated book on the weeds of Northern Viet Nam.
Impact of Heavy Metals on Sustainability of Fertilisation and Waste Recycling in Peri-Urban and Intensive Agriculture in South-East Asia	1.7, 1.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.2, 3.4, 5.2	2001-2005	222,801	222,801	CSIRO	CSIRO, QDPI, QDNR, AFU, NISP		To target the growing concern with contamination of soils and crops by heavy metals, through: developing research capacity and laboratory facilities for the study of soil and crop contamination and establish training and exchange programmes for staff; undertake research to determine maximum allowable concentrations for contaminants; develop criteria to assess the suitability of different wastes and composts for re-use on soils; develop strategies to minimise adverse impacts of contaminants in agricultural inputs to soils in peri-urban/intensive agricultural areas.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Monitoring Mycotoxins and Pesticides in Grain and Food Production Systems for Risk Management	1.7, 3.2, 1.1.2, 3.4, 3.1.3	1999-2004	554,234	554,234	UoS	UoS, AFU, CSIRO, PTI, PI-VN, AWB		To contribute to a reduction in contamination of food and feedstuffs by mycotoxins or pesticides. To sample a range of commodities to establish the incidence and severity of such contamination; develop sampling protocols and field-laboratory immunoassays for a range of mycotoxins and commonly encountered pesticides and train researchers from provincial laboratories in their use. Establish a network for the ongoing monitoring of contaminants in agricultural produce and fermented foods.
			3,179,882	3,396,101				
Donor: ADB (total 11 projects)								
HCMC Water Supply and Sanitation	2.1	1995-2003	81,000,000	65,000,000	DCTPW	WSC	HCMC	To rehabilitate the existing system; develop Dong Nai River water supply and Hoc Mon well field; construct sewage and drainage systems; and provide institutional support to the Water Supply Co. (WSC), Project Management Unit, and Dept. of Communications, Transportation & Public Works (DCTPW).
Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	2.1	1995-2003	82,500,000	66,000,000	MoC	CPMU of MoC	Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa, Binh Thuan, An Giang	To rehabilitate existing water supply and drainage systems and improve public sanitation. To provide institutional support.
Study on the Policy and Institutional Framework for Forest Resources Management	1.1, 5.1	1999-2002	470,000	470,000	MARD			To help MARD make the 5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme operational by introducing more efficient forest management and forest land use practices in response to the needs and priorities of the upland population to conserve soil, water and biodiversity.
Red River Basin Water Balance and Management	5.3	1998-2001	1,363,000	1,363,000	MARD		Red River basin region	
2nd Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	2.1	1997-2004	92,000,000	69,000,000	MoC	CPMU of MOC	Tuyen Quang, Ninh Binh, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Binh Dinh, Ben Tre	To rehabilitate existing water supply and drainage systems, improve public sanitation and provide institutional support.
Tea and Fruit Development Project	1.9, 1.3	2000-2006	40,200,000	40,200,000	MARD	MARD		To increase farm income and raise the value of agricultural production through the development of tea and fruit; to enhance the environment by stabilising long-term land-use through the planting of tea and fruit, particularly on deforested land.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Forestry Sector and Watershed Management Project	1.1, 1.2	1997-2003	30,000,000	23,000,000	MARD	MARD		To restore the vegetative cover of hilly and mountainous areas in critical watersheds and raise the productivity of the country's forestry resources, providing for the participation of target beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of the project-related activities.
3rd Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	2.1	2002-2008	98,000,000	60,000,000	PPCs	PPMUs	Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Kien Giang	To upgrade and expand the water supply system; rehabilitate the drainage and sanitation system; improve community environmental sanitation; and build capacity.
2nd Red River Basin Water Resources Sector Project	1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 4.1	2002-2008	156,200,000	70,000,000	ADB, MARD	MARD	Red River basin region	To improve water management by adopting a basin approach. To improve agricultural productivity of the poorer communities in the Red River Basin through an integrated approach, reducing the destructive impact of flooding on agriculture. GovNED supports Part A of the project ie: providing institutional and capacity building components. Part B is rehabilitation and improvement of water resources infrastructure.
Central Region Water Sector Project	1.2, 1.3, 4.1	2002-2003	1,750,000	1,000,000	ADB	ADB, MARD	Central Region	To prepare an investment project for water resources development in the central region of Viet Nam with a focus on poverty reduction and mitigation of natural disasters. Investment will be guided by a water resources investment strategy to be further developed under the TA.
HCMC Environmental Improvement	2.1, 2.2, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2006	100,000,000	70,000,000	DCTPW; HCMC DoSTE	DOSTE HCMC, PIUS	HCMC, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Ba Ria - Vung Tau	To provide capacity building and institutional support to: achieve appropriate urban infrastructure development and effective and sustainable management of urban services; environmental improvement and reduction of environmental health hazards; the development and management of sustainable and well planned infrastructure development and urban services. Components funded by NORAD (2002-2004): development of a regional Hazardous Waste Masterplan and Air Quality Monitoring.
			683,483,000	466,033,000				
Donor: AECI (total 3 projects)								
Awareness Programme for Biodiversity Conservation	3.1	1999-2001	255,000	255,000	FUNDES0	IUCN and NEA		To increase awareness of biodiversity conservation in Viet Nam.
Pu Luong - Cuc Phuong Community Management and Eco-tourism Development Project	1.3, 1.9	2002-2004	350,000	350,000	FUNDES0	FPD, FFI and FUNDES0	Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa	Reduce poverty and contribute to socio-economic development compatible with forest and biodiversity conservation, in selected bufferzone communes of the Pu Luong NR.
Training for Eco-tourism Development in Protected Areas of Northern Viet Nam	1.9, 3.4	2003-2004	100,000	90,000	FUNDES0	FPD and FUNDES0	Northern provinces of Viet Nam	Increase the technical capacity of senior staff of the Forest Protection Department in Northern Viet Nam to manage eco-tourism development in protected areas in Northern Viet Nam.
			705,000	695,000				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: AIF (total 1 project)								
Training Programme on Biodiversity for Teachers, University Professors and Researchers	3.1, 3.4	2001-2003	50,000	50,000	AIF-OPR	VEPA, HNU, NU-HCMC, HSU, DoSTEs of HCMC, Thua Thien Hue and Vinh Phuc	HCMC, Hanoi, Thua Thien Hue, Can Gio, Quang An, Tam Dao	
			50,000	50,000				
Donor: AusAID (total 9 projects)								
Community Forestry for Ethnic Minority Groups		2002-2005	188,395	188,395		FSIV		NA
Central Viet Nam Disaster Mitigation Project	4.1	2001-2003	505,499	505,499	WVI-VN	WVI-VN	Quang Tri	To support the establishment of sustainable disaster preparedness and mitigation capacities of communities through improving the availability of and access to information; and construction of small-scale physical structures to reduce loss of life and property.
"Regional Programme for Recovery and Recycling of CFC-12 Refrigerant (Phase I)"	2.2, 5.2	1996-2002	418,382	250,166	UNOPS	Mol	Northern Vietnam	To implement a comprehensive recovery and recycling Programme for CFC 12 ozone depleting substance in the northern part of Viet Nam.
North Vam Nao Flood Control Project	4.1	2001-2007	25,164,507	12,944,022	An Giang PPC/DARD		An Giang	To demonstrate a coordinated water management model that will effectively manage environmental and social change resulting from water control in North Vam Nao Island.
Quang Ngai Natural Disaster Mitigation Project	4.1	2003-2005	10,062,484	8,134,820	Quang Ngai PPC/ DARD		Quang Ngai	To put in place measures to mitigate the impact of natural disasters in the central provinces of Vietnam in accordance with the Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership objectives. To realise implementation of appropriate and effective management and infrastructure solutions for disaster mitigation and strengthen community-based disaster management in Quang Ngai Province.
Livelihoods in Environmentally Fragile Areas Programme (LEAP)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.9, 1.7, 3.4	2002-2005	481,010	439,590	AFAP-Vietnam and Eco-Eco	AFAP-Vietnam. Dai Tu District PC and Departments	Thai Nguyen	To alleviate poverty in environmentally-fragile, rural areas through the application of economically viable and environmentally sound agriculture land use practices. Specifically, to: increase household income through increased agricultural productivity, and promote the sustainable use of natural resources through practices which protect the environment and its productive capacity.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Water Resources Management Assistance	5.3, 5.2	2001-2004	5,400,000	5,400,000	MARD, MoNRE			To increase knowledge and capacity in water resources management within the Government and water related institutions including the National Water Resources Council, through: establishing a National Framework for Water Resources Information, targeting the Department of Water Resource Management of MoNRE; development of coordination mechanisms for the Cuu Long Delta focusing on the Water Resources Planning Sub-Institute of MARD in HCMC.
Conservation Based Agriculture Development	1.3, 1.7, 3.2, 5.2	2001-2005	417,000	417,000	WVI-VN	WVI_VN; PC of Hoa Vang, Hiep Duc, Tra My Districts	Quang Nam, Da Nang City	To improve sustainable food security of vulnerable groups through availability and access to improved agricultural technologies, and promote environmental sustainability through appropriate conservation based agricultural systems. Including: integrated programme of participatory research and agricultural extension; conservation based agricultural strategy; development of agricultural storage and processing technology; capacity strengthening of farmers, communities and local institutions.
Model of Water/Sanitation Services for Mekong Delta	1.2, 5.3	2000-2004	15,142,000	15,142,000			Mekong Delta	To provide a model for supplying water and sanitation services to disadvantaged district towns and rural communes in the Mekong Delta. (Source: Viet Nam Development Cooperation Report, UNDP 4/2003)
			57,779,277	43,421,492				
Donor: BMZ (total 14 projects)								
Afforestation - Bac Giang, Lang Son	1.1,1.2	1995-1999	6,918,461	5,814,693	KfW, MARD	DARD of Bac Giang, Lang Son	Bac Giang, Lang Son	To contribute to the protection of natural resources (water, forestry and agricultural assets) through afforestation of 15,600 ha, and the sustainable management of forest land in the project region.
Buffer Zone Magement in Pu Luong Nature Reserve	1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9, 5.2	2002-2006	NA	NA	DED	FPD, FFI, DED	Thanh Hoa	To conserve the biodiversity of the Pu Luong NR and its adjacent forests by implementing community based natural resource management (CBNRM) in 3-5 communes that provides for improved living standard of the inhabitants of the NR and its buffer zone and actively involves them in nature conservation.
Buffer Zone Development and Management Administration of Bach Ma National Park	1.1, 1.3, 1.9, 3.1, 5.2	2000-2005	NA	NA	DED	DED	Thua Thien Hue	To support Bach Ma NP staff - in the face of enormous human pressures on the resources of the Park - in sustainable natural resource management in order to develop a sustainable approach to management and administration of the Park, combining nature conservation and socio-economic development. To develop and test demonstration models in various buffer zone communities to help reach this goal.
Environmental Management in Bac Giang	2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2005	NA	NA	DED	DED	Bac Giang	To decrease ecological and environmental damage (including to agricultural products) and reduce associated health risks in trade villages in Bac Giang through the improvement of production technologies. To support the Province in achieving improved environmental protection and conditions. To trial pilot projects in selected trade villages, focusing on infrastructure (water, sewage, solid waste disposal), for future replication throughout the Province.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Afforestation II	1.1, 1.3	NA	10,593,893	8,727,729	KfW, MARD		Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri	To reforest bare land and provide support to poor tenant/ owner farmer families.
Afforestation III	1.1, 1.3	NA	7,043,630	5,814,693	KfW, MARD		Lang Son, Bac Giang, Quang Ninh	To reforest bare land and provide support to poor tenant/ owner farmer families.
Afforestation III, Phase 2	1.1, 1.3	NA	3,459,230	2,913,036	KfW, MARD		Bac Giang, Quang Ninh	To reforest bare land and provide support to poor tenant/ owner farmer families.
Disaster Mitigation and Prevention Project	1.4	2003-2004	120,463	120,463	WVI-VN	WVI-VN	Quang Tri	To mitigate the effects of regular disasters in two districts of Quang Tri province by strengthening Community Level Disaster Mitigation and Response Capacities in Vulnerable Communities.
Support to the Reform of the Forestry Administration System (REFAS)	1.5.2	1997-2006	9,820,000	8,920,000	GTZ	OPD-MARD	Dak Lak, Thanh Hoa, Son La, Vinh Phuc	To support the Public Administration Reform process in functioning in line with the requirements for sustainable rural development (income generation and environmental protection). To support the reform of MARD's administration and the forestry sector at all levels to achieve effective and service-oriented outcomes and approaches.
Provincial Cities Sanitation Programme South: Can Tho, Soc Trang	2.1	2003-2007	24,600,000	16,400,000	WSSC Can Tho, PWC Soc Trang	PMUs Can Tho, Soc Trang	Can Tho, Soc Trang	To decrease the flooding of urban areas and the associated overflow of the waste water system, thus reducing potential health risks due to water induced diseases, and infrastructure damage. To achieve safe and environmentally acceptable evacuation and treatment of storm waste water, appropriate to the economic capacity of the beneficiaries.
Provincial Cities Sanitation Programme Central: Nghe An, Ha Tinh	2.1	2003-2007	25,000,000	19,700,000	GTZ, CIDMC Vinh, URENCO Vinh, PWC Ha Tinh	PMUs Vinh, Ha Tinh	Nghe An, Ha Tinh	To decrease the flooding of urban areas and the associated overflow of the waste water system, thus reducing potential health risks due to water induced diseases, and infrastructure damage. To achieve safe and environmentally acceptable evacuation and treatment of storm/waste water and collection/depositing of solid waste (latter in Vinh only), appropriate to the economic capacity of the beneficiaries.
Rural Development Dak Lak	1.1, 1.3	2003-2010	3,068,000	2,556,000	GTZ, GFA, MPI, PC Dak Lak	MPI, DPI, PC Dak Lak	Dak Lak	To contribute, through sustainable and participatory Natural Resources Management (NRM), to the national Hunger Eradication and Poverty Programme. To assist villagers in selected areas to increasingly improve their quality of life through sustainable (economically, socially and environmentally) NRM, and community social organisations & local government agencies to increasingly practise replicable NRM, based on improved social and technical competencies.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Social Forestry Development Project (SFDP) Song Da	1.1,1.2,1.3	1993-2004	12,000,000	10,000,000	GTZ & DFD	GFA terra systems, DFD, DARD of Son La and Lai Chau Provinces, FPU Son La and Lai Chau.	Son La, Lai Chau	To conserve the Song Da watershed. To improve living conditions of the local population in the Song Da region in harmony with stabilisation of the ecosystem; to assist rural communities in Son La and Lai Chau Provinces to manage their natural resources in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable way.
Public Private Partnership "Improvement of Coffee Quality and Sustainability of Coffee Production in Viet Nam"	1.2,1.4,1.7	2001-2004	910,324	341,371	GTZ	GTZ	Quang Tri	To develop a showcase for sustainable management of coffee plantations; environmental friendly coffee processing; and the reuse of processing residues (e.g. production of biogas, cultivation of mushrooms). Piloted in Quang Tri, since 2003 the results have been showcased nationwide via the Viet Nam Coffee – Cocoa Association.
			103,534,001	81,307,986				
Donor: CARSWI/CARLUX (total 1 project)								
Quan Ba Integrated Community Development Project	1.3, 1.1, 3.1	2003-2007	1,029,000	1,029,000	Ha Giang PPC	Quan Ba DPC	Ha Giang	To build sustainable livelihoods for the poorest people and communities, building on indigenous knowledge; make productive use of forest land allocated to households by development of forest gardens; raise environmental awareness, promoting behaviour which sustains environmental resources.
			1,029,000	1,029,000				
Donor: CIDA (total 6 projects)								
Viet Nam - Canada Environment Project (VCEP) – Phase 2	2.2, 3.4, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2005	7,600,000	7,600,000	ESSA-SNC	MoNRE and DoNREs in Hanoi and Provinces Towns	Hanoi, Hai Phong, Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Da Nang, Binh Duong, Long An	To strengthen the pollution management capacities of selected national and local institutions. To help enhance the environmental management and protection capacities of selected DoSTEs with a focus on industrial pollution management through the provision of: technical assistance, in-service training, opportunities to participate in study-tours, practical assignments and long-term training in Canada/overseas, laboratory & monitoring equipment and programme funds.
Community Based Conservation	1.9, 3.1, 5.2	1998-2003	3,560,099	1,609,302	SMU, VNU	VNU		To develop institutional interdisciplinary expertise, to improve public participation in conservation management and ecosystem health in China and Viet Nam through the techniques of community education and alternative management practices, and to introduce, to all partners, the conceptual and methodological tools needed to develop gender sensitive policy, planning and practice for effective conservation management. To enhance linkages between the two countries and establish a network to monitor and improve ecosystem protection and conservation of biodiversity.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Making Waste Work for the Economy	2.1	2000-2005	2,109,915	1,226,144	UT, MoST	NISTPASS		To improve the economic opportunities, environment and the quality of life for all communities and especially low-income waste workers in Vietnam. To alleviate the waste challenges in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia through exploring practical methods for harnessing "the waste economy" - the material and economic flows associated with the production, reduction, reuse, recycling, collection, and disposal of wastes - in a way that will benefit the economy, the people working in the waste sector, and the environment.
Institutional Strengthening in Geomatics for Environment and Health	3.4 ,5.2	1999-2004	500,000	500,000	HNU	HNU	Hanoi	To provide the Faculty of Geography and Environment at the Ha Noi National University with the foundation to offer an interdisciplinary training programme in geomatics.
Capacity Building for Adaptation to Climate Change (CACC)	4.1, 5.2	2002-2005	422,310	422,310	CECI	Thua Thien Hue PPC	Thua Thien Hue	To contribute to reducing vulnerability to loss of life and economic loss from the adverse impacts of climate change in flood prone areas of Central Viet Nam by improving capacity at the national and local level to develop adaptation strategies. To develop community level initiatives for disaster mitigation as well as policy feedback mechanisms to improve national disaster mitigation strategies and influence how disaster mitigation is built into strategies for sustainable development.
Economic and Environment Management Project (VEEM)	5.1, 5.2	1997-2003	1,682,894	774,000				To improve the institutional framework for socio-economic reform in Viet Nam by increasing the capacity of 14 Vietnamese research institutions to support economic and environmental reform.
			15,875,217	12,131,757				
Donor: CIFOR (total 1 project)								
Land Use Planning and Plantation Productivity Management in Viet Nam		2002-2003	25,000	25,000		FSIV		NA
			25,000	25,000				
Donor: Danida (total 23 projects)								
Capacity Strengthening and Programme Management Support to Department of Science, Education and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI/DSEE)	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2003	893,939	893,939	MPI	DSEE, MPI		To strengthen the managerial and administrative capacity of DSEE and MPI to incorporate environmental considerations into investment decisions; to strengthen the coordination of environmental assistance to Viet Nam, including nationally funded environmental activities; to support DSEE/MPI to become the national focal point for resource mobilisation and for providing feedback from environmental projects to the national policy and strategy making processes.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Can Tho University - University of Aarhus Link in Environmental Sciences, Phase I	3.4, 5.2	1999-2000	358,671	358,671	CTU, UA	CTU, UA	Can Tho	To develop a programme of collaboration between University of Aarhus and Can Tho University which will lead to the preparation of a Needs Assessment Study for Environmental Sciences Education and Research in the lower Mekong Delta provinces of Viet Nam and recommendations on the use of Danish university capacity to assist Can Tho University to help meet these needs. To assist Can Tho University to prepare for a significant role in the WB/Danida Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Development Project, through its participation as a project research and training institution.
Rehabilitating the Environment: Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Clearance, Quang Tri Province		1998-2000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Quang Tri PPC	MAG	Quang Tri	To establish a mine clearing operational base in Dong Ha; to design a clearance programme, including survey and training; to complete target area clearance by end of the project period.
Environmental Management in Thai Nguyen Province	5.2, 5.3, 2.1	NA-2002	1,634,286	1,634,286	Thai Nguyen PPC	DoSTE	Thai Nguyen	To improve the capacity of DoSTE to fulfill its mandate under the Law on Environmental Protection and to implement integrated cross-sectoral environmental management in Thai Nguyen Province. To improve the capacity of Thai Nguyen authorities and national level authorities/institutions for integrated environmental management of urban and industrial environments.
Farmer's Action For Resource Management (FARM) Project	1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9	1994-2003	5,000,000	5,000,000	CARE-VN	Phu Yen DPC	Son La	To reduce environmental degradation through the development of sustainable household livelihood strategies.
Capacity Strengthening and Programme Management Support to MPI/DSEE, Phase 2	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2003-2005	536,000	536,000	MPI	DSEE, MPI		To strengthen the capacity of Department of Science, Education & Environment of the MPI to enable it to effectively fulfill its environmental mandate in Government, including the incorporation of environmental considerations into investment decisions.
Environmental Information and Reporting	3.2, 3.3, 5.3	2003-2006	2,002,000	2,002,000	MoNRE	VEPA		To improve the relevance of environmental information and reporting with respect to its use in environmental management and decision-making; to improve the timeliness/responsiveness of environmental information and knowledge in order to enable proactive responses to environmental problems.
Mitigation Measures in Building Materials Industry	2.2, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2003	1,415,867	1,415,867	MoC		Ha Noi, Thai Nguyen	To enable the building materials industry to comply with national emission and occupational health standards. To support IBST to introduce cleaner technology and other mitigating measures in cement, asbestos, brick and tile industries; to raise awareness of these industries & relevant authorities & stakeholders of economically feasible solutions for reducing environmental and occupational health impacts; to build capacity of IBST and Thai Nguyen PPC, DoSTE and DoC in supervision, control & management of the environmental and occupational health impact of industries.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Environment and Energy Improvements in Hanoi Living Quarters through People's Participation, Thanh Xuan, Ha Noi	2.1, 1.4	2000-2003	773,333	773,333	HAU	OVE	Ha Noi	To strengthen the capacity of the people and their representatives in local organisations; to establish links and networks between Thanh Xuan District and other communities; to demonstrate a number of environmentally sound activities that, with the active involvement of the inhabitants, raises environmental awareness and has benefits for all.
Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Nghe An Province	2.1	2001-2005	2,640,000	2,640,000	Nghe An PPC	URENCO Nghe An	Nghe An	To achieve sustainable treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste and healthcare waste in Vinh City and Cua Lo Town, with benefits for the urban poor. For sustainable and environmentally sound solid waste disposal to be replicated in other parts of Nghe An Province.
Industrial and Urban Development in Viet Tri City, Phu Tho	2.1, 2.2	2002-2004	2,467,000	2,467,000	Phu Tho PPC	Phu Tho DoSTE	Phu Tho	To develop strategies and Action Plans for the management of domestic/industrial waste and wastewater and cleaner production within industry in Viet Tri area; to improve the capacity of provincial authorities, community representatives and industrial managers in environmental planning and management, and enhance co-operation between stakeholders through visible demonstration projects; to facilitate the application for soft loan financing of domestic and industrial wastewater treatment.
U Minh Thuong Nature Reserve Conservation and Community Development	1.1, 1.9, 5.2, 3.2, 1.3	1998-2004	2,613,333	2,613,333	CARE Denmark	Kien Giang DARD, CARE-VN	Kien Giang	To strengthen capacity of local organisations involved in forest management and buffer zone development; improve the livelihood security of buffer zone communities; strengthen local capacities in natural resource conservation and research.
Strengthening the Implementation of CITES		2003-2003	240,000	240,000		FPD		NA
Capacity Building for Forestry Seeding Management Project		1998-2003	1,450,000	1,450,000		CCFSM		NA
Water Resources Management Assistance		2001-2005	102,100,000	101,100,000		MARD		NA
Strengthening Protected Area Management in Viet Nam (SPAM)	1.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2003	1,450,565	1,360,000	WWF Denmark	WWF-Indochina, FPD, MARD	Selected provinces	To prepare a dynamic Protected Area Management Strategy which will assist the government of Viet Nam to establish management objectives and strategies, institutional and regulatory systems, and a financial framework for the National Protected Area System, which takes into consideration the current political and socio-economic context, community participation in conservation efforts and management decentralisation. Develop & test new approaches to encourage the establishment of partnerships between the various stakeholders for protection of biodiversity resources.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Marine Turtle Conservation and Management in Viet Nam	5.1, 5.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 1.6	2002-2003	344,136	344,136	WWF-Indochina; IUCN-VN; TRAFFIC-SEA	FRPD, MoFi; MB Con Dao NP; DoSTE, Ninh Thuan; DoFi, Kien Giang	Ba Ria - Vung Tau; Ninh Thuan, and Kien Giang.	To contribute to the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats in Viet Nam through: developing the technical and policy capacity of MoFi, MARD and provincial authorities to support the implementation of the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia MoU on marine turtle conservation and the MoU on ASEAN Sea Turtle Conservation and Protection; conducting baseline studies on marine turtles and habitats; preparing National Action Plan for Marine Turtle Conservation with MoFi; strengthening enforcement capacity of CITES; undertaking marine turtle trade surveys; raising awareness amongst relevant government agencies, the public and other relevant sectors; promoting national support for accession to the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species.
Forest Protection and Watershed Management in Nghe An Province	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 5.2	2002-2005	2,000,000	2,000,000	FPD, Nghe An PPC	FPD	Nghe An	To achieve sustainable livelihoods, natural resource and watershed management, and increase environmental awareness, through participatory land use planning and management planning for the Pu Huong NR. To achieve an enhanced understanding at all levels of society in the area of the biological, economic and social values of local forest habitats; an enhanced capability of the Provincial, District and Commune authorities in watershed management and participatory land use planning and management.
Biodiversity Conservation in the North Truong Son Mountain Range, Viet Nam	1.3, 1.9, 3.1, 3.2, 5.2	2002-2005	2,146,667	2,146,667	Ha Tinh PPC	HUSTA	Ha Tinh	To gain a detailed understanding of the Huong Son Forests, and develop locally acceptable strategies aimed at conserving the high biodiversity forest linking Pu Mat and Vu Quang NRs. To achieve sustainable livelihoods, natural resource and watershed management, and raise environmental awareness, through participatory land use planning and management planning. To enhance understanding at all levels of local society of the biological, economic and social values of forest habitats, and capabilities of government institutions and rural population in biodiversity conservation and participatory land use planning & management.
Support to the Marine Protected Area Network in Viet Nam: Cu Lao Cham, Quang Nam Province	1.9, 1.6, 5.2, 5.1, 5.3	2003-2006	2,206,128	2,206,128	MoFi, Quang Nam PPC	DoSTE, Quang Nam	Quang Nam	To support selected marine protected areas in Quang Nam Province, and develop appropriate policies and management procedures.
Can Tho University - University of Aarhus Link in Environmental Sciences, Phase II	3.4, 5.2	2001-2005	1,846,983	1,846,983	CTU, UA	CTU, UA	Can Tho	To enhance Can Tho University's capacity to provide multidisciplinary education, as well as applied and basic research, in the field of Environment and Natural Resources Management.
"Environmental Education in the Schools of Viet Nam"	3.1, 3.4, 5.1	1999-2004	1,676,864	1,651,864	MoET	NCET, UNDP		To assist the education system in Viet Nam to implement the approved National Policy Statement and National Implementation Strategy for Environmental Education; promote the full implementation of the Environmental Education Guidelines for Teacher Trainers; enhance environmental education practice in primary and secondary schools.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Review of Protected Areas and Development in the Four Countries of the Lower Mekong River Region (PAD)	5.1, 5.3, all of 1	2001-2003	808,000	350,000	ICEM	FPD, MARD; DSEE, MPI; NEA, MoNRE; DFRPM, MoFi; VNMC; UNDP; MRC; WWF-Indochina; IUCN-VN; BLI-VN; NSW-NPWS; TFT		To bring together protected area managers and economic planners to evaluate Protected Area (PA) management in Viet Nam, Lao, Cambodia, Thailand and assess its effectiveness in meeting economic development and conservation objectives; analyse the relationship between economic planning processes and institutional arrangements with those for PA and biodiversity conservation at national/local levels, and explore ways for beneficial integration of the two; identify main lessons from the past 10 years of experiences in PA development and management in the 4 countries and relate these to new and innovative approaches elsewhere in the world; define practical strategies and make concrete recommendations to enhance the contribution of PA to national and regional economic development.
			137,603,772	136,030,207				
Donor: DEFRA (total 1 project)								
Bai Tu Long Bay Biodiversity Awareness Project	1.9, 3.1, 3.4, 3.2, 5.2	2001-2004	242,539	188,832	DISS (DEFRA)	Frontier-VN	Quang Ninh	To organise a series of capacity building workshops for staff of the Bai Tu Long NP Authority and related organisations; produce a series of taxonomic fieldguides and posters to raise awareness of Bai Tu Long's biodiversity; build and develop a Biodiversity Interpretation Centre; develop and implement an Environmental Education Programme in all secondary schools within Van Don District; fund and implement a radio speaker system in all NP buffer zone communes; produce awareness materials and organise events which promote the conservation of Bai Tu Long NP.
			242,539	188,832				
Donor: DFID/WWF UK (total 1 project)								
Linking Hinnamo and Phong Nha Ke Bang through Parallel Conservation (LINC) Phase II		2000-2003	306,507	306,507	WWF-Indochina	WWF-Indochina, Quang Ninh PPC, Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP	Quang Binh	To build on the results of LINC Phase I and previous activities in the area. To monitor and evaluate present fauna and flora of the area, the threats to biodiversity, promote sustainable resource use management, implement capacity building activities, and promote transboundary co-operation.
			306,507	306,507				
Donor: DGDC (total 17 projects)								
Sanitation and Urban Upgrading of the Tan Hoa - Lo Gom Canals in HCMC: Feasibility Study	2.1, 5.3	2001-2002	2,381,635	2,381,635		HCMC PPC	HCMC	To undertake a feasibility study for a project that aims to contribute to a better quality of life in the Tan Hoa - Lo Gom canal area and to a strengthened capacity of the communities and institutions involved to deal with problems related to canal pollution, environmental degradation and urban development.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Integrated Pest Management in Fruit Crops in the Mekong Delta	1.7	1997-2002	282,200	282,200	BTC	KUL; FAPP/CTU	Mekong Delta	To encourage fruit tree cultivation while limiting pesticide use.
Land Evaluation for Land Use Planning and Development of Sustainable Agriculture in Southern Viet Nam	3.3, 5.3, 1.7	1997-2002	452,886	452,886	BTC	KUL; NIAPP	Nha Trang, Dak Lak	To build up a soil inventory for systematic land evaluation, to contribute to land use planning and sustainable agricultural development.
Social Forestry: Mangrove in Can Gio District, HCMC	1.5, 1.1	1995-2002	177,513	177,513	BTC	Can Gio DPC; WAAW	HCMC	To improve living conditions and environment.
Integrated Agricultural Development in Thanh Hoa, Phu Tho	1.3, 1.7, 1.9	1997-2002	419,887	419,887	BTC	Thanh Hoa AS, WAAW	Phu Tho	To develop an agricultural system as a sustainable alternative to extensive cassava production and eucalypt trees.
Sanitation and Urban Upgrading of the Tan Hoa - Lo Gom Canals in HCMC: Extension and Aerated Lagoon	2.1, 5.3	2002-2004	6,929,840	6,929,840		HCMC PPC	HCMC	To contribute to a better quality of life in the Tan Hoa - Lo Gom canal area and to a strengthened capacity of the communities and institutions involved to deal with problems related to canal pollution, environmental degradation and urban development.
Drinkable Water Contamination by Arsenic in Ha Noi	1	2002-2003	118,342	118,342		SHER, NCNST	Ha Noi	To elaborate two types of filters for arsenic contaminated water.
Organic Waste Valorisation Technological Transfer	2.1, 3.4	2001-2003	31,861	31,861		MARD, IAS-SVN	HCMC	To provide technical training, undertake a feasibility study and transfer technology in the field of organic waste.
Protection of Coastal Environment in Binh Thuan	1.6, 5.2	2001-2003	48,930	48,930	BTC	WR-ULG, MARD, IST	Binh Thuan	To transfer methodologies for coastal protection.
Littoral Studies by Teledetection and Port Actions	4.1, 3.3	2001-2003	39,827	39,827	BTC	WR-ULG, MARD, NCNST		To develop software for use in preventing natural disasters.
Hybrid Biological Approach, Electrochemistry	3.2	2001-2003	32,999	32,999	BTC	WR-ULG, MARD, NCNST		To undertake practical research.
Rural Development in the Mountain Karst Area of North-West Viet Nam	1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.3	1998-2003	664,536	664,536	BTC	VLIR, FG, CP	Son La, Lai Chau	To develop a coordinated methodology for the assessment and evaluation of the Karst system in NW Viet Nam; to develop a participatory methodology to facilitate social learning for sustainable water management in the Karst environment.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Environmental Management in Ca Mau Province	1.6, 5.3	2002-2003	162,095	162,095	BTC	VLIR	Ca Mau	To support environmental management of coastal zones.
Regulations of the Pu Luong - Cuc Phuong Park	1.9, 5.1	2002-2005	347,061	347,061	BTC	VLIR, NISSH	Ninh Binh	To undertake negotiations on borders of the Pu Long - Cuc Phuong NP, and develop regulations.
Elimination of Metals in Wastewater	1, 2.1, 2.2	2002-2006	338,413	338,413	BTC	CIUF, HNU	Ha Noi	NA
Environmental Education in Primary Schools	3.4	2001-2005	170,686	170,686	Hanoi DoET	V.V.O.B, HRC	Ha Noi	To enable trainers to provide in-service training on Environmental Education (EE). Provide in-service training for teachers of pilot schools. Support schools to implement EE. Improve environmental awareness amongst teachers and students through the organisation of activities/campaigns.
Participatory Watershed Management in the Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province: Phase II	1.2, 5.3	2000-2003	1,514,794	1,514,794	BTC, FAO	Hoanh Bo DPC	Quang Ninh	To create a visible, measurable, and sustainable impact on the watershed conditions in the midland and upland areas of Hoanh Bo through the introduction of a cost effective and user friendly participatory watershed management planning and implementation process that could ultimately represent a model for replication in other District and Provinces in Viet Nam.
			14,113,504	14,113,504				
Donor: DRC (total 1 project)								
Disaster Preparedness Programme	1.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 5.2	1997-2005	4,500,000	4,500,000	VNRC HQ	VNRC at all levels	Thai Binh, Nam Dinh	To reduce the vulnerability and suffering of selected coastal communities through: planting and diversifying mangroves (Kandelia, Rhizophora, Sonneratia) along the coast to protect sea dykes from typhoons and create habitat for different aquatic species; planting upland trees (Casuarina and Bamboo) along sea and river dykes to protect them from sea, river damage; supporting the most vulnerable households to strengthen their houses against disasters; enhancing public awareness on mangrove ecosystems and disaster preparedness; training project staff from commune, district, province, HQ; conducting research on mangrove ecosystems and their relationship with/impact on the local community.
			4,500,000	4,500,000				
Donor: EC (total 23 projects)								
Expanding the Protected Areas Network in Viet Nam for the 21st Century	1.1, 3.2, 5.2, 5.3	1996-2001	1,209,274	1,132,921	MARD	BLI-UK, FIPI		To identify and incorporate within the protected areas programme all internationally important sites for forest and biodiversity conservation and to assist with the design of appropriate management strategies. To provide direct material and technical support to FIPI in order to significantly enhance the capacity of the organisation to undertake future tasks in the field of protected areas planning.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Environmental Sustainability of Brackishwater Aquaculture in the Mekong Delta	1.3, 1.5, 1.8	2000-2003	1,398,485	1,211,869	IFREMER	NIO	Mekong Delta	To make shrimp brackishwater aquaculture, which is an essential economic activity in the Mekong Delta, a sustainable activity in order to increase household revenues and reduce rural depopulation, while protecting the ecosystem.
Capacity Building for Environmental Management	5.2, 5.3	1997-2000	847,739	687,067	VUB, MoSTE	HU		To improve environmental and natural resource management at central level.
"COLLINES Project": Integrated Rural Development in Mid-Northern Viet Nam	1.3, 1	1997-2001	1,608,997	717,381	GRET, FADO		Vinh Phu	To promote, in 2 districts of mid-northern Viet Nam, models for social and agricultural development appropriate for the rural situation. To promote models that are designed by the beneficiaries, and which aim to achieve increasingly stable incomes, organisation of civil village society for economic functions and collective services, and better preservation of natural resources.
Tea Integrated Pest Management Development and Training Project	1.7, 3.4	2000-2002	314,000	314,000	PPSD-BT	CIDSE	Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho	To train technicians in tea Integrated Pest Management; conduct farmer field schools; develop tea IPM techniques; promote clean/organic tea.
Sustainable Socio-Economic Urban & Rural Development for Hanoi: Renewal of the Water and Waste Water System for the West Lake Network	2.1, 2.2, 5.3	2001-2002	904,919	567,393	HAPI	HAPI	Ha Noi	To develop an integrated socio-economic concept for the renewal of the water and waste water system in the City of Ha Noi. To prevent unsanitary conditions and ensure sustainable urban and rural development for industry, SMEs, agriculture and fisheries, by including all relevant groups into the process of analysis, conception, information, training and implementation.
Expansion of HCMC: Sustainable Development in Neighbourhoods	2.1, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2002	826,073	536,989	UPI-HCMC	PPC HCMC, UPI-HCMC	HCMC	To transfer techniques relating to urban study management by preparing an urban planning project involving residents and the private sector. To encourage the use, by HCMC Authorities, of iterative and integrated planning methods, with the view to strengthening their skills in urban and project management and improving their ability to cope with the city's major development issues, while still taking account of the existing character of each neighbourhood.
Information and Analysis for Sustainable Forest Management Linking National and International Efforts in South Asia and Southeast Asia	1.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2	2000-2002	85,343	85,343	FAO	FAO, DFD		To facilitate the formulation of robust and sustainable forestry policy. To strengthen national capacity to collect and analyse data and disseminate up-to-date information on forestry, and to make this information more readily available for strategic decision making. To facilitate the establishment of a network of forestry statistical correspondents and provide support to the APFC Working Group on Forestry Statistics and Information.
Asia - EcoBest	3.1	1998-2003	870,162	535,485	ECO	RIET		To promote economic growth and development in Asia (17 countries) that is increasingly environmentally-friendly through: enhanced awareness and capabilities on environment among key socio-economic operators (public, private sectors and civil society); increased exposure and access of such operators to environment-related know-how, capacities and standards in the EU; growth in trade and investment flows between the EU and Asia, based on competition which is non-detrimental to the environment

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Social Forestry and Nature Conservation in Nghe An Province	1.1, 1.9	1997-2004	21,278,818	19,913,332	MARD	Nghe An PPC	Nghe An	To reduce the destruction and degradation of forest resources in the Pu Mat NR and its buffer zone.
Cao Bang - Bac Kan Rural Development Project	1.3	1999-2004	24,351,161	22,189,142	MARD	Cao Bang DARD	Cao Bang, Bac Kan	Improve the living standards and environmental sustainability for poor households in Viet Nam's Northern Highlands.
Son La - Lai Chau Rural Development Project	1.3	2000-2005	24,396,677	22,689,820	MARD	Lai Chau DARD	Son La, Lai Chau	To improve household food security in Viet Nam's Northern Highlands through a more productive and sustainable use of natural resources. To promote institutional development, enhancing the capacities of the Provincial and District authorities to identify and provide practical technical solutions to the priority needs of rural communities.
Creating Agarwood Supplies in Viet Nam	1.1, 1.7, 1.3, 1.9	2001-2005	2,636,525	1,970,851	TRP	TRP, NU-HCMC	An Giang, Kon Tum	To establish economically and environmentally sustainable Agarwood production, prevent extinction of this endangered species and support economic development by improving rural people's income through building an innovative and globally relevant economic and agro-forestry development model. To plant <i>Aquilaria crassna</i> trees, find the best method to optimise resin production in plantation-grown trees, and assist the population and authorities to achieve independence and profitability. To help secure <i>Aquilaria crassna</i> 's nomination and acceptance for world-wide IUCN/TRAFFIC protection and regulation.
Community-Based Conservation of the Hoang Lien Son Mountain Ecosystem	1.9	2002-2005	1,219,834	934,550	FFI	FFI	Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Son La, Lai Chau	To maintain the cultural and biological diversity of the Hoang Lien Son Mountains within the framework of a collaboratively managed "Man and Biosphere Reserve", combining the existing reserves with proposed reserves to protect the forest of the entire mountain range.
Public Health, Hygiene & Environmental Problems in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	2.1	2001-2003	1,078,961	568,748	Yen Bai DoHS	Yen Bai DoHS	Yen Bai	To help to improve public health by intervening in the water, hygiene and health care sector. To develop the skills and knowledge of local civil servants with regard to health protection and the pooling of medical practices and structures, particularly those linked to the use of water and the pollution caused by using phytopathological products.
Environmental Management of Refuse & the Waste Disposal/Drainage System in District 5, HCMC	2.1, 3.4, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2003	853,429	554,729	UPI-HCMC	UPI-HCMC	HCMC	To improve the environmental conditions of the very poor. To train and transfer know-how, appropriate to local needs, in order to tackle the problem of management of household refuse and improve the district effluent disposal system.
ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC)	3.1, 1	1999-2004	1,302,269	1,074,688	DENR Philippines	ARCBC, VEPA		Intensify biodiversity conservation through improved co-operation in a comprehensive regional context, by assisting in setting up a network of institutional links among ASEAN countries and between ASEAN and EU partner organisations.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Sustainable Community Forestry in Asia	1.1, 1.9, 3.1	2001-2004	312,292	250,339	AFN	AFN		To help the forest-dependent poor to sustainably and productively manage local natural forests. To strengthen synergy between communities, NGOs, donor organisations, and government planners and agencies working on community forestry in South East Asia.
Toward Sustainable Practices and Effective Biodiversity Management: A Databank and Network for Conservation and Monitoring of Southeast Asian Mammal Biodiversity	1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.3	2002-2005	102,411	102,411	IEA	MARD		To enhance biodiversity management, monitoring and decision making capacity in South East Asia, in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. To support biodiversity management and monitoring tools and methodologies amongst government agencies and civil society in SE Asia, specifically focusing on terrestrial mammal species; increase capacity to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements by SE Asian nations; network expertise across sectors to harmonise data quality and quantity in support of regional and national biodiversity assessment and monitoring.
FAO - EC IPM Programme for Cotton in Asia	1.7	1999-2004	2,275,809	2,275,809	FAO	FAO		To assist small scale cotton farmers in Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, Philippines and Viet Nam to achieve sustainable, profitable and environmentally sound cotton production, through the development, promotion, and practice of IPM by farmers and extension staff.
EU - Asia Pro Eco	3.1	2002-2007	5,589,120	2,108,470	ECO	Awarded applicants (non profit organisations)		To improve environmental performance and technology partnership in the economic sector, and promote sustainable, responsible investment.
Small Grants Programme to Promote Tropical Forests	1.3	2001-2006	1,769,437	1,769,437	UNDP	SEARCA, Philippines	Northern Viet Nam	To empower traditional forest people and the rural poor to maintain, reintroduce, develop and practice traditional and novel ways of sustainable forest use that assists them to integrate into the mainstream economy and achieve sustainable development. To support community-level strategies and technologies that contribute to developing legal and institutional frameworks, integrating forestry into economic development and poverty alleviation. To support the spread of successful community-level strategies and innovations among community-based organisations and NGOs, host governments, development aid agencies, and others; and build partnerships and networks of local stakeholders.
Red River Programme - DIALOGS	1.7, 3.2, 3.4, 5.2	2000-2004	3,982,666	2,987,000	MARD, VASI	GRET, AFDI, VECO, MDM	Hai Duong, Bac Ninh, Vinh Phuc, Phu Tho, Bac Kan	To support institutional development and local organisations for the management and implementation of agricultural services, including Sustainable Agricultural Practices; to provide technical and organisational support to farmers; to undertake technical and economic analysis of agricultural activities in the Red River Delta.
			99,214,403	85,177,773				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: FAO (total 1 project)								
Technical Support for the Five Million Hectare Afforestation Programme	1.1, 5.2	2001-2003	225,678	225,678	FAO	FIPI, MARD		To further develop Viet Nam's capacity to effectively implement the 5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme, leading to a substantial increase in forest cover, enhanced ecological stability, and expanded income opportunities.
			225,678	225,678				
Donor: FF (total 2 projects)								
Support to Sustainable Tourism, Sa Pa, Lao Cai	1.3, 1.9, 3.1, 5.1, 5.2	2001-2003	282,580	100,000	DPC Sa Pa	Sa Pa DPC TTS	Lao Cai	To achieve sustainable tourism in Sa Pa District through capacity building, empowerment, awareness raising, partnerships, innovative management mechanisms. To establish mechanisms for an improved/more equitable sharing of the benefits of tourism among a greater part of the population, which supports the active participation of the community in tourism decision making and implementation; to increase the capacity of local stakeholders in reducing the negative impacts of tourism, specifically in the field of culture and environment; to make and keep Sa Pa a clean, green and attractive tourism destination.
Asset Building and the Upland Poor Programme Initiative (a)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9, 5.2	1998-2004	5,262,133	5,262,133	Grantee	Grantee		To provide grants to individuals or institutions that achieve capacity-building of the grantee, and which influence policies and future programmes, and have far reaching and long term positive outcomes. The Asset Building and Upland Poor Programme Initiative is a 7 - 10 year programme which aims to provide grants in the field of environment and development, targeting poverty alleviation in the uplands of Viet Nam. A significant research/education and training/public and professional awareness focus. Since the Programme started, 22 institutions (as of July 2003) have received grants.
			5,544,713	5,362,133				
Donor: FFEM (total 1 project)								
Reduction of CFC Emissions in Vinatex Factories	2.2	2000-2002	204,562	204,562	AFD, VINATEX	VINATEX		To achieve reduction in CFC emissions, through improvement of maintenance capacity of VINATEX; undertake a feasibility study to realise an investment programme aiming at modernising the chilling systems.
			204,562	204,562				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: FIC (total 1 project)								
Biodiversity Investigation and Assessment for Viet Nam and Laos		1998-2003	106,450	106,450		Cuc Phuong NP	Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh	NA
			106,450	106,450				
Donor: FZS (total 1 project)								
Conservation Programme for Cuc Phuong National Park		1999-2003	171,300	171,300		Cuc Phuong NP	Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh	NA
			171,300	171,300				
Donor: GovNED (total 27 projects)								
Sustainable Utilisation of Non-Timber Forest Products (Phase I)	1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.9, 3.2, 5.2	1998-2002	1,659,000	1,659,000	IUCN-VN	NTFPRC-FSIV	Ha Tinh, Bac Kan	To achieve biodiversity and forest conservation through the promotion of ecologically sustainable and economically viable use of non timber forest products.
Conservation of Vu Quang Nature Reserve	1.3,1.9	1995-2000	2,430,000	2,430,000	WWF	MARD, Ha Tinh PPC	Ha Tinh	To conserve the Vu Quang NR as a unique ecosystem and watershed; and increase the living standards of the local population.
Local Environment Fund	1, 1.3, 1.9, 2.1, 2.2, 3, 5.1	1999-2001	425,000	425,000	SNV	Local and international organisations in Vietnam		To provide grants to support innovative, small, local initiatives in participatory natural resources management in rural areas; environmental education; biodiversity conservation; reduction of pollution; operationalisation of environmental policies and strategies.
Establishment of a Capacity Building Centre for Sustainable Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in Viet Nam	2.2, 3.1, 5.2	1997-2001	600,000	600,000	SNV	NEDCEN/VIC OOPSME		To conserve biodiversity by supporting small and medium enterprises to integrate environmental issues into their business activities and adopt sustainable development strategies.
Improvement of Central Forestry Vocational School No.1	3.4, 5.2	1997-2002	2,339,000	2,339,000	MARD	VOCTECH 1, Lang Son Province	Lang Son	To strengthen teaching capacity of the Central Forestry Vocational School No.1 and thereby contribute to employment creation and the protection and development of forest resources in northern Viet Nam.
Rehabilitation of Mangrove Forests in the Mekong Delta	1.3, 1.5	1996-2000	3,314,000	3,314,000	MARD	PC Bac Lieu and Ca Mau	Bac Lieu, Ca Mau	To rehabilitate mangrove ecosystems, protect biodiversity and contribute to community development.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Conservation of Key Wetlands Sites in the Mekong Delta	1.5, 5.2	1998-1999	174,000	174,000	BLI	IEBR	Mekong Delta	To expand protected areas through identifying key wetland sites in the Mekong Delta; to enhance institutional capacities for wetland management.
Vietnam Wetlands Conservation and Management Programme: Towards a National Wetlands Programme	1.5, 1.9, 5.1	1999-2000	161,000	161,000	IUCN-VN	NEA/MoSTE		To assist Vietnam in establishing a working group on wetlands to develop a national programme for wetlands conservation and management aiming at their sustainable use.
Energy Conservation and Efficiency - Phase 3	1.4, 5.1, 5.2	1997-2000	487,000	487,000	AEDP	AEDP, MoSTE		To assist strengthen of the capacity of the Government with respect to conservation of energy; assist MoSTE to develop an Energy Conservation and Efficiency Policy.
ADB Forestry Sector Project	1.1,1.3, 1.9, 5.2	1997-2004	7,000,000	7,000,000	ADB	ADB	Thanh Hoa, Quang Tri, Gia Lai, Phu Yen	To provide technical assistance for capacity building and sustainable land use, biodiversity conservation and community development. This is the Netherlands' contribution (consultancy service and training) to the ADB "Forestry Sector and Watershed Management" project covering 2 watershed areas: Chu River (Thanh Hoa Province), Ba River (Gia Lai, Phu Yen Provinces) and Truc Kinh reservoir (Quang Tri Province).
Cat Tien National Park Conservation Project	1.1, 1.5, 1.9, 3.1,3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.3	1995-2004	6,300,000	6,300,000	WWF-Indochina	MARD, PPCs in Participating Provinces, Cat Tien NP	Dong Nai, Binh Phuoc, Lam Dong	To support conservation and sustainable management of the different forest and eco-systems of the "Great Cat Tien Forest Sanctuary" in South Viet Nam.
Sustainable Utilisation of Non-Timber Forest Products (Phase II)	1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.9, 3.2, 5.2	2002-2007	6,207,000	5,575,000	IUCN-VN	NTFPRC-FSIV		To achieve biodiversity and forest conservation through the promotion of ecologically sustainable and economically viable use of non timber forest products (NTFPs). To strengthen the capacity of research and management institutions in Vietnam to support the ecologically sustainable and equitable use of NTFPs that contributes to biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods of poor people resident in and around forest areas, and to local and national socio-economic development.
Netherlands Environmental Fund	1, 1.3, 1.9, 2.1, 2.2, 3, 5.1	2000-2003	1,113,780	1,113,780	SNV	Local and international organisations in Viet Nam		To provide grants in support of innovative, small, local initiatives in: participatory natural resources management in rural areas; environmental education; biodiversity conservation; reduction of pollution; operationalisation of environmental policies and strategies. For example: grant provided to AFAP/FFI & partners for Cat Ba Integrated Conservation and Development Programme, which aims to reduce unsustainable forest use and develop alternative livelihoods through mitigation of environmental impacts of bee-keeping and collection activities; alternative household incomes for those reliant on unsustainable forest exploitation; promote markets for sustainably produced forest products (i.e., bee products).
National Wetland Conservation Programme	1.5, 1.9, 5.1	2002-2003	208,140	208,140	VEPA/MoNRE	VEPA/MoNRE		To formulate a programme document and prepare for implementation of a national wetland conservation and sustainable use programme.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Strengthening the Forestry Management Capacity in Thua Thien Hue	1.1, 5.2	1999-2004	906,000	462,000	SNV	SNV, Thua Thien Hue DARD	Thua Thien Hue	To strengthen the forestry management capacity in Thua Thien Hue Province while giving special attention to the development of forest management options in the buffer zone of Bach Ma NP and North Hai Van Special Use Forest.
Viet Nam Integrated Coastal Zone Management	1.6	2000-2003	3,211,513	3,211,513	VEPA/MoNRE	VEPA/MoNRE	Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Ba Ria Vung Tau	To strengthen the technical and management capabilities of the Vietnamese counterparts to deal with the management demands placed on the coastal zone by increased development and climate change related impacts.
Loan Preparation for the WB-Forestry Sector Development Project	1.1, 1.3, 1.9	2002-2003	1,206,000	581,469	WB	WB, MARD	Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Thua Thien Hue	To enhance rural and household economies and security through sustainable, efficient and market based wood production; protect globally important biodiversity.
Strengthening Capacity of the Department of Forestry Development of MARD	1.1, 5.2	2002-2003	297,500	172,700	MARD/FPD	MARD/FPD		To enhance national capacity and increase coherence and efficiency in simultaneous loan preparation for WB and ADB.
Forestry Sector Support Programme	1.1	2002-2005	995,790	350,000	MARD	MARD/FSSP Coordination Office		To provide support to the implementation of the Forestry Sector Support Programme (FSSP), assist in monitoring the FSSP, and manage the supportive information system. Also provide support to the 5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme (5MHAP).
National Forest Research Scholarship Project	1.1, 3.2, 5.2	2003-2004	197,426	170,686	TBI-VN	TBI-VN, FIPI, FSIV		To develop forest research capacity in the forestry sector of Vietnam.
Capacity Strengthening of the Forestry Development Department		2002-2003	127,731	127,731		FDD		NA
Programme for Research and Development in Support of Conservation and Wise Utilisation of Tropical Forest	1.1, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2	2002-2005	1,757,000	1,487,000	TBI-VN	FIPI	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	To contribute to the development of policies, techniques and methods for conservation and wise utilisation of tropical forest resources and institutional capacity and cooperation, within the framework of the Forest Sector Support Programme and the Five Million Hectare Reforestation Programme.
Integrated Water Resources Management: A Technical Assistance Cluster	1.2, 5.2	2001-2004	5,820,000	2,000,000	ADB	ADB, MARD		To build capacity at the national, river basin and provincial level on water resources management in line with the new Water Law; achieve poverty reduction and environmental protection in Central Viet Nam through the identification of an investment programme.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Upgrading of the Training Capacity in Coastal Engineering at Ha Noi Water Resources University	1.6, 3.4, 5.2	2000-2004	3,040,381	3,040,381	MARD	HWRU		To support the Ha Noi Water Resources University. To raise the performance level of professionals working in coastal engineering in Viet Nam, and to establish a firm foundation for well-qualified graduates to take up positions in engineering, research, operation and management functions in the various coastal engineering sectors of the country.
Forestry Hue	1.1, 5.2	1999-2004	551,688	551,688	SNV, MARD	DARD	Thua Thien Hue	To strengthen the forestry management capacity of the forestry sub-department, other forestry sector agencies and local authorities; develop forestry management options.
Biogas Support Programme	1.4, 2.2, 5.2	2002-2005	2,443,691	2,443,691	MARD	DAFE, SNV	Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Nghe An, Thua Thien Hue, Dong Nai, Tien Giang	To create a commercial, viable, market-oriented biogas industry; to ensure continued operation of all plants constructed; to strengthen institutions for continued and sustained development of the biogas sector.
Forests for Livelihood Improvement in the Central Highlands	1.1, 1.3, 1.9	2002-2003	1,950,000	760,000	ADB	ADB, MARD	Central highlands	To assist the Government in preparing a Sector Development Programme aimed at harnessing the full potential of the forest sector in the Central Highlands for improving livelihoods and food security, reducing social economic and gender inequities and poverty, and ensuring sustainable natural resource conservation and protection.
			54,922,641	47,144,780				
Donor: GTZ (total 1 projects)								
Sustainable Natural Resource Management in the Downstream Areas of the Mekong River Basin		1995-2002	1,177,137	1,153,000		FDD	Mekong Delta provinces	NA
			1,177,137	1,153,000				
Donor: Helvetas (total 2 projects)								
Cao Bang Rural Development Project	1.3, 1.7, 5.2	2002-2004	319,000	319,000	Cao Bang PPC	Helvetas	Cao Bang	To assist Cao Bang Province to develop effective extension approaches for sustainable agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry activities as well as to develop effective and replicable organisational arrangements and methods for implementing rural development activities at the commune level.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Support Project to the Agriculture and Forestry Secondary School – Cao Bang Province	1.3, 3.4, 5.2	2002-2004	309,000	309,000	Cao Bang PPC	Helvetas, AFSS (Cao Bang Province)	Cao Bang	To improve the teaching and organisational capacities of the teaching and management staff of the Agriculture and Forestry Secondary School; to continuously develop and improve the curricula for short and long-term courses. To establish an adequately equipped, high quality educational system for efficient theoretical and practical teaching in and outside the school and to diversify the entry and training system and to adapt it to the cultural environment of Cao Bang Province.
			628,000	628,000				
Donor: IAEA (total 6 projects)								
Ground Water and Nutrient Management	3.2, 3.3	1999-2002	227,660	227,660		ASRI-HCMC	Southern Viet Nam	To study groundwater availability and pollution in upland southern Viet Nam and to optimise fertiliser utilisation in this area.
Isotope and Nuclear Techniques for Better Management of Groundwater	3.2, 3.3	2001-2002	279,870	80,000	VAEC		Ha Noi, HCMC	To apply nuclear techniques for the assessment of the salinity of groundwater resources in Ha Noi and HCMC areas.
Strengthen the Capacity of Radiotracers for Enhancing Oil Recovery	2.2	2001-2002	103,000	103,000	Petro Viet Nam	Petro Viet Nam		To strengthen the national capacity in using radiotracers techniques for enhancing oil recovery in oil fields.
Infrastructure for Treatment and Management of Radioactive Waste	2.2, 5.1, 5.3	1995-2001	208,000	208,000	IAEA	VAEC		To formulate the national policy and legal framework and to establish technical infrastructure for radioactive waste management.
Quality Assurance/Quality Control of Mineral and Environmental Sample Measurements Using Nuclear Analytical Techniques	3.3, 5.2	2001-2002	173,830	100,000	VAEC			To develop accurate, inexpensive, and reliable methodologies for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of mineral and environmental samples analysis.
Nuclear Analysis of Food and Environmental Samples	3.2, 3.3, 5.2	2000-2002	299,463	299,463	IAEA			To strengthen national capabilities in nuclear analytical techniques for studies of environmental pollution and of contaminants in food for export.
			1,291,823	1,018,123				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: IFC (total 1 project)								
Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Conservation on the Ha Tien Plain, Kien Giang Province	1.3, 1.5	2002-TBA	200,000	25,000	ICF	IFC, ICF, Holcim Viet Nam Ltd	Kien Giang	To tackle the unsustainable rapid conversion of the Ha Tien Plain in Kien Giang Province, an area of high conservation value and key seasonal wetland for the globally endangered Sarus Crane. To provide an alternative sustainable land use model to help secure long-term livelihoods for people living and working in the area while safeguarding critical habitat for the Sarus Crane and other species.
			200,000	25,000				
Donor: JCMF (total 1 projects)								
Conservation of Important Bird Areas in Indochina: Strengthening Site Support Groups to Conserve Critical Biodiversity	1,1.9	2003-2006	210,000	210,000	JCMF	BLI-VN	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue	To generate support among local stakeholders for conservation at priority Important Bird Areas (IBAs). To incorporate the conservation needs of priority IBAs into land-use planning processes. IBAs are areas identified by internationally agreed criteria as being of global importance for biodiversity initiatives.
			210,000	210,000				
Donor: JEC (total 1 project)								
Red River Delta Environmental Cleanup and Insecticide Elimination	1.2, 2.2, 5.3	2003-2004	90,000	30,000	AFAP-Viet Nam, NIHE	AFAP-Viet Nam, NIHE	Nam Dinh	To tackle the clear link between environmental degradation and threats to human health in Nam Dinh Province. To improve environmental quality and reduce disease risk in two districts on the Red River Delta through: managing solid waste and chemical pollution; replacing ineffective chemical controls with proven new biological controls using local biodiversity resources; restoring critical areas that have specific values for flood-control and/or the sustainable management of water resources in the basin.
			90,000	30,000				
Donor: JBIC (total 6 projects)								
Ha Noi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement	2.1	1995-2005	182,000,000	155,000,000	Ha Noi PC	TUMB	Ha Noi	To reduce chronic flooding in Ha Noi during the wet season, through physical works such as dredging and rehabilitating To Lich, Kim Ngu Rivers and Thuyen Quang, Giang Vo, Dong Da, Kim Lien and other lakes; the installation of sewage and drainage pipes and culverts; and installation of pilot wastewater treatment plants in Truc Bach and Kim Lien and a pumping station at Yen So.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
HCMC Water Environment Improvement Project	2.1	2001-2008	235,000,000	200,000,000	HCMC PC	PMU	HCMC	To mitigate flood problems and improve the urban living environment and hygiene through water quality improvement and establishment of sewage facilities.
Rural Infrastructure Development and Living Standard Improvement	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	1999-2005	13,600,000	13,600,000	MARD	PPC Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen	Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen	To increase protection forest cover, in response to the Government of Viet Nam's 5 Million Hectares Afforestation Programme. To enhance protection of watersheds and river systems and mitigate the effects of floods, through establishment of plantations (23,000 ha over 5 Provinces) and provision of support in the form of rural infrastructure, forest protection and extension services, project management and general administration.
Protective Forest Plantation on Road No.49 in Thua Thien Hue		2002-2009	3,000,000	3,000,000		Thua Thien Hue PPC	Thua Thien Hue	NA
Improvement of Living Conditions, Infrastructure Development and Afforestation in Rural Areas		1999-2004	16,000,000	14,000,000		MARD		NA
Protective Forest Plantation in Watershed Areas of Central Viet Nam		2002-2008	11,000,000	11,000,000		MARD	Central provinces	NA
			460,600,000	396,600,000				
Donor: JICA (total 5 projects)								
Improvement of Environmental Education in Agricultural Science at Can Tho University	3.4, 5.2	1999-2002	1,800,000	1,800,000	CTU		Can Tho	To improve the the environmental education curriculum in various Departments of Can Tho University; to develop human resources in the field of environmental education; to improve the extension activities offered by the University for farmers and communities in the Mekong delta; to establish relations with other universities and institutions.
Urgent Equipment Supply for Waste Management in Ha Noi City	2.2	2002-2003	7,790,700	7,466,670	TUPWS, Ha Noi PPC	Ha Noi URENCO	Ha Noi	To procure the necessary equipment, machinery and vehicles for solid waste management in Ha Noi City.
In-Country Training Course on Maintenance of Distribution Pipelines	2.1, 3.4	2001-2005	NA	NA	MoC	CC2	Southern Provinces	To train technicians from southern Provinces to improve their maintenance techniques and skills for water distribution pipelines. To improve maintenance of the drinking water distribution system, preventing leakage and contamination.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Project for Afforestation of Sandy Coastal Areas in Southern Central Viet Nam	1.1	2000-2005	11,257,000	11,000,000	MBFP, MARD	DARD, Phu Yen and Quang Nam Provinces	Phu Yen, Quang Nam	To prevent sand encroachment and protect cultivated land, residents and infrastructure/facilities; to contribute to higher productivity of cultivated land by planting of forest/reclaiming sand encroached land; to create jobs and incomes for local people who participate in planting, tending and protection of the forest; to provide a reliable and sustainable source of fuel wood (harvesting branches).
Training Course on Afforestation Technology for Acid Sulphate Soils in the Mekong Delta	1.1, 3.4	2002-2005	NA	NA	MARD	FSIV	Mekong Delta Provinces	To improve knowledge and skills of extension workers and farmers from Mekong Delta Provinces in afforestation on Acid Sulphate Soils, thus contributing to the promotion of afforestation in the Mekong Delta.
			20,956,856	20,956,856				
Donor: JIFPRO (total 1 project)								
Promoting Forest Management in Luong Son, Kom Boi, Hoa Binh Province		1999-2003	100,000	100,000			Hoa Binh	NA
			100,000	100,000				
Donor: KOICA (total 1 project)								
Strengthening the Environmental Protection Capacity in Some Key Industries in Viet Nam	2.2, 5.2	2003-2005	660,000	660,000		KOICA; IER, NCNST	Ha Noi	To assist Viet Nam in its environmental protection capacity by way of upgrading wastewater treatment skills.
			660,000	660,000				
Donor: MAE (total 2 projects)								
Participatory Social and Urban Upgrading in HCMC and Nha Trang.	2.1 ,3.1, 5.3	2001-2006	850,000	437,500	VeT	YU, WU; CWF-HCMC; VTCoop; the Ward and District PC.	HCMC, Nha Trang City	To contribute to amelioration of living conditions of the poor in urban areas by renewing/revising current urban development practices (and hence influencing policy) for low-income households, through modest but tangible pilot projects that may be replicated elsewhere.
Support to the National Vocational Training Centre for Water and Environment (CNEE)	3.4, 5.2	2002-2005	4,164,731	1,137,905		CNEE		To improve the training provided to students of the National Vocational Training Centre for Water and Environment (CNEE) in potable and waste water treatment, distribution networks. To support postgraduate programmes (Masters, Doctorates). To assist in upgrading the Centre.
			5,014,731	1,575,405				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: MFAF (total 2 projects)								
Viet Nam - Finland Forestry Sector Cooperation Programme	1.1, 1.3, 1.9	1999-2003	3,180,000	2,800,000	MARD	Bac Kan PC	Bac Kan	To contribute to improved living standards and protection of environment through development and expansion of management solutions for sustainable use of forest resources and forest land.
Thua Thien Hue Rural Development Programme	1.1, 1.3	1999-2003	4,420,000	3,920,000	MPI	Thua Thien Hue PC	Thua Thien Hue	To increase income levels and empower rural inhabitants through a programme of institutional strengthening; rural income expansion; infrastructure development; and environmental protection. The latter includes protecting the catchment of the Bo River, forestation and re-forestation on coastal sandy land, improving tree and other vegetation cover, testing rehabilitation techniques, improving physical facilities for forest protection activities, raising awareness of sanitation issues.
			7,600,000	6,720,000				
Donor: NORAD (total 6 projects)								
Ngoc Lac Natural Resources Conservation And Management Project	1, 1.3	1996-2000	1,414,000		CARE-VN	Ngoc Lac DPC	Thanh Hoa	To provide approximately 17,000 people in four communes of Ngoc Lac District with the skills and resources to enable them to significantly improve the quality of their environment and their standard of living.
National Hydropower Masterplan Study – Stage 1	1.2, 1.4	1998-2001	4,100,000	2,000,000	MPI	EVN		To contribute to the sustainable, environmentally as well as socially, management of the water resources of Viet Nam. To integrate hydropower development into multipurpose water resources management, at national and river basin level.
Viet Nam Fisheries Law – Phase 1	1.8, 1.9, 5.1, 5.2	1999-2004	1,500,000	1,400,000	MoFi	MoFi		To establish a legal framework (Law and Regulations) for the fisheries sector in Viet Nam that contributes to sustainable development. To support the MoFi in the drafting of the Fisheries Law, based on the principles laid down in the Codes of Conduct for responsible fisheries (including provisions regarding protection and development of living marine resources). To support the MoFi in the establishment and capacity building of a legal department. To facilitate institutional cooperation between the Institute of Marine Research / Directorate of Fisheries in Norway and the Vietnamese MoFi.
Petrovietnam Phase 2: Development of Management Systems on Workplace Environmental Safety and Pollution Control in the Vietnamese Petroleum Industry	2.2, 5.2	2001-2005	2,700,000	2,700,000	Petro Viet Nam	Petro Viet Nam		To establish a sustained process of continued improvement in health, safety and environmental management in the Vietnamese oil and gas industry so major accidents and environmental damage are avoided.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Rural Development in the Coastal Area of Trieu Phong District, Quang Tri Province – Phase 1	1.3	2000-2004	5,500,000	4,500,000	PPC Quang Tri	PSU District	Quang Tri	To improve the living standards of the poor people in the coastal areas of Quang Tri through: economic development and income generating activities; environmental rehabilitation; rural infrastructure improvement; capacity building and education; and project coordination and evaluation.
Bio-diversity Use and Conservation in Asia Project (BUCAP)	1.7, 1.9, 5.3	2000-2004	80,000	70,000	SEARICE, Oxfam-B	PPD	Bac Kan, Ha Noi, Quang Nam, Hoa Binh, Hue, Yen Bai	To strengthen small-scale farmers' agricultural management systems and community plant genetic resources; establish more sustainable farming practices and better economic and food sovereignty; build capacity of all relevant actors involved; and, contribute to the development of a supportive policy environment in the three countries (Viet Nam, Laos and Bhutan) and in the Asian region.
			15,294,000	10,670,000				
Donor: NZAID (total 1 project)								
Medicinal Plants Innovation Project	1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9	2002-2004	250,000	250,000	FHR	Frontier-VN	Lao Cai	To achieve the sustainable development of natural medicinal products based on medicinal plant species of conservation value in Viet Nam.
			250,000	250,000				
Donor: OFDA (total 1 project)								
Support to the Disaster Management System in Viet Nam	4.1	1998-2004	3,985,554	2,434,000	MARD/ CCFSC	DFSC	Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Da Nang, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh	To help establish a master strategy and action plan for disaster preparedness; improve national and community responses to natural disasters; strengthen the national system of disaster warnings, reporting and responses; establish disaster-zoning maps for the central provinces; install river flood warning systems for rivers prone to flash flooding in central Viet Nam; provide disaster warning graphics for Viet Nam television; establish radio storm warnings for fishing communities.
			3,985,554	2,434,000				
Donor: POSIVA (total 1 project)								
Community Based Food Security	1.2, 1.3, 1.7	2001-2004	359,000	359,000	WVI-VN	WVI-VN; PC of Chi Linh, Quan Hoa, Cam Thuy Districts	Hai Duong, Thanh Hoa	To establish an ecologically sustainable conservation based farming system in 7 communes, through: introduction of SALT (Sloping Agriculture Land Technology) for improved soil and water management and improved food security; improvement of small irrigation systems and community reservoirs; introduction of new farming techniques and technologies (new seeds, new types of animal raising, VAC model, gardening economy, crop intensification and diversification models).

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
			359,000	359,000				
Donor: SDC (total 9 projects)								
Environment and Investment Project (EIP)	5.3, 5.1	1998-2002	3,672,493	2,046,667	MPI	DSEE, MPI	Ha Noi, Quang Ninh, Lam Dong	"To document the main development planning and investment decision-making processes in Government; build professional capacity in Viet Nam to facilitate the incorporation of environment protection in investment decisions; develop concrete proposals on the problems and opportunities to adjust policies and institutional frameworks for environmentally-sound investment decisions. "
Capacity Building for Environmental Science and Technology in Northern Viet Nam (ESTNV)	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.2	1993-2007	4,057,000	4,057,000	EAWAG	CETASD & CEETIA, MoET		To strengthen scientific skills of the Centre for Environmental Technology & Sustainable Development (CETASD) in environmental chemistry in aquatic systems and drinking water treatment technology, so as to provide policy makers with reliable data and propose adequate scientific solutions. To improve capacity in the Centre for Environmental Engineering of Towns & Industrial Areas (CEETIA) to identify and analyse problems related to macro-pollutants and provide solutions for the design, operation, maintenance and monitoring of technical systems in water, sanitation and solid waste management. To strengthen the organisational, managerial and administrative skills of both to position them as leading centres for research in their respective fields.
Extension and Training Support for Forestry and Agriculture in the Uplands (ETSP)	3.4, 5.2	2003-2006	5,469,000	5,469,000		Helvetas-Zurich		To improve livelihoods through introduction of needs-based extension methods and content and strengthening of local institutional capacities; to develop effective and sustainable extension and training services; to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the development and coordination of appropriate research, extension, education, and training systems; to consolidate selected achievements of the Social Forestry Support Programme.
Strengthening of the Centre for Environmental Technology and Management (CEFINEA)	5.2	1996-2004	2,463,000	2,463,000		EPFL	HCMC	To strengthen the Centre for Environmental Technology & Management (CEFINEA) in: detecting, analysing, understanding and monitoring complex environmental problems, and proposing solutions to these problems; in offering high standard training and education in theoretical and applied science and technology for members and students; implementing environmental science and technology service contracts and disseminating research results; advising government on policy formulation.
Nam Dinh Urban Development Project (NDUDP)	2.1, 4.1, 1.4, 2.2, 5.3	1997-2006	12,695,000	12,695,000		Colenco Power Engineering Ltd, Switzerland	Nam Dinh	To enhance the capacity of Nam Dinh Municipality in managing sustainable urban development and effective demand-oriented urban service delivery; to establish an effective and sustainable drainage and flood control system; to formulate medium-term investment programmes for the drainage, waste water, solid waste, water supply sectors; to establish dynamic community participation on a city-wide sustainable basis. Includes action research related to energy efficiency and environmental management in the brick and tile industry in Viet Nam.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Dong Hoi Urban Development Project (DUDP)	1.6, 2.1, 5.2, 5.3	1997-2006	7,640,625	7,640,625		Electrowatt	Quang Binh	To assist local authorities in pursuing the Public Administration Reform process; support multi-sectoral infrastructure planning and development programming in two wards; assist the local authorities in establishing the capacity to protect fresh water resources and the coastal zone in the face of sustained growth and tourist development; assist the city in solid waste management.
Supporting Social Forestry at the Forestry University, Phase 1		1998-2002	3,500,000	3,500,000		FoU		NA
Support to Education for Forestry and Agricultural Management in Highlands, Phase 3		2002-2005	5,800,000	5,800,000		FDD	Highland Areas	NA
Support to Viet Nam Cleaner Production Centre (VNCPC)	2.2, 3.1, 3.4, 5.1	1998-2003	2,880,000	2,880,000	UNIDO; MoSTE; MoNRE; HUT	FHBB Switzerland, VNCPC		To promote the concept of Cleaner Production (CP) and to raise awareness among industries and governmental agencies; demonstrate CP assessment in industries to show the advantages of the CP approach, while adapting the internationally developed CP approach to Vietnamese conditions; assist policy-makers and make recommendations on how to promote CP in industries and through legislation; train enterprises, industry associations, consulting companies, research institutes, academic institutions and governmental industrial and environmental management agencies in CP; assist universities in integrating CP into their curricula; co-operate with domestic and international organisations to support the implementation of preventive environmental protection.
			48,177,118	46,551,292				
Donor: SIDA (total 12 projects)								
Capacity Building in Coastal Management		2000-2001	250,000	250,000	CFI			Extension of ongoing project to support capacity building at provincial level in integrated coastal zone management.
Environmental Protection in the Mining and Mineral Sector in Viet Nam		2000-2003	973,000	973,000	MOI			To establish an environmentally sound policy and strategy, and strengthen capacity-building for the mining sector in Viet Nam.
Strengthening of the Environment Management Authority in Viet Nam	3.4, 5.2, 5.3	1997-2001	4,458,000	4,458,000	IUCN-VN	NEA, SEMA		To contribute to enhancing and strengthening the management and institutional capacity of NEA; train environmental officers; develop an effective national environmental inspection service.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Johannesburg Project	3.1	2001-2003	81,486		WWF-Indochina	WWF-Indochina, IESD		To encourage National NGOs and civil society to fully participate in the cause of sustainable development. To promote the active participation of the Vietnamese NGO community in providing inputs for the Rio+10 World Summit; to assist National NGOs to present their vision for sustainable development in Vietnam in the public arena.
Applying Genetic Biodiversity to Improve Forestry Productivity and the Ecological Environment		2000-2003	165,000	165,000		FSIV		NA
Swedish - Vietnamese Cooperation Programme on Land Administration Reform (CPLAR) Bridging Project	5.2, 5.3	2002-2003	1,500,000	1,300,000	MoNRE	MoNRE	Ha Noi, Ha Nam, Dong Nai, and other provinces	To provide institutional development/capacity building in land administration and management, and land use and land allocation for the General Department of Land Administration of MoNRE, and provincial departments in 9-10 provinces.
Rural Energy	1.3, 1.4	2003-2008	5,600,000	5,600,000	Mol	Mol, PPC	Ha Giang, Quang Tri	To increase access to options for rural energy services which are reliable, affordable, appropriate and sustainable. To achieve this through: strengthening the implementation capacity of renewable energy providers; strengthening technical standards for rural electrification; mobilising investment for renewable rural electrification; and developing institutional models for community service provision and appropriate regulation.
Sida Environmental Fund	1, 3.1	2002-2005	800,000	800,000	Vietnamese Advisory Group	Local communities/institutions		To support community participation in environmental protection through provision of small grants (<US\$6,000); to promote local initiatives in environmental protection and natural resource management; to encourage the people of Viet Nam, through the strengthening of the capacity of NGOs and local institutions, to work with environmental issues.
VACNE Environmental Report	3.1, 3.2, 5.2	2002-2004	220,000	220,000	VACNE	VACNE		To provide to the public a scientific report on the state of the environment, prepared from the perspective of the scientific community, represented by the Viet Nam Association for Conservation of Nature & Environment (VACNE); to provide a cross-sectoral report that supplements Government reports on the current environmental situation. To capacity build VACNE in report writing and preparation and dissemination of environmental information.
Promotion of Awareness of Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Among Women in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia	3.1, 1.4	2001-2003	133,333	133,333	AEDP	Women's Union		To encourage energy efficiency and rational, environmentally-friendly energy use in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia; to improve the awareness and knowledge of women of renewable energy and energy conservation.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Production of an Illustrated Booklet on Alien Invasive Species		2003-2003	20,000	20,000	IUCN-VN	IUCN-VN		To raise awareness on invasive alien species issues.
Reduction of Industrial Pollution in HCMC: Phase II and Phase III	2.1, 2.2, 5.2, 5.1	2001-2004	706,300	500,000	DoSTE HCMC and Dong Nai	DoSTE HCMC and Dong Nai	HCMC, Dong Nai	To reduce the environmental damage caused by industrial enterprises in HCMC by developing mechanisms and technical capacity to promote large-scale application of cleaner production in the industrial sector. To achieve this through: assisting DoSTE HCMC in institutionalising the success of the past demonstration project by transferring and adapting international state-of-the-art know-how; developing cleaner production-friendly policies; capacity building of local research and development institutions; exploring cost effective ways of disseminating cleaner production.
			14,907,119	14,419,333				
Donor: UNDP (total 19 projects)								
Capacity Building in Environmental Toxicology, Technology and Management to Promote Sustainable Development in Viet Nam	3.4, 5.2	1998-2000	361,215	361,215	Ha Noi PPC	Ha Noi DoSTE	Ha Noi	"To establish a training programme in environmental and industrial toxicology; increase the national ability to recognise, solve and prevent environmental and health problems resulting from the use of toxic chemicals; establish a programme for scientific and technical cooperation with Thailand and South East Asian countries. "
Technical Assistance to Tuyen Quang Province - Participatory Resource Management	1,1.3	1996-2001	686,000	686,000	Tuyen Quang PPC	Tuyen Quang PPC	Tuyen Quang	To support the People's Committee of Tuyen Quang and the Provincial branch of the Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture in the effective implementation of the Participatory Resource Management Project funded by a loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
"Energy-Efficient Public Lighting"	1.4, 3.1, 3.3, 5.2	2001-2002	374,900		NCNST	IMS	"Ha Noi, HCMC and selected provinces"	To build awareness and strengthen capacity of related institutions concerning research and development, design and training, and management development skills for public lighting; assist manufacturers to invest in manufacturing Energy Efficient (EE) equipment which will achieve international standards of quality; complement ongoing activities in setting up national lighting standards on public lighting and lighting products and EE lighting equipment and accessories, and in strengthening the capacity for standard enforcement; establish effective delivery mechanisms to commercialise EE public lighting systems.
"Environmental Management in HCMC"	2.1, 5.3	1998-2002	2,383,000	2,293,000	PC of HCMC	DoSTE HCMC	HCMC	To develop the capacity of local authorities to conduct more effective management of the environment; strengthen staff capacity in gathering, analysing and interpreting environmental monitoring data for planning purposes; develop and test mechanisms for improved environmental management at local and regional levels; develop an environmental management strategy.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
"Regional Programme for Recovery and Recycling of CFC-12 Refrigerant (Phase II)"	2.2, 5.2	2002-2005	290,413	290,413	UNOPS	Mol	Southern Viet Nam	To implement a comprehensive recovery and recycling programme for the southern part of Viet Nam. To annually recover CFC 12 amounting to 18.88 tonnes of ozone depleting substance and annually recycle CFC 12 reaching 17.00 tonnes of ozone depleting substance.
"Phase-out of CFC 12 in the Manufacture of Perfumes by Conversion to Hydrocarbon Propellants at Nam Do Corporation"	2.2, 5.2	2001-2004	49,720	49,720	UNOPS	HMS	HCMC	To phase out the use of CFC 12 in the manufacture of perfumes at the NAM DO Corporation by replacement with hydrocarbon propellant, in order to eliminate the use of 11,000 kilograms of Ozone Depleting Product per year.
"Mobile Air Conditioning Recovery and Recycling of CFC-12 "	2.2	2002-2005	51,000	51,000	UNOPS	MoFA	Ha Noi, HCMC	To reduce Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in the Mobile Air Conditioning sector by providing recycle/recovery machines and training. To recycle 5.8 tonnes of CFC 12 per year.
Monitoring the Activities in the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)	2.2	2002-2005	22,000	22,000	UNOPS	NOCCOP		"To ensure the effective implementation of the activities listed in the Refrigerant Management Plan. "
Small Grants Programme of Global Environment Facility (b)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2003-2006	1,079,376	1,079,376	Local NGOs and community-based organisations	Local NGOs and community-based organisations		To provide small grants for projects, with the aim of: demonstrating community-level strategies and technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment if replicated over time; drawing lessons from community-level experience, and supporting the spread of successful community-level strategies and innovations among Community Based Organisations (CBO), NGOs, governments, development aid agencies, the GEF, and others working on a larger scale; building partnerships and networks of local stakeholders to support and strengthen community, CBO, and NGO capacity to address environmental problems and promote sustainable development.
"Development of National Implementation Plan for Viet Nam in the Process of Accession, Implementation and Enforcement of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)"	2.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2003-2004	500,000	500,000	MoNRE	VEPA		To strengthen the capacity of the appointed focal point and competent authorities and to help organise the national steering and coordination committee; establish an initial Persistent Organic Pollutants inventory and conduct assessment of national infrastructure and capacity; formulate a national implementation plan to be submitted to all stakeholders for approval.
"In-situ Conservation of Native Landraces and their Wild Relatives in Viet Nam"	1.9	2002-2005	3,903,430	2,469,200	MARD	IAG	Ha Noi, Ha Tay, Hung Yen, Hai Duong, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Tuyen Quang	To conserve globally significant agrobiodiversity of six important crop groups (rice, taro, litchi-longan, rice bean, citrus, and tea) in three eco-geographical areas: the northern mountains, the northern midlands, and the northwest mountains. To assist the government in protecting areas that are rich in agrobiodiversity for the six crop groups. To preserve the unique genetic richness of adaptable and resistant genes of potential use not only at the national level but also on a global scale.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
"Creating Protected Areas for Resource Conservation using Landscape Ecology (PARC)"	1.2, 1.3, 1.9	1998-2004	8,348,114	7,909,514	MARD	FPD	Dak Lak, Bac Can, Tuyen Quang	"To improve operations capacity at Yok Don NP, Ba Be NP and Na Hang NR in order to efficiently and sustainably manage and maintain the respective protected areas. To reduce external threats to biodiversity, through integrating conservation and development objectives and activities at the local level. "
"Promoting Energy Conservation in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises"	1.4, 2.2	2002-2004	458,000	384,000	MoSTE	MoSTE		To review all existing and planned policies and regulations for energy conservation and SMEs, and design a policy development programme; review capacity of government agencies, financial organisations and energy services companies and design a capacity building programme; review existing information and information dissemination mechanisms and design a programme for information dissemination and a public awareness campaign; identify training needs for SMEs on energy saving and design a training programme; design demonstration schemes and conduct a feasibility study; formulate a future full-scale project document.
"Formulation and Implementation of Viet Nam's National Agenda 21"	3.1, 5.1, 5.3	2001-2006	558,965	335,865	MPI, GTZ	DSEE, MPI		To support the Government in formulating and implementing the National Agenda 21 in line with poverty reduction and environment priorities, involving broad participation of all stakeholders. To present the National Agenda 21 at the Rio +10 Johannesburg Summit; to increase awareness of sustainable development.
"Environmental Management in Coastal Aquaculture "	5.3, 1.6	2000-2003	1,250,430	1,026,800	MoFi	RIA1	"Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien Hue"	To develop and disseminate improved environmental management systems for coastal aquaculture; help build coastal aquaculture development plans for the three provinces which incorporate environmental protection measures; increase the environmental management abilities of provincial and district aquaculture planners, extension workers and farmers.
Capacity Building for Disaster Mitigation in Viet Nam - Implementation of Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership	4.1, 5.2, 5.3	2002-2005	1,975,000	1,400,000	UNDP; CCFSC of MARD	DFSC		To support the Natural Disaster Management Partnership and the implementation of its 21 priority projects; develop a comprehensive long-term strategy for disaster management in the Mekong Delta, which builds on the Government's new approach of "living together with floods" and takes a whole-basin approach; ensure the design, appraisal and approval of projects, especially ODA-funded projects, take into account the various aspects of disaster mitigation; help the Government achieve rapid rehabilitation of poor people's livelihoods following natural disasters; link disaster mitigation with poverty reduction and sustainable environment management.
Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand		2002-2004	221,920	140,300		FSIV		NA
Supporting Disaster Management in Viet Nam	4.1	1998-2004	3,985,594	3,985,594		DFSC		NA

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme	1.5, 1.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2002-2006	31,550,000	10,480,000	IUCN-ARD, MRC	UNDP	Provincial	To establish a multi-sectoral planning process operational at national and regional levels; to strengthen the policy framework and macroeconomic environment supportive of wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; to provide adequate information to support sound wetland policy, planning, and management decision-making; to improve human and technical capacity to better conserve and sustainably manage wetlands in the Lower Mekong Basin.
			58,049,077	33,463,997				
Donor: UNIDO (total 1 projects)								
Transfer of Cleaner Process Technologies in the Pulp and Paper Industry	3.1, 5.2	2000-2002	65,000	65,000	VCPC of HUT		Vinh Phu	To provide advanced cleaner production technical advice for enterprises involved in the pulp processing and paper industry.
			65,000	65,000				
Donor: USAID (total 23 projects)								
Oil Spill Contingency Planning	2.2, 4.1	2003-2004	350,000	350,000	NOAA	US-AEP	HCMC, Ba Ria Vung Tau	To strengthen the capacity of the Government of Viet Nam in planning for and responding to coastal/marine oil spills in Vung Tau Harbour and Saigon River Estuary.
Proper Management of Hazardous Wastes	2.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2002-2005	300,000	300,000	US-AEP	US-AEP & USEPA		To provide support to central government agencies to improve policies, management, and disposal of hazardous wastes, including Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Building Capacity for Integrated Coastal Management in the Tonkin Gulf	1.6, 5.2	2002-2004	450,000	450,000	EAPEI, NOAA	EAPEI, NOAA	Quang Ninh	To strengthen the capacity of central and provincial agencies in management of Marine Protected Areas. To create a demonstration site for integrated coastal zone management.
The East Asia-Pacific Coral Reef Conservation Initiative Phase I	1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	2002-2003	36,364	36,364	EAPEI	IMA	Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen	To conserve coral reef ecosystems of Southeast Asia and the Pacific (Viet Nam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Hong Kong, Pacific island nations). To work with government, NGO's, scientists and communities to combat the widespread use of destructive fishing practices in An Chan Commune, Tuy An District, Phu Yen; continue implementation of International MarineLife Alliance-Viet Nam's coastal resources co-management initiative in Van Hung Commune, Van Ninh District, Khanh Hoa; expand the national environmental education and awareness campaign initiated in 2001; and, continue field assessment and monitoring of the live reef fish trade.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
East Asia-Pacific Coral Reef Conservation Initiative Phase II	1.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	2003-2004	227,273	110,000	EAPEI	IMA	Provincial level	To establish a regional network to protect coral reefs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific (Viet Nam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Hong Kong, Pacific island nations).
Environmental Education and Community Participation Curriculum for Forest Rangers	1.1, 3.4	2002-2004	275,000	275,000	EAPEI	WWF-Indochina		To promote community participation as a means towards effective conservation of Viet Nam's natural heritage through community-based environmental education. To train forest rangers in community based conservation and environmental education.
Air Quality Management in HCMC	2.1, 5.1, 5.3, 3.3	2002-2002	150,000	150,000	US-AEP	CARB and CSG	HCMC	To improve air quality management in HCMC. To provide support to HCMC DoSTE in the monitoring of mobile source air pollution.
Socialization of Solid Waste Management in HCMC	2.1	2002-2003	142,000	142,000	US-AEP	US-AEP, ICMA, TAF	HCMC	To develop a legal framework to enhance the participation of the non-public sector in collection and management of municipal solid waste.
Strengthening Environmental Governance: Regulatory Framework	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2005	400,000	400,000	US-AEP	US-AEP, USEPA, PADCO		To strengthen the institutional capacity of government for environmental governance at the national level. To assist Viet Nam in upgrading the Law on Environmental Protection, and in enforcement and compliance.
Certification & Training Support for Viet Nam Water and Sewerage Associations	3.4	2003-2006	233,333	233,333	US-AEP	US-AEP, AWWA		To increase the professionalism and number of properly trained water/wastewater treatment operators in Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand. To promote total cost recovery and energy efficiency in the urban water supply sector.
Community Forestry Support Project 2000 for Southeast Asia: Network of Community Managed Forests in SE Asia	1.1, 3.1	2001-2003	143,750	143,750	EAPEI	CFI	Provincial level	To promote community participation in forest protection by establishing a network for communities in SE Asia (Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam) responsible for managing forests.
Community-Based Wildlife Management: From Theory to Action	3.1	2001-2003	72,667	72,667	EAPEI	CI	Provincial level	To promote community participation in the protection of wildlife in Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam.
Resources Policy Support Initiative	1.1, 1.9, 3.1, 5.1	2003-2004	117,500	93,750	EAPEI	WRI, Yayasan Kemala		To support national institutions in Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Cambodia to develop and advocate sustainable natural resources and forest policies. To influence drafting and implementation of major governance reforms relating to decentralisation and rural development; to demonstrate how decentralisation reforms can be designed and implemented to improve natural resource management and improve the livelihoods of rural people dependent on the resources, especially indigenous and ethnic minority communities.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Marine Conservation Initiatives for Con Dao National Park	3.2, 3.3, 3.1, 1.6, 5.2, 5.3	2000-2002	100,000	100,000	EAPEI & WWF US	WWF-Indochina, Con Dao NP, NIO	Con Dao	To support conservation of coastal/marine biodiversity on Con Dao. To increase capacity and skills of Con Dao NP staff to carry out effective marine biodiversity conservation and research, ensure the park is linked with regional counterparts and information sources, and achieve a greater understanding of marine biodiversity conservation by NP staff and local government through: training in 'Reefcheck' monitoring; marine species conservation (turtles and dugong); community education; study tours to other countries in the region.
US - Viet Nam Scientific Cooperation for Dioxin and Biochemical Remediation	51	2002-2003	1,000,000	1,000,000	USSD	NIEHS		To support scientific cooperation between the US and Viet Nam for dioxin and biochemical remediation.
Hue - Honolulu Resource Cities Partnership	2.1	2001-2003	300,000	300,000	USAID-RUDO	ICMA	Thua Thien Hue	To support improved municipal management of Hue City, including solid waste management and sustainable tourism development.
Strengthening Stakeholder Participation in Restoration of Tan Hoa - Lo Gom Canal in HCMC	3.1	2003-2004	500,000	500,000	US-AEP	TAF, PADCO, IER-HCMC (CEFINEA), PTU-HCMC	HCMC	To develop a model for community-based environmental management in Tan Hoa Lo Gom Canal Basin in HCMC.
Cleaner Production	2.2,5.2,5.3	2002-2004	100,000	100,000	US-AEP	US-AEP, TSSC		To provide support to and build capacity of the Ministry of Industry. To establish a Code for Responsible Care for the Chemical Industry Association; to provide technology for the recycling of athletic scrap leather; to establish a model of eco-industrial development for Industrial Zones (Environmental Management Plans).
Endangered Primate Species Conservation	3.2	2003-2004	100,000	100,000	US-AEP	AFAP-VN, FFI-VN	Cao Bang, Cat Ba	To conserve endangered species in Cat Ba NP, particularly the Eastern black crested gibbon.
Can Tho University Curriculum Development for Improved Environmental Management in Viet Nam	3.2, 3.4	2003-2004	275,000	275,000	EAPEI	PU-DAE	Mekong Delta	To develop an environmental management curriculum and applied research programme for Can Tho University.
The US-AEP Environment and Civil Society Partnership Programme	3.1, 3.4, 5.3	2002-2004	150,000	150,000	TAF	Vietnamese non-governmental organisations, research institutes, and associations	Ha Noi, HCMC	To enable Asian civil society to become active partners in promoting the strategic environmental objectives of the US-Asia Environmental Partnership of USAID. To provide grants for in-country activities in Asia, in the range of US\$10,000 - 25,000, that supports public participation in environmental decision-making; non-confrontational environmental advocacy; community-based environment monitoring; and environmental education and awareness programmes.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Support to Greater Annamite Ecoregion Programme	1.1, 1.2, 1.9, 3.2, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2005	666,667	333,333	EAPEI, WWF US	WWF-Indochina	Central Viet Nam	To develop and support implementation of a long-term conservation programme focusing on the Greater Annamite Ecoregion, involving three countries (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos). One activity of the programme is the Management of Strategic Areas for Integrated Conservation (MOSAIC), which aims to strengthen the capacity of the provincial staff and the people of Quang Nam to evaluate, plan and design sound management practices (and a practical conservation action plan), including monitoring and evaluation, that will ensure the conservation of biodiversity while also ensuring longer term social and economic benefits from the forests.
Hai Phong-Seattle Resource Cities Partnership Programme	2.1, 5.2, 5.3	2001-2004	500,000	500,000	US-AEP, WB	ICMA, US-AEP	Hai Phong	To improve municipal management of Hai Phong, including tourism/trade development, information technology, public health, and sustainable tourism planning.
			6,589,553	6,115,197				
Donor: USDoA (total 1 project)								
Rural Development in the Buffer Zone of Phong Nha National Park	1.3, 1.9	2003-2006	2,000,000	2,000,000	USDoA	CPI, FFI	Quang Binh	To protect Phong Nha NP through development of the rural area in its buffer zone.
			2,000,000	2,000,000				
Donor: VNP (total 1 project)								
Community Development Programme Duy Linh, Tanh Linh	1.3		120,000	120,000	District Bureau for Edu. Agri. Information & Culture, Health Centre	District Bureau for Edu., Agri., Infor. & Culture, Health Centre	Binh Thuan	To improve the conditions of the poor: increase incomes, provide employment opportunities, raise awareness on hygiene, development and environmental issues, improve health & education.
			120,000	120,000				
Donor: WB (total 21 projects)								
Lead Phase-Out	2.1,2.2	NA	190,000	190,000		MoT		To assist Viet Nam in switching from leaded gasoline to unleaded gasoline through a stakeholder workshop aimed at developing action plans for each of the concerned institutions that would describe the probable cost and benefits and outline steps for conversion, and a public awareness programme.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Environmental Information Management	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.2, 5.3	NA	330,000	300,000		VEPA		To develop a strategy for strengthening environmental information management within NEA. To strengthen national capacity to develop and manage environmental information systems through professional skill-building and addressing short and long term training needs, especially with respect to environmental data and its collection, public disclosure programmes, and advanced information systems; ensure programme sustainability by piloting key elements of the strategy for a pressing environmental problem in a specific locality.
Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan for Ha Long/Cam Pha and Hai Phong	5.2, 5.3	NA	400,000	400,000		Hai Phong PPC & Quang Ninh PPC	Hai Phong, Quang Ninh	To assist Halong and Hai Phong Authorities to develop a solid waste management strategy and action plan.
National Strategy Study on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	5.3, 5.1	2000-2001	366,035	220,000	WB	HMS		To improve awareness and understanding of AIJ/CDM in Viet Nam; to develop a strategy and plan of action to exploit the opportunities presented by AIJ/CDM to achieve GHG emission reductions within the framework of the sustainable socio-economic development of the country; to develop mechanisms and appropriate institutional capacity for exploitation of AIJ/CDM to realise opportunities to reduce GHG emissions; to develop a realistic portfolio of possible CDM projects; and to develop improved understanding of the methodologies for CDM project assessment and monitoring.
"Viet Nam Environment Monitor (VEM) 2002"	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	2001-NA	50,000	50,000	MoNRE	MoNRE: VEPA & Env. Dept		To address the gap in systematic and coherent analysis of environmental data. To engage and inform stakeholders of key environmental changes as they occur. To provide a snapshot of key environmental trends in Viet Nam over the last 5 to 10 years and provide 'baseline' indicators against which trends will be measured/monitored every 5 years. Intervening years to focus on specific themes to highlight critical and emerging problems.
Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Programme (MEIP)	2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	1996-2002	1,120,000	620,000	WB	WB, Hai Phong PPC	Hai Phong	To assist Hai Phong in strengthening environmental monitoring, policy development, planning and investment identification; raising awareness on environmental issues and improving the exchange of knowledge and information; and, improving neighbourhood environmental conditions.
Conservation Fund	1, 1.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	NA	200,000	200,000		MARD		To establish a National Conservation Fund to support the Government's conservation priorities: (a) Prepare guidelines and modalities for finance delivery mechanisms; (b) Carry out Environment & Social Assessment and a Stakeholders' Participation Framework to identify groups affected, issues and challenges to sustainable use and management of biodiversity, ways of improving involvement and ownership of stakeholders, and initial ranking of project areas eligible for the fund; (c) Prepare a monitoring framework and plan, including criteria and guidelines for performance awards; and (d) Carry out training needs assessment, preparation of training module guidelines and monitoring guidelines to assess biodiversity impact.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Assistance to Water Resource Management		2001-2004	950,000	950,000		NBIPM		NA
Strengthening Environmental and Social Safeguards		NA	235,000	235,000		MPI		To strengthen Government capacity to prepare and evaluate environmental and social assessments and to implement environmental management and mitigation plans, resettlement action plans and indigenous peoples development plans.
Renewable Energy		NA	2,625,500	2,625,500		EVN		To prepare a time-bound action plan for renewable energy as part of power development in Viet Nam. The action plan will detail the technical, institutional and financial requirements and necessary actions to achieve the Government's development objectives.
HCMC Environmental Sanitation Project (Nhieu Loc - Thi Nghe Basin)	2.1, 4.1, 5.2	2001-2007	199,960,000	150,000,000		PMU	HCMC	To achieve sustainable improvements to public health, particularly of the urban poor in the Nhieu Loc - Thi Nghe Basin, by upgrading urban environmental conditions and reducing the incidence of flooding; promotion of increased economic development in the commercial center of HCMC; and the development of more efficient institutions to manage drainage and waste water services in a sustainable manner.
Poverty-Environment Nexus (PEN) Study	3.1, 3.2	NA	250,000	250,000		MoNRE		To undertake an in-depth analysis of the Poverty Environment Nexus in order to shape World Bank assistance in tackling poverty and environmental issues.
Cuc Phuong - Pu Luong Limestone Biodiversity Conservation	1.1, 1.2, 1.9	NA	980,000	980,000	FFI	FFI	Ninh Binh, Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa	To maintain the continuous forest range between Cuc Phuong and Pu Luong and protect forested limestone outcrops. Develop an ecological approach to conservation of the ranges with active participation of local communities in order to make a significant contribution to the conservation of limestone biodiversity in Viet Nam. Select suitable sites for limestone quarrying that are not biologically significant.
Demand Side Management (DSM)	1.4, 5.2	NA	11,000,000	5,500,000	NA	NA	HCMC	To assist Viet Nam in carrying out the Demand Side Management component of the Transmission, Distribution and Disaster Reconstruction Project with a view to improve the distribution functions of HCMC Power Company, and Power Companies No. I & II, and to reduce peak demand and electricity consumption.
DSM II/ Energy Efficiency Programme	1.4, 3.4	NA	5,500,000	5,500,000		Mol and EVN		To reduce poverty by providing improved electricity services to the poor while limiting environmental degradation from expanded power supply investments. To design a commercial Demand Side Management/Energy Efficiency (DSM/EE) Programme; develop technical guidelines for the pilot programme; provide for training and technical assistance needs of the programme. DSM/EE to include installation of time use meters in large and medium enterprises; promotion of compact lamps, energy efficient lamps.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Promotion of Renewable Energy in Viet Nam	1.4, 3.1, 5.1	NA	4,500,000	4,500,000		MoI		As part of the SEIER project (which aims to improve the efficiency of the transmission and distribution system; decrease power losses; improve supply and demand side energy efficiency), to: provide support for preparation of decrees and regulations under the new Rural Electrification Policy; design the proposed community based mini grid sub-component; carry out rice husk pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; prepare incremental cost calculations; provide support for PMU, coordination, workshop preparation and translation.
Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	1,1.6	2001-2005	2,173,000	974,000	IUCN-VN, WB	MoFi, Khanh Hoa MPA Authority, IUCN-VN	Khanh Hoa	To improve the capacity of the local population and other stakeholders to promote sustainable use of natural resources. To enable local island communities to improve their livelihoods and in partnership with other stakeholders to effectively protect and manage the marine biodiversity of Hon Mun as a model for collaborative Marine Protected Area management in Viet Nam.
Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project	1.5	2000-2006	65,600,000	31,800,000	NA	NA	Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Kien Giang	To assist the Government to re-establish coastal mangrove wetland ecosystems and protect sustainably their aquatic nurturing and coastal protection functions. Progress towards this objective will be measured and monitored based on: (a) minimisation of land losses to and maximisation of land gains from the sea through reduced erosion and increased accretion, (b) reduction in barren areas in the forest protection zone, and (c) increased coastal and near shore marine productivity.
Viet Nam Environment Monitor (VEM) 2003	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	2003-2003	50,000	50,000		MoNRE: VEPA & Env. Dept		To address the gap in systematic and coherent analysis of environmental data. To engage and inform stakeholders of key environmental changes as they occur. 2nd of the VEM series, which focuses on the specific theme of water resources in order to highlight critical and emerging problems in this area.
3 Cities Sanitation Project	2.1, 4.1	NA	80,500,000	80,500,000			Ha Long-Cam Pha, Hai Phong, Da Nang	To achieve sustained improvements to public health and increased economic development by: reducing the incidence of flooding; upgrading the urban environment; and, developing more efficient and financially sustainable sanitation and drainage companies (SDCOs) in Da Nang, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh Provinces (Halong City and Cam Pha). The project complements an on-going IDA assisted water supply project approved in 1997 covering the same cities.
Forest Protection and Rural Development/Conservation of Chu Mom Ray Nature Reserve	1.1, 1.3, 1.9, 5.2	1997-2004	32,300,000	21,500,000	WB	MARD, PPCs in participating Provinces	Kon Tum, Dak Lak, Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc	To assist the Government to protect and manage effectively natural forests with high biodiversity and reduce dependency on forests for subsistence and cash income by improving the livelihood status of residents in the buffer zones of Cat Tien NP and Chu Mom Ray NR in 5 Provinces. GovNED contribution: to provide technical assistance to Chu Mom Ray: support effective protection and management of Chu Mom Ray NR, management of the remaining natural forests outside the NR, and build the capacity of Government for community development planning.
			409,279,535	307,344,500				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: WWF (total 2 projects)								
Marine and Coastal Conservation	1.6, 5.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	1997-2002	186,000		WWF-Indochina		Ba Ria - Vung Tau and Ninh Thuan	To establish a turtle conservation programme that aims to reduce marine turtle hatchling mortality due to predation, wind, beach erosion and other human impacts, and to conserve ecologically important marine turtles whose numbers are in serious decline in Viet Nam. To build capacities of government officers in marine conservation and turtle conservation. To raise awareness of marine conservation and marine turtle conservation amongst local communities, and encourage them to participate in conserving marine resources such as coral reefs.
Cat Tien National Park Conservation Project	1.3, 1.9	1998-2003	6,300,448		WWF-Indochina		Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc	To reverse a number of threats to the newly expanded Protected Area (74,000 ha) by assisting people living inside Cat Tien NP and those most affected by restrictions on the use of the park's resources, through provision of technical inputs, development of alternative agricultural systems and income generating activities, using a participatory approach. Improve protection and enforcement by demarcating the area and recruiting, equipping and training guards. Undertake natural science and tourism research and develop appropriate tourist infrastructure.
			6,486,448	0				
Donor: ZSCSP (total 1 project)								
Conservation in Cat Ba National Park		2000-2004	54,000	54,000		Cat Ba NP	Hai Phong	NA
			54,000	54,000				
Total budget			2,248,379,398	1,754,562,734				

APPENDIX 2. PIPELINE PROJECTS

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: AFAP (total 1 project)								
Cat Ba Island Community Forest Management Model for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Forest Use: Establishment of Forest Unions	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9	TBA	10,249,132	TBA	AFAP Viet Nam and ZCSP	AFAP Viet Nam and ZCSP	Hai Phong	To reduce impending forest destruction adjacent to the internationally important Cat Ba NP and make a significant contribution to protection of the NP and biodiversity conservation on the island. To support the recent transfer of title and to support the sustainable use and management of 4,331 ha of forested, district-owned land by 350 households. Capacity building for quality forestry management through the establishment of four commune-level Forest Protection Unions. Support to an existing Programme protecting the 50 remaining individuals of the critically endangered primate, <i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus</i> .
			10,249,132	0				
Donor: AusAID (total 1 project)								
Improved Household Income Through Improved and Sustainable Farming Practices Project	1.3, 1.7	2003-2006	250,945	167,297	Cao Phong DPC		Hoa Binh	To promote improved and sustainable farming practices; to provide credit facilities for farmers to access production inputs; to strengthen local extension services and to raise the capacity of women and men in each community to practice, manage and monitor local intensive farming practices; to protect the local environment and restore and expand local irrigation systems.
			250,945	167,297				
Donor: BMZ (total 11 projects)								
Afforestation IV	1.1, 1.3	TBA	10,616,651	8,727,729	KfW, MARD		Thanh Hoa, Nghe An	To reforest bare land and provide support to poor tenant/ owner farmer families.
Afforestation VI	1.1, 1.3	TBA	TBA	11,049,055	KfW, MARD		Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen	To reforest bare land and provide support to poor tenant/ owner farmer families.
Tam Dao National Park & Buffer Zone Management	1.3, 1.9	TBA	1,788,000	1,788,000	GTZ, MARD		Phu Tho	To contribute to the conservation of the natural resources and the improvement of living conditions of the local population.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Viet Nam	1	TBA	1,744,408	1,744,408	GTZ, PC Quang Binh		Quang Binh	NA
Support for Wastewater and Solid Waste Management	2.1	TBA	2,789,000	2,789,000	GTZ, MoC		Ha Noi, provinces	To support improved management of waste water and solid waste collection.
Waste Water Disposal, South	2.1	TBA	9,458,000	9,458,000	KfW, PC Can Tho		Can Tho	To support improvement of waste water collection.
Waste Water and Solid Waste Disposal, North	2.1	TBA	8,690,000	8,690,000	KfW, PC Bac Ninh		Bac Ninh	To support improvement of waste water collection.
Waste Water Disposal, Centre	2.1	TBA	13,783,000	13,783,000	KfW, PC Vinh, Ha Tinh		Nghe An, Ha Tinh	To support improvement of waste water collection.
Environmental Protection in Rural Areas	1.9, 3.1, 3.4, 5.2, 5.3	2003-2008	NA	NA	DED	DED	Northern and Central Viet Nam	To support capacity building and institutional strengthening of the Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED), a Vietnamese NGO, in the field of environmental protection in rural areas.
Natural Resources Management in Regional Planning in Central Viet Nam	1, 5.2	2003-TBA	1,744,408	1,744,408	BGR	IG, NCNST	Central Provinces	To provide technical support to the Institute of Geography and National Centre for Natural Sciences and Technology in Natural Resource Management.
Provincial Cities Sanitation Programme North (Bac Ninh, Hai Duong)	2.1	22003-007	28,000,000	19,600,000	GTZ, WSSC Bac Ninh and Hai Duong	PMUs Bac Ninh and Hai Duong	Bac Ninh, Hai Duong	To decrease the flooding of urban areas and the associated overflow of the waste water system, thus reducing potential health risks due to water induced diseases, and infrastructure damage. To achieve safe and environmentally acceptable evacuation and treatment of storm / waste water appropriate to the economic capacity of the beneficiaries.
			78,613,467	79,373,600				
Donor: Danida (total 3 projects)								
Capacity Building for Urban Environmental Planning and Management	2.1, 5.2, 5.3	TBA-2007	2,000,000	2,000,000	NA	NA	Ha Noi	NA
Enhanced Environmental Monitoring Capacity and Improved Solid Waste Management in Thai Nguyen City	2.1, 3.3, 5.2	TBA-2007	1,630,733	1,630,733	NA	NA	Thai Nguyen	NA

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Nghe An Province, Phase II	2.1	TBA	1,733,333	1,733,333	Nghe An PPC	URENCO Nghe An	Nghe An	To achieve sustainable treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste and healthcare waste in Vinh City and Cua Lo Town, with benefits for the urban poor. For sustainable and environmentally sound solid waste disposal to be replicated in other parts of Nghe An Province.
			5,364,066	5,364,066				
Donor: EC (total 2 projects)								
Sustainable Community-Based Extension Models: Solidifying & Replicating the Gains of Ongoing EC and AFAP Projects Through Capacity Building in the Upper Na Ri River Watershed.	1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 3.4	TBA	1,365,486	TBA	AFAP Viet Nam.	AFAP Viet Nam. DAES, WU, FU, and local schools.	Bac Kan	To support vulnerable upland minority families to improve their livelihoods (through development of community based extension services that promote indigenous knowledge, networking, and productive benefits in diverse economic activities). Develop models of grassroots production extension systems that: a) ensure food security, provide surplus income and reverse current trends in environmental degradation; and b) build capacity and infrastructure needed to enable poor householders to copy and sustain these models, through synergies with existing AFAP and EC support in nearby communes.
Urban Environmental Planning Programme	2.1	2003-2007	12,495,673	11,379,047	MoC	NIURP	Provinces of Mekong Delta	To improve the quality of urban planning as a contribution to enhancing the urban environment in medium cities. Phase I: 12 Mekong Delta Provinces, Phase II: Provinces of the South East Region.
			13,861,159	11,379,047				
Donor: FFEM (total 2 projects)								
Preserving the Great Bovideas in Ea So Nature Reserve – Dak Lak	1.9	2003-2006	3,342,254	1,234,627	AFD, MoNRE, Dak Lak PPC	NIAH, MB of Ea So NR	Dak Lak	To preserve the biodiversity of Great Wild Bovideas (horned mammal family) in Viet Nam and apply sustainable management principles in managing the Ea So NR.
Support for the Sustainable Management of Lo Go Xa Mat National Park	1.9, 3.2, 5.2	2004-2009	1,000,000	500,000	AFD, MARD	CPMO - Ha Noi; PMU - HCMC	Binh Phuoc, Binh Duong, Tay Ninh, Long An, HCMC	"To protect the biodiversity of Lo Go Xa Mat NP; strengthen the management capacity of the NP; implement scientific research and actions to protect rare species - 8 bird species and 10 mammal species listed in the Red Data Book of Viet Nam (1992) or IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2000)."
			4,342,254	1,734,627				
Donor: GovNED (total 4 project)								
Wetlands Conservation Programme - Implementation	1.5, 1.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2004-2006	3,413,714	3,413,714	MoNRE	MoNRE		To assist the Government implement the National Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme.
National Conservation Trust Fund	1.1, 1.3	2003-2009	6,827,428	6,827,428	MARD	MARD		To support conservation of priority protected areas and poverty alleviation for forest dependent communities.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Viet Nam Integrated Coastal Zone Management - Bridging Phase	1.6	2003-2004	1,706,857	1,706,857	VEPA/ MoNRE	VEPA, NEDECO, Haskoning Engineers & Architects		To continue the introduction of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) concept at the national and provincial level; support the provincial authorities to develop bankable proposals and provide inputs for the design of "a long term ICZM Programme".
Mekong River Commission - Flood Management Programme	1, 4.1	2003-2009	6,827,428	6,827,428	MRC	MRC		To prevent, minimise, mitigate suffering and economic losses due to floods, while preserving the environmental benefit of floods.
			18,775,428	18,775,428				
Donor: GTZ (total 1 projects)								
Capacity Building on Access and Benefit Sharing Issues for Viet Nam	3.1, 5.2	2003-2005	130,000	130,000	IUCN-VN	IUCN-VN		To raise awareness and build capacity on access and benefit sharing issues for policy makers, specialists and experts, provincial authorities and protected area management boards, and the general public.
			130,000	130,000				
Donor: Helvetas (total 1 projects)								
Support for Development at Commune Level	1.2, 1.3, 5.2	2005-2009	4,900,000	TBA	Cao Bang PPC	Helvetas	Cao Bang	To assist Cao Bang Province to develop effective planning methods and tools in watershed management and sustainable use of natural resources at commune and provincial level; to develop effective and replicable organisational arrangements and methods for implementing rural development activities at the commune level. To assist Viet Nam achieve Viet Nam Development Goals 7 to 11.
			4,900,000	0				
Donor: IUCN (total 1 project)								
Huong River Basin Integrated Management		2004-2008	3,000,000	TBA	IUCN-WANI, Thua Thien Hue PPC	PPC Thua Thien Hue	Thua Thien Hue	To restore ecological services through the integrated ecosystem based management of the Huong River basin, involving: strengthening of institutions to allow the establishment of a River Basin Organisation for the Huong River; developing an action plan for the integrated management of the Huong River basin, aiming at sustainable use of natural resources; restoring critical areas that have specific values for flood control and/or the sustainable management of water resources in the basin; implementing community based integrated water resources management activities.
			3,000,000	0				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: JCMF (total 1 projects)								
Taking Action to Protect the Forests of the Central Annamites	1, 1.9	TBA	TBA	TBA			Quang Nam	TBA
			0	0				
Donor: JBIC (total 1 projects)								
Ta Trach Reservoir Project	1.2, 4.1	TBA	70,000,000		MARD	MARD and Thua Thien Hue PPC	Thua Thien Hue	To mitigate the recurrent natural disasters in Thua Thien Hue Province through the integrated river basin management of Huong River basin.
			70,000,000	0				
Donor: JBIC (total 2 projects)								
Enhancing the Capacity of the National Centre for Natural Science & Technology in Water Environmental Protection	2.1, 3.2, 5.2, 5.3	TBA	TBA	TBA	MoNRE	CC2	Ha Noi	To enhance, to an international level, the capacity of NCNST in water pollution research and control through the supply of equipment and training of experts.
The Rehabilitation of Natural Forest in Degraded Watersheds in Northern Viet Nam	1.1, 1.2	2003-2008	TBA	TBA	MARD	FSIV, DARD Hoa Binh	Hoa Binh	To develop technically appropriate and economically affordable measures for natural forest rehabilitation that can be used by forest enterprises, watershed management boards and extension workers.
			0	0				
Donor: MAE (total 1 projects)								
Characterisation and Valorisation of the Biodiversity of Domestic and Wild Animals (BIODIVA)	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.3	2003-2006	6,827,428	1,934,438		NIAH; NCNST; CIRAD; INRA		To modernise Viet Nam's natural science laboratories and support postgraduate programmes (Masters, Doctorates) in order to support biodiversity data collection, research and ultimately biodiversity conservation.
			6,827,428	1,934,438				
Donor: MFAF (total 1 projects)								
Support to the Coordination Office of the Forestry Sector Support Programme and Partnership (FSSP-CO)	1.1, 5.2, 5.3	2003-2006	1,620,000	880,000	MARD	FSSP-CO	Ha Noi	To support the development of coordination and monitoring capabilities of the Forestry Sector Support Programme Coordination Office (FSSP-Co) as well as other partner Vietnamese institutions.
			1,620,000	880,000				

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Donor: NORAD (total 2 projects)								
Viet Nam Fisheries Law – Phase 2	1.8, 1.9, 5.1, 5.2	2004-2009	4,000,000		MoFi	MoFi		To develop subsidiary legislation, undertake information dissemination, and build capacity to enforce the Fisheries Law.
National Hydropower Masterplan Study – Stage 2	1.2, 1.4	2003-2005	4,700,000	2,800,000	MPI	EVN		To contribute to the sustainable, environmentally as well as socially, management of the water resources of Viet Nam. To integrate hydropower development into multipurpose water resources management, at national and river basin level. To develop a hydropower masterplan covering the whole country.
			8,700,000	2,800,000				
Donor: Rol (total 2 projects)								
Capacity Building, Extension, Demonstration and Support for the Development of Market-Oriented Agro-forestry in Quang Nam Province, Viet Nam	1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9	2003-2006	1,661,120	1,661,120	FAO	DARD of Quang Nam	Quang Nam	To enhance rural livelihoods and contribute towards sustainable natural resources management in Quang Nam Province through capacity building, extension, demonstration and support for the development of high-quality, market-oriented agro-forestry systems.
Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities in Thua Thien - Hue Province (IMOLA - HUE)	1.3, 1.5, 1.9	2003-2006	1,775,795	1,775,795	FAO	DoFi and PPC of Thua Thien - Hue Province	Thua Thien Hue	To improve the livelihoods of the people dependent on the lagoon system in Thua Thien - Hue Province by promoting a participatory sustainable management of the hydro-biological resources in the lagoons, in accordance with the socio-economic and production system requirements of the population and with particular emphasis on gender roles, the achievement of food security and the alleviation of poverty.
			3,36,915	3,436,915				
Donor: SDC (total 6 projects)								
Traffic Related Clean Air Initiative		2003-TBA	TBA	TBA		Swiss Contact	Municipality	NA
Reduction of Industrial POPs in Viet Nam		2003-TBA	TBA	TBA		NA		NA
Hazardous Waste Management in Nam Dinh	1.2, 2.2	2003-2006	1,971,753	1,971,753		Colenco Power Engineering Ltd, Switzerland	Nam Dinh	"To develop, in response to the main objectives of the National Environmental Action Plan 2001-2005, a comprehensive, sustainable hazardous waste management concept including waste minimisation, reuse/recycling and safe disposal. Develop a series of subprojects, financing requirements and sources of financing for the implementation of the hazardous waste management concept."
Shrimp Hatcheries Improvement Programme in Viet Nam	1.8	2003-2006	500,000	500,000		Ichthys Ltd (Aquaculture Consultancy)	Ca Mau	To assure the future of small producers of Black Tiger shrimp (hatcheries and farms), which represent 80% of the Vietnamese industry, and to implement standards for organic aquaculture. To successfully achieve the cycle of production of the Black Tiger shrimp without destroying the natural resource base.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management in Viet Nam	1.1, 3.1, 3.2	2003-2006	499,444	499,444	WWF-Indochina	WWF-Indochina, MARD/DFD	Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Lam Dong and Kon Tum Provinces	To put in place a process to enable state and private forest owners to actively promote and implement sustainable forest management (SFM) and forest certification (FC). To continue to introduce SFM and FC to a range of stakeholders in Vietnam. To build on various policy developments in the forest sector that have begun to provide a favourable environment for the promotion of SFM, and contribute to the further development of the forestry sector while facilitating access to international markets for certified timber products. Develop and implement pilot projects on FC in selected Provinces that include establishing a forest and trade network with forest managers and the forest processing industry. Consolidate information available on the nature, causes, scale and impact of unregulated and unsustainable logging in Viet Nam, and the development of best practices to promote sustainable management and prevent illegal harvesting and trade.
Improved Forest Management in State Forest Enterprises in Viet Nam (IMFORM)	1.1, 5.2	TBA	TBA	TBA		WWF-Indochina	Quang Nam and Binh Dinh Provinces	NA
			2,971,197	2,971,197				
Donor: SIDA (total 2 projects)								
Swedish - Vietnamese Cooperation Programme on Land Administration Reform (CPLAR)	5.2, 5.3	2003-2008	12,000,000	10,000,000	MoNRE/DoNREs	MoNRE/DoNREs		To provide institutional development/capacity building for MoNRE and DoNRE in 9-10 provinces in land administration, land management, land use planning, as part of support to the Cooperation Programme on Land Administration Reform (CPLAR).
Environmental Management Programme	2.1,5.2, 5.3	2003-2008	10,000,000	9,000,000	MoNRE/DoNREs	MoNRE/DoNREs		To provide institutional development/capacity building for MoNRE and DoNRE in 5-6 provinces in environmental management, particularly pollution prevention and control.
			22,000,000	19,000,000				
Donor: UNDP (total 2 projects)								
Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Resource in the Con Dao Islands Region	1.6, 1.8, 3.1-3.4, 5.1-5.3	2003-2006	1,873,200	995,450	UNDP	WWF-Indochina	Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province	To protect globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity. To improve management of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Con Dao Islands Region through increased participation of local residents in the management of natural resources, promotion of economic development strategies compatible with coastal and marine biodiversity, and strengthening the institutional, policy, and legal framework required for coastal and marine biodiversity protection by supporting a national marine protected area system; assure sustainability of coastal and marine biodiversity protection in the region through development of ecotourism activities.

Project Title	Sector	Project duration	Total project cost (\$US)	Donor Commit (\$US)	Execute Agency	Implement Agency	Geographic Impact	Project Objectives/Description
			33,423,200	11,475,450				
Donor: UNIDO (total 2 projects)								
Cleaner Production Demonstration for Enterprise Clusters at Rural 'Trade Villages'	2.1,2.2	2003-2004	250,000	250,000	MoNRE		Rural areas	To support the take up of Cleaner Production methodologies in rural and semi-rural Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise 'clusters' based on 'trade villages'.
Hazardous Waste Management	2.2	2003-TBA	250,000	250,000	MoNRE		Major cities	To provide initial steps towards national implementation of Hazardous Waste Management. To identify the practical steps, the operational mechanisms, and the likely financial inputs necessary to meet the National Strategy for Environmental Protection target for Hazardous Waste Management. To facilitate Viet Nam's actions towards compliance with the Stockholm Convention.
			500,000	500,000				
Donor: WB (total 4 projects)								
National CFC and Halon Phase-Out Plan	2.1, 2.2	TBA	TBA	1,000,000		MoNRE - NOCCOP		To assist Viet Nam, within the framework of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, to develop a plan to phase out CFC and halon consumption in various sectors, including Ministry of Industry, General Department of Customs, General Department of Vocational Training of MOLISA, as well as Vietnamese and JV manufacturers.
Natural Disasters Mitigation Project	2.1, 4.1	TBA	170,000,000	150,000,000		MARD		To support water sanitation and flood protection, social protection and risk management.
Integrating Watershed Management and Biodiversity at Chu Yang Sin National Park	1.3, 1.9, 3.1, 5.2	2003-2007	1,769,000	998,000	WB, BLI-VN	BLI-VN, Dak Lak PPC	Dak Lak	To conserve the biodiversity attributes of Chu Yang Sin NP (CYSNP) in the long term, within a wider framework of integrated watershed and biodiversity management. To build a foundation of support and management for CYSNP, through: production of a management plan; raising awareness and generating support amongst stakeholders for the need for the sustainable management of CYSNP; providing institutional strengthening to Dak Lak Forest Protection Dept.; elaborating and promoting rural development strategies which will directly enhance the conservation of biodiversity in CYSNP.
Bach Ma - Hai Van Green Corridor	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2, 5.3	TBA	900,000		WWF- Indochina	WWF- Indochina	Thua Thien Hue	To assist the Government in protection of biodiversity in the last contiguous stretch of forests in Viet Nam by bringing existing protected areas and surrounding forested regions under one cohesive forest management and development plan. Develop a landscape level conservation strategy to link the national forest programme with the provincial plans. Develop a biodiversity programme and environmental monitoring focusing on important indigenous species. Raise awareness of biodiversity conservation amongst local communities and build the institutional capacity of central and local authorities.
			172,669,000	151,998,000				
			430,084,190	301,440,064				

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED

AAV	ActionAid Viet Nam
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECI	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
AEDP	Association for Energy Development & Planning
AEE	Association for Environmental Education
AFAP-VN	Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia & the Pacific - Viet Nam Programme
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
AFDI	Agriculteurs Francais pour le Developpement International
AFN	Asia Forest Network
AIF	Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
AIF-OPR	Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie, Office for the Pacific Region
ANU	Australian National University
APS	Associazione per la Partecipazione allo Sviluppo
ARCBC	ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AWB	Australian Wheat Board
AWWA	American Water Work Association
BAT	British American Tobacco
BE	British Embassy
BftW	Bread for the World/Brot fuer die Welt
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences & Natural Resources, Germany
BLI	BirdLife International
BLI-UK	BirdLife International United Kingdom
BLI-VN	BirdLife International Vietnam Programme
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic & Development Cooperation, Germany
CAMBIA	Centre for Application of Molecular Biology to International Agriculture, Australia
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARE	CARE International
CARE-VN	CARE International in Viet Nam
CARLUX	Caritas Luxembourg
CARSWI	Caritas Switzerland
CCFA	Christian Children's Fund of Australia
CDF	Charles Darwin Foundation
CECI	Centre Canadien d'Etude et de Cooperation Internationale/Canadian Centre for International Studies & Cooperation
CeS	Cooperazione e Sviluppo, Italy
CFI	Community Forestry International
CGVM	Conseil general de Vai de Marne
CI	Conservation International
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDSE	Cooperation Internationale pour le Developpement et la Solidarite
CIRAD	Centre de cooperation internationale en recherche agronomique pour le developpement, France

CIUF	Conseil Interuniversitaire Francophone
CSI	Cooperative Services International
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation
CUL	Communaute urbaine de Lyon - Agence d'urbanisme pour le developpement de l'agglomeration Lyonnaise
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Service)
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Farming & Rural Affairs, UK
DENR	Department of Environment & Natural Resources, Philippines
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Belgium
DISS	Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species (DEFRA-UK)
DRC	Danish Red Cross
DTF	Danish Trust Fund
EAPEI	East Asia & Pacific Environmental Initiative
EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute of Environmental Science & Technology
EC	Delegation of the European Commission to Viet Nam
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECO	Europeaid Cooperation Office
ENDA	Environmental Development Action in the Third World
EoJ	Embassy of Japan
EPFL	Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne, Switzerland
ESSA	ESSA Technologies
FADO	Flemish Aid & Development Organisation
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FF	The Ford Foundation
FFEM	Fond francais pour l'environnement mondial (French Global Environment Fund)
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FFI-AP	Fauna & Flora International - Asia Pacific Programme
FIC	Forgaty International Centre
Frontier	Frontier - Society for Environmental Exploration
FUNDESO	Sustained Development Foundation
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GETF	Global Environment Trust Fund
GFA	GFA Terra Systems, Germany
GovLUX	Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
GRET	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques
GTZ	The German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
Helvetas	Swiss Association for Development & Cooperation
HONOLULU	City of Honolulu, Hawaii
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSTRC	The Institute for Asia Pacific Science Technology Research Cooperation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
ICEM	International Centre for Environmental Management, Australia
ICF	International Crane Foundation
ICMA	International City/County Management Agency
IDRC	International Development Research Centre, Canada
IEA	Istituto di Ecologia Applicata

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies
IFREMER	Institut Francais de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer
IMA	International MarineLife Alliance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDUFOR	Indufor Ltd (Finland)
INRA	Institut National de recherche agronomique, France
ISG	International Support Group
ISGE	International Support Group for the Environment
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IUCN-ARD	IUCN Asia Regional Directorate
IUCN-VN	The World Conservation Union Viet Nam
IUCN-WANI	Water & Nature Initiative, IUCN Headquarters
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JCMF	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
JEC	Japan Environment Corporation
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JIFRO	Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation
KF	Kraft Foods
KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (German Financial Assistance)
KoD	Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
KUL	University of Leuven, Belgium
MAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MdM	Medecins du Monde
MF	Macarthur Foundation
MFAF	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
MMF	Margot Marsh Foundation
NEDECO	Netherlands Engineering Consultants
NIEHS	National Institute for Environmental Health & Science, USA
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, USA
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSW-AARVC	New South Wales Agriculture, Agricultural Research & Veterinary Centre, Australia
NSWNPWS	New South Wales National Parks & Wildlife Service, Australia
NTU	Northern Territory University, Australia
NVE	Norwegian Energy Authority
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, US
OVE	Danish Organisation for Renewable Energy
Oxfam B	Oxfam Solidarity Belgium
Oxfam-HK	Oxfam Hong Kong
PF	Packard Foundation
PHRD	Fund - World Bank Technical Assistance Grant Programme
POSIVA	Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid, Japan
PSUni	Portland State University
PU-DAE	Purdue University Department of Agricultural Economics, US
QDNR	Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Australia

QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Australia
RBF	Rockefeller Brothers Foundation
RIET	Regional Institute of Environmental Technology, Singapore
Rol	Embassy of the Republic of Italy
RUG	Ghent University, Belgium
SCU	Southern Cross University, Australia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation
SEARCA	Regional Center for Graduate Study & Research in Agriculture, Philippines
SEARICE	South East Asia Regional Institute for Community Education
SECO	Swiss Economic Cooperation Office
SEE	Society for Environmental Exploration
SHER	SHER Consulting, Belgium
SIAAP	Syndicat Interdepartemental pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomeration Parisienne (Interdepartmental Organisation for Wastewater Treatment in Greater Paris)
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SL/DE	Sara Lee/Douwe Egberts
SMU	Saint Mary's University, Canada
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TBI-VN	Tropenbos International Vietnam Programme
TFT	Tropical Forest Trust
TRP	The Rainforest Project Foundation
TSSC	Louis Berger Group
UA	University of Aarhus
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UoS	University of Sydney, Australia
UQM	Universite du Quebec a Montreal
US-AEP	US-Asia Environmental Partnership
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID-RUDO	USAID Regional Urban Development Office
USDoA	Department of Agriculture, US
USEPA	Environmental Protection Agency, US
USFWS	Fisheries & Wildlife Service, US
USSD	State Department, US
UWS	University of Western Sydney, Australia
VECO	Vredeseilanden-Coopibo
VES	Village Extension Services
VeT	Villes en Transition
VLIR	Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
VNP	Vietnam Plus
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
VTCoop	Vinh Thai Co-op Savings Bank
VUB	Free University of Brussels
VVOB	Flemish Association for Development & Technical Assistance
WAAW	Consortium of Belgian NGOs
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute

WR-ULC	Walloon Region - Universit� Catholique de Louvain
WR-ULG	Walloon Region - Universit� de Li�ge
WVI-VN	World Vision International Viet Nam Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWF-Indochina	World Wildlife Fund Indochina Programme
ZSCSP	The Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species & Populations
ZSPES	The Zoological Society for the Protection of Endangered Species