



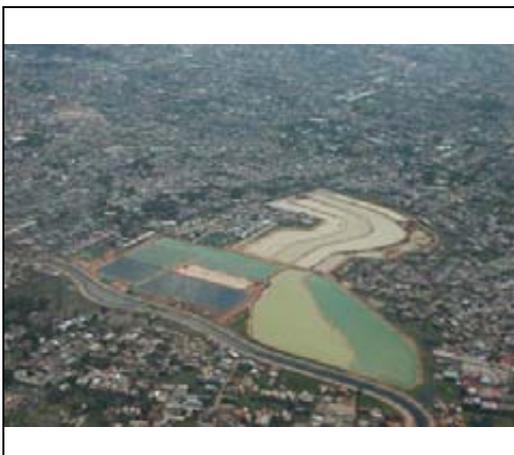
Belgische Technische Coöperatie nv
Coopération Technique Belge sa



People's Committee
of Ho Chi Minh City

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF BELGIUM AND VIETNAM
Tan Hoa - Lo Gom canal sanitation and urban upgrading
Extension phase project
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

FINAL REPORT



Ho Chi Minh City, June 2006

PMU 415

Terry Standley



Belgische Technische Coöperatie nv
Coopération Technique Belge sa

FINAL REPORT

Tan Hoa Lo Gom Canal Sanitation and Urban Upgrading Project VIE/01/006

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Country : Vietnam

DAC Sector and subsector : Environment, Urban Poverty

National institution in charge of the execution : People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City

Agencies in charge of the execution : City Departments and Districts

Number of BTC international cooperation experts: 2

Duration of the project (according to SA/SC) : 39 months

Start date of the project:
according to SA/SC : 1 October 2001
effective : 1 October 2001

End date of the project:
according to SA/SC : 31 December 2004
effective : 30 June 2006

Project management methods : Direct Management

Total budget for the project : 21,311,065 EUR

Period covered by the report: : 1 October 2001 – 30 April 2006

Annexes		Yes	No
1.	Results summary		Incl. in report
2.	Situation of receipts and expenses until 30/4/06	Y	See SC8 report
3.	Disbursement rate of the project until 30/4/06	Y	See SC8 report
4.	Personnel of the project	Y	
5.	Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender	Y	
6.	Equipments	Y	
7.	Trainings	Y	
8.	Backers	Y	

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Note:

PMU 415 hired a consultant to make the external final assessment of the project. His report is presented in the first two chapters. In order to respect the BTC format as well, the parts 1 to 4 are added which repeat to some extent the information in the first two chapters. The assessment was discussed to great length with the national and BTC coordinators and therefore no additional comments were necessary. PMU 415 has added the annexes to this report.

Preface

report purpose and structure

This final report is prepared in accordance with the mandate of the Belgium Government for projects executed by BTC. It serves as the formal terminal assessment for consideration by the complete range of donor and country partners. As such, it presents concise statements of results, observations, impacts, conclusions and recommendations and, in order to facilitate project comparisons, is required to closely follow the standard BTC reporting structure. The primary aim is therefore not to simply provide a descriptive review but to concentrate on evaluating the project and, given the project's key piloting function, to particularly focus on the learning and dissemination process and on the associated potential for replication. Although the specific purpose is to report on the second "extension" phase of the project, references are made where appropriate to performance over the complete project period, thereby providing a more comprehensive project perspective.

During the early months of 2006, the Project Management Unit commissioned four independent evaluations from teams of national and international experts, separately addressing each of the project's specific objectives and their corresponding pilot activities. Based on the resultant specialised reports and the outcome of the related seminars, a consolidated assessment at the level of the overall project are provided in the main body of this report. However, as a record of these more detailed evaluations, separate sub-project summary sheets are annexed along with the formally required logical framework analysis and the various project management data.

The report has been drafted in collaboration with the consultant commissioned to assist in analysing and consolidating the findings of the specialised evaluations. Where appropriate the format provides for specific separate comments by the "national execution official" and the "BTC execution official".

project overview

The project is located within the Hoa-Lo Gom (THLG) canal and the Den canal catchments to the south-west of the inner city area, covering a combined population of around 900,000 over an area of around 20 km². This canal forms one of the most heavily polluted drainage systems within the interconnected and complex network of nearly 100 km for the city as a whole. The channels not only perform a function of drainage but also contribute to transportation and to the urban landscape. The banks of the rivers and canals also constitute the city's main concentrations of the urban poor in high density slum housing. The hazardous conditions are exacerbated by lack of maintenance, a shortage of appropriate infrastructure and lack of environmental awareness. The main THLG canal stretches about 7,600m while its branch canals have a combined length of about 12,000m. The canal itself is narrow and shallow and has many houses encroaching along its banks. There are 21 bridges some of which create transport bottlenecks. Flooding is prevalent due to canal overflow and poor surface-water drainage.

As the local economy built around boat transportation was slowing down in the early 1980s, the abandoned spaces along the canal were gradually taken over by refugees, with the first wave of immigrants being a consequence of the war. The rapid economic growth after 1986 accelerated the urbanisation and industrialisation process in an uncontrolled manner. Subsequent waves of rural migrants were attracted by economic opportunities. They either bought land illegally or occupied what was still considered public land. The early arrivals built slums on the banks of the canal, while those arriving later built out over the water surface, all contributing to an increasing discharge of untreated industrial, human and solid waste into the canal.

In June 1997, the Governments of Belgium and Vietnam signed a Specific Agreement for the Tan Hoa-Lo Gom Canal Sanitation & Urban Upgrading Project in Ho Chi Minh City, defined as a study project in order to tackle problems in a comprehensive way through a participatory approach. The project, which started in April 1998 and ended in September 2001 over a duration of 3 years and 6 months, is referred to as the first phase project. The Project Management Unit (PMU), designated PMU 415, collected and analysed a considerable amount of physical and socio-economic data. Capacity-building was a major activity from the start and a structure was set-up to assure the participatory process. This approach involved all levels of city departments and local authorities

together with the population and led to the identification of pilot initiatives involving capital investments. However it soon became clear that the aims of the project had been overly ambitious considering available means and time. No budget had been allocated for land acquisition, compensation and relocation of affected populations. The period required to implement the comprehensive and participatory approach and in order to fulfill the administrative procedures on both the Belgian and Vietnamese sides was underestimated. At the joint commission between Vietnam and Belgium in July 2000, it was agreed in principle to extend the project with an additional budget.

The extension phase was signed in June 2002 but started retroactively in October 2001. The general objective stated that the quality of life related to environment and urban development issues for people living in urban areas would be improved and the first phase activities were reorganized to fit within four main specific objectives:

1. Solid waste collection and dumping organised up to acceptable standards and evaluated in view of their replicability
2. Canal infrastructure and housing facilities in THLG canal improved and evaluated in view of their replicability
3. The waste water of the Den canal treated through aerated lagoon technology and evaluated in view of its replicability
4. Socio-economic support and capacity building enhanced

The HCMC People's Committee (PC) had requested alternative and appropriate solutions for problems relating to urban upgrading, resettlement, pollution, solid waste collection and poverty. From the beginning the PMU promoted a bottom-up approach involving community participation in all aspects of the project. This involved the establishment of a group of social workers who were the key to achieving project results.

The substantive closure of the extension phase is currently scheduled for the end of June 2006, giving a duration of 4 years and 9 months. Activities during the extension phase have concentrated on the implementation of the pilot projects. The solid-waste transfer station, serving a population of around 20,000 has been constructed, inaugurated, handed over to the Public Service Company of District 6 and operation started in September 2003. Reorganisation of the solid waste management in Wards 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11 of District 6 during the first phase continues. This includes follow-up on signing waste collection contracts with the households, use of the collection carts, the monthly collectors' meetings. The environmental education project activities within primary schools have been completed with the final seminar held in March 2005. The social workers continue their activities in following-up the project affected families in their resettlement, on credits and savings, on awareness raising, urban and housing improvements, and the reorganisation of the solid-waste collection.

Pilot upgrading benefiting an area of 161 households had been completed during the first phase and 72 families mainly from canal encroachments had moved into the Ward 11 resettlement apartments by early 2006. The associated market, embankments, drainage, roads and other infrastructure received official preliminary acceptance in April 2006. An apartment management board was set up and the credit and savings activities continue. The sites and services resettlement project, including the primary school, was preliminarily accepted in July 2005. The school opened in September 2005 and 60 houses have been constructed on the 119 fully serviced plots. A revolving fund was set up with CEP which has provided 34 construction loans for resettled families. Saving and credit groups have been set up and social workers are closely following up the resettlement process. For the aerated lagoon waste-water treatment plant, currently serving a population of 120,000, the mechanical equipment was commissioned in November 2005 and operation started March 2006. Official handing over was made in May 2006.

The extension phase total budget, as finally revised in June 2005, is the equivalent of Euro 20, 77 million. This incorporates the unspent balance from the first phase of the equivalent of Euro 3.72 million. The budget is composed of Belgian funds plus Vietnamese funds contributed in Vietnam Dong together with the Counter Value Fund - created at the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance when Belgium alleviated the Vietnamese debts in the year 2000. Disbursement by end June 2006 is expected to reach ... %. Taking account of the first phase expenditure of the equivalent of Euro 1.73 million, the overall budget for both phases amounts to the equivalent of Euro 22.5 million.

An additional BTC-executed activity, which had the status of a separate project but which required considerable administrative and supervisory inputs from PMU 415, was the THLG Feasibility Study. This was requested by the HCMC PC and the World Bank (WB) as a major contribution to the preparation of the HCMC component of the WB Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project (VUUP), the first phase of which builds on the PMU 415 pilot activities in the THLG catchment area. The budget from both Belgium and Vietnam contributions was the equivalent of Euro 2.15 million and the work took place over 3 years from November 2001 to November 2004.

Summary of observations, conclusions and recommendations

The project design was highly innovative and challenging. Over a 3.5 year period and with an original budget of Euro 5.4 million the first phase initially set out to combine extensive research and capacity-building with capital investment for pilot projects. It addressed diverse multi-sectoral problems in order to explore and test integrated pro-poor solutions through actual constructed and installed prototypes. It was not therefore the usual technical assistance project limited to urban planning and management support, sector policy and programming or project preparation. Nor was it a pilot in the sense of most of the earlier World Bank or ADB urban investment projects that made major impacts, benefiting tens of thousands of households through large-scale infrastructure and housing interventions as a first demonstration stage for intended city-wide programmes for infrastructure improvements, slum upgrading and new sites and services housing.

Taking account of the transition to a managed market economy, an evolving HCMC urban administration, the ODA harmonisation issues and the HCMC vision for a rapid shift from a typical developing Asian city to a modern metropolis, such a project design inevitably brought with it severe implementation risks. As it turned out, a fourfold increase of the first budget estimates was required along with a prolongation of almost five years in order to adjust the original project content and schedules and to subsequently complete the construction programme during the extension phase. Having carefully learnt the implementation lessons from the first phase and followed the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the extension, a realistic timeframe and budget was finally adopted - but this was not until October 2003, five years into the overall project period. The extension phase has therefore satisfactorily met its objectives in terms of outputs but not in term of its initial resource allocation and completion time.

This situation cannot be said to be acceptable in terms of the serious failure during first phase project formulation to predict even approximate resource requirements and project duration. Nor can the response of both the donor and HCMC be said to be normal in allocating extra funds rather than reducing the scope of the project – by omitting the waste-water treatment plant for example. This may partly be attributed to the fact that only grant funds were involved without the rigours on both sides when it becomes a question of managing loan financing and also perhaps to the genuine concern on the part of HCMC at the time for retaining its range of ODA partners and exploring alternative urban development approaches. It is arguable whether or not in retrospect both sides would ever again proceed with such an extension following the negative implementation experience of the first phase. However, from the perspective of the donors and the City, the continuing Belgium connection was crucial for the VUUP preparation with respect to the provision of the grant funding for the feasibility study which was not readily available through the WB.

Looking at the overall picture, the comprehensive integrated approach within a specific community may be seen as being seriously compromised by the need to move the waste-water treatment plant and part of the resettlement housing out of the District 6 to a location in a neighbouring canal catchment. Also the increased size of the plant from that originally envisaged for District 6 meant a shift from a pilot scale to that of a major investment project. Initial ideas for addressing industrial waste were found to be inappropriate within the manageable scope of this project. Otherwise the results of the strategies for piloting slum upgrading, resettlement options, canal embankment redevelopment, solid-waste management, alongside the cross-cutting socio-economic support and participatory community development, have all provided extremely valuable research and development material. Within themselves these components may be assessed at this early stage of occupation and operation as successfully demonstrating viable, more easily affordable alternatives. They are contributing towards enhanced social status, poverty reduction and public health improvements for the slum dwellers as the immediate beneficiaries and have prompted rethinking among the local authorities and technical departments on a whole range of urban planning, development and management fields.

The integration of the adjacent existing unplanned low-income area with the sites and services area was handled with social sensitivity and technical ingenuity. Particularly significant are the results of the painstaking work of the project team in negotiating more equitable compensation rates and more affordable housing standards, establishing a solid-waste collectors' trade union and

enhancing their working conditions and in generally instilling a culture of partnership and participation among all the project stakeholders. It must also be noted that the monitoring of resettlement impacts has been exemplary, providing an in-depth analysis of the social, technical and financial processes and faithfully recording the reactions and opinions of the affected households. A further impact unforeseen at the start of the project concerns the role of the project as a source and inspiration for student studies both from overseas and national universities, for undergraduate, master and Ph.D. theses.

Despite the generally positive evaluation of the social work, an important observation was that there are risks of unsustainability in some aspects due to capacity-building being narrowly task-oriented with insufficient training of trainers among community representatives. Clear plans for gradual support withdrawal were said to be lacking and in the words of one of the evaluation teams: "there needs to be a clear distinction between providing immediate support activities to meet the project objectives and working for the enhancement and strengthening of the local people's capacity to protect and ensure sustainable development". This points to a widespread aspect of the extension phase whereby in some cases there was an over-concentration on the narrower objective of achieving the construction completions and official handovers. As examples of follow-up support and lobbying activities with the authorities that are still needed to ensure continuing post-project operational success, the new market in Ward 11 remains to be opened for business and the issuing of building ownership and land-use certificates for the eligible resettled households in the site and services resettlement area has yet to be activated at the level of both the district of origin and the receiving district.

Throughout the separate specialised assessment reports there were many areas identified for recommended improvements to the pilot projects. In the opinion of the evaluators this did not however diminish the project's overall positive accomplishments in the face of what were seen as formidable policy and administrative obstacles. However it must be borne in mind that the overall project must ultimately be judged not just on whether the pilot projects are satisfactory as one-off interventions but whether they are adopted for replication (possibly with the appropriate modifications as recommended by the evaluation teams) at a scale that justifies the piloting investment. In relation simply to the numbers of direct beneficiaries, it is difficult to justify the human and financial resources invested by the project over the eight years and particularly the considerable Vietnam contributions for compensation and land acquisition. In total only 357 households are covered by the upgrading and resettlement components, while the solid-waste management reforms reach around 80 collectors and the population of five wards. In comparison the waste-water treatment plant currently serves a population of 120,000 with the capacity for 200,000.

Successful research and development (R&D) pilots are those where the design process, the physical solutions, the construction costs and selling prices are politically, socially and economically acceptable and are demonstrated to be financially affordable and generally feasible for replication in large-scale "production" programmes and, most importantly, do not have the unsustainable burden of a growing subsidy bill. In these cases it would not therefore be necessary to repeat the costly and time-consuming piloting work and the associated dissemination, advocacy and marketing. The R&D investment is considered as a sunk cost, fully justifiable as a minimal share of each replicated item. For industrial manufacturing this can be fully cost-effective while in developments such as housing, which are tied to specific locations and communities there are unique elements that should always be given particular non-standardised treatment.

Over both phases the allocation for the PMU, the national and international design and advisory consultancies, the training and dissemination inputs plus all the other non-capital investment items amounted to Euro 4.6 million, or around 20% of the total budget. This is a considerably higher proportion than the standard allowance for investment projects in Vietnam and could not be justified on research and capacity building alone. It should be noted that the four specialised evaluations were weak on searching for possible replication connections with other projects in HCMC and elsewhere in Vietnam. For example the WB VUUP has extensive upgrading, resettlement, microfinance and community participation elements in HCMC and four other cities. Moreover, the VUUP also includes a component for formulating a national urban upgrading programme which would scale-up the approaches developed in the four cities. PMU 415 could also have been more active in the tracking of other overlapping projects in order to record direct

comparisons between procedures, standards and costs and to identify any significant parallel innovations and replication effects.

There is nevertheless immediately available strong evidence that the piloting for the upgrading and solid-waste management is not only potentially replicable but has already exerted significant influence. The timing of the preparation for the VUUP was such it could benefit from the experience of the completed upgrading in Ward 11. The work of PMU 415 was instrumental in convincing the WB that comprehensive upgrading was an all-round feasible approach for Vietnam's cities. In terms of quantified replicability, it may be said that the upgrading pilot for 166 households in Ward 11 has been applied at the scale of at least the 22,400 households in Phase 1 of the VUUP in HCMC, not to mention the numbers in the upgraded areas in the other cities concerned. With respect to resettlement housing, the delays during the first phase meant that construction completion and occupation occurred too late for inspection and evaluation prior to the VUUP final design decisions. The unfortunate result is that the VUUP is committed to a programme of around 4,500 resettlement units in medium and high-rise apartments. These adopt unaffordable standards and pay little regard to the results of the pilot apartments in Ward 11, District 6 and the sites and services pilot in Binh Tan District. Even for the balance of the apartments in the Ward 11 site, HCMC will replace the pilot design with high-rise blocks.

It is important to note here that, during its first phase, the project carried out an intensive study of the HCMC early resettlement programme arising from the Nhieu Loc-Thi Nghe canal redevelopment. In addition to leading to an adjusted compensation policy, this work identified the significant social, financial and management lessons which were then taken into account in the design of the pilots. Although acknowledged as valid and relevant study findings in ODAP workshops on resettlement and low-income housing, HCMC policy-making has remained driven by the futuristic image of a "modern", predominantly middle class city rather than by more modest, realistic and achievable considerations incorporating affordable and socially acceptable standards for the affected households which are mainly low-income, economically insecure and highly dependent on the small -scale informal business sector.

With respect to the sites and services pilot, the most interesting replication potential would not be for the official HCMC resettlement programme where policy, as explained above, appears fixed towards the high standard apartment solution, but rather for infill and incremental improvement throughout the extensive unplanned, underserved housing in the HCMC suburban areas.

The replication situation on the pilot for the solid-waste management is very promising. The HCMC company and department concerned intend to use the small transfer station approach and design for new locations and to adopt the reformed collection system for the remainder of District 6 and then for a further 50,000 households. With regards to the waste-water treatment plant, the technology choice using aeration within the lagoon system is unique for Vietnam. Even without any evidence as yet of the intention to repeat elsewhere, the research opportunities during operation are acknowledged as being extremely valuable for Vietnam.

In terms of recommendations, there were very specific practical improvements identified by the solid-waste evaluation team, most of which can be easily implemented in the present system and for future applications. They mainly concern building and equipment modifications. For the other pilots, the recommendations are more strategic, institutional and are linked to improved sharing of results, PMU continuity and promoting replicability:

1. Support advocacy and advisory services for governance reforms in capacity-building, distribution of economic growth, access to land and basic services for the urban poor, and improved strategic planning and management with respect to land use control, land banking, flexible and incremental regulations and alternative housing typologies such as low-rise /high density approaches.
2. Promote the shift from the view of residents from beneficiaries to agents of change, explore the options for co-ownership and co-management schemes and for community self-survey and community contracting.

3. Strengthen the links with universities and institutes and concentrate on multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral capacity- building.
4. Continue after project closure to provide information to households through local authorities and the CBOs and to sustain the support for access to social security services. Ensure that the comparatively weak community participation in the sites and services pilot is enhanced through continuing support.
5. Prepare updated and comprehensive information packages for each pilot project, including as-built plans, the final detailed construction cost data and clear, transparent explanations of the selling prices and the related pricing methodology, showing how costs for infrastructure, land, design and PMU overheads are attributed to the costs per apartment or plot and identifying the precise extent of subsidisation in each case.
6. Within the framework of the final construction costs and the latest operation and maintenance estimates for the waste-water treatment plant, carry out a full cost benefit analysis in order to facilitate comparison with other technologies applied in Vietnam and to test economic and financial feasibility.
7. Complete the comparative analysis of the resettlement compensation policy and procedures as finally negotiated by PMU 415 and other donors such as the WB and JBIC and relate to the current HCMC situation for non-donor projects.
8. Fully document the community participation process and prepare manuals for training- trainers and for field operations, employing user-friendly visual communication techniques.
9. Based on the monitoring reports and as the baseline for future evaluation, carry out a 100% survey of the end-of-project situation in the upgrading area with respect to each household's demographic and socio-economic data, the fitting out of each apartment interior together with the physical details (photos and drawings) and construction costs of each house in the sites and services area.
10. In order to provide a clear indication of the costs and time requirement for applying the piloted approaches in normal non-experimental situations, carry out an exercise to isolate those PMU 415 piloting inputs for identification, survey, preparation, testing, monitoring, advocacy and communication/dissemination that would not need to be repeated .This will require a methodology that also takes account of adjustments for the year in which costs are received from tenders or otherwise incurred. Also the components that will vary with each situation (such as markets, schools and their share of the infrastructure) should be extracted in the cost data. Furthermore when moving from piloting to production, there are economies of scale to be considered and reflected in costs and project durations.
11. Given the wealth of experience and expertise accumulated in PMU 415, explore the alternative institutional models for continuity in the form of a sustainable body either independently established as a new centre or attached to an appropriate institution or HCMC department. Functions for such a centre would include a multi-media information service, surveys, studies and other technical advisory services together with training programmes - particularly in the fields of community participation, general social work and survey/monitoring methodology.
12. Undertake a post-project evaluation study in the form of a socio-economic survey and urban analysis over a three year period commencing in 2007. This would not only evaluate the project results at a time when the pilots are being tested in operation in terms of sustainable affordability, resale incidence, management, physical maintenance, community cohesion, the impact of the adjacent market in Ward 11 and income stabilization. It would also make comparisons with other urban projects and track the influence of this project on policies and on new project identification and formulation. Such a post-project initiative would be appropriately based in whatever body is established for PMU continuity as recommended above.

Revision 2 , 27/05/06
Terry Standley

PART 1 : APPRAISAL

<p>1. - <i>Very satisfactory</i> 2. - <i>Satisfactory</i> 3. - <i>Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements</i> 4. - <i>Non satisfactory</i> X. - <i>Not applicable</i></p>
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	National execution official	BTC execution official	External assessor
RELEVANCE			
1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities?	1	1	1
2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy? Indicate your result according to the three themes below: a) Gender b) Environment c) Social economy	X X X	1 1 1	1 1 1
3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant?	1	1	1
4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups?	2	2	1
5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local execution organs?	1	1	1

	National execution official	BTC execution official	External assessor
PERFORMANCE			
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives ¹ ?	2	2	2
2. Evaluate the intermediate results	1	1	1
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated?	1	1	1
4. Were the following resources appropriated:			
a. Financial means?	1	1	1
b. Human resources ?	1	1	1
c. Material and equipments?	1	1	1
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	1	1	1
6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions?	2	1	1
7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of deadlines)	2	2	2

	National execution official	BTC execution official	External assessor
Global evaluation of the project	1	1	1

Comments on the appraisal with reference to the abovementioned relevance and performance criteria

The ranked evaluations apply strictly to the extension phase

Relevance

Relevance scores high in every respect. The project and its objectives remain particularly relevant to national development priorities - especially as work is now commencing in the Ministry of Construction on the formulation of a national upgrading strategy and investment programme.

The needs of the target groups in terms of the urban poor directly benefiting from the pilot upgrading and resettlement were very adequately met.

In relation to the general objective, there is evidence of health and income improvements from monitoring interviews with beneficiaries but as yet there are no official HCMC public health and income survey statistics to confirm the results. Water quality in the Den canal is improved as a direct result of the treatment plant but the impact of the pilot activities on the THLG canal water quality is minimal and localised. With respect to the number of slums upgraded actual direct impact is also minimal but the replication influence is considerable throughout the canal catchment. The solid-waste management has had achieved considerable positive results over a sizable pilot group and also has received official confirmation of large-scale replication.

Performance

The satisfactory achievement of the objectives suffered in part from the insufficient attention to the replication aspects in terms of actual impacts on other projects (as opposed to potential impacts), the lack of impacts where expected (such as on parallel HCMC resettlement schemes) and the explanations in each case.

The scores on performance efficiency reflect the need to adjust the budget allocations and obtain additional extension time of up to four months for some staff after the end of June 2006 finally scheduled completion date. There are also problems in terms of satisfactory timing with respect to the continuing delay in the operation of the Ward 11 market well after the apartments were occupied alongside the yet to be dredged and cleaned adjacent length of canal.

The high global score reflects the generally high quality efforts in the extension phase to learn the management lessons from the first phase, to successfully follow the recommendation from the mid-term evaluation, to retain the close and mutually-trusting partnership with the HCMC authorities and to put the project back on track.

PART 2 : SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. If necessary, describe the Specific objectives and the Intermediate results of the project, as mentioned in the project document, as well as the implemented changes (when, how and why).

Specific objectives

1. Solid waste collection and dumping organised up to acceptable standards and evaluated in view of their replicability
2. Canal infrastructure and housing facilities in THLG canal improved and evaluated in view of their replicability
3. The waste water of the Den canal treated through aerated lagoon technology and evaluated in view of its replicability
4. Socio-economic support and capacity building enhanced.

In each case, "in view of the (its) replicability" is included in the main project document but omitted in the Logical Framework.

Intermediate results

- 1.1. Primary collection of solid waste in the Wards 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11 of district 6 has been improved
- 1.2. A small transfer station has been built and put into operation in Ward 7
- 1.3. Solid waste collection and dumping have been evaluated
- 2.1. The canal infrastructure in Ward 11 has been improved
- 2.2. The housing facilities in Ward 11 have been improved -relocation and urban upgrading area (*relocation and urban upgrading area added*)
- 2.3. A site and services area in Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been constructed to relocate people from Ward 11, District 6
- 2.4. The improved canal infrastructure and housing facilities have been evaluated
- 3.1. An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant for Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been studied
- 3.2. An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant for Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been constructed and treats the water of Den canal (*and treats the water of the Den canal" added*)
- 3.3. Institutional capacity building concerning waste water treatment has been assured
- 3.4. The aerated lagoon has been evaluated
- 4.1. Environmental awareness of the community in the project area (*originally "of the HCMC population"*) has been enhanced
- 4.2. Community participation has been used as a tool to guarantee successful relocations and housing improvements (*originally "Community participation has been strengthened"*)

4.3. Socio-economic activities have been organised (*originally only "have been intensified"*) to support relocatees and people living in the project area

4.4. Institutional capacity has been strengthened through training and seminars

4.5. Close collaboration between the departments of HCMC and other donors has been assured

2. To which extent were the specific objectives of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

1. Solid waste collection and dumping organised up to acceptable standards and evaluated in view of their replicability - *Amount of waste dumped in the canal decreased and the extent of littering decreased*

2. Canal infrastructure and housing facilities in THLG canal improved and evaluated in view of their replicability - *Access to housing, housing quality and utilities improved, but impact on water transport cannot be reliably assessed at this stage*

3. The waste water of the Den canal treated through aerated lagoon technology and evaluated in view of its replicability - *Treatment standards being met*

4. Socio-economic support and capacity building enhanced. - *Social security, incomes and environmental awareness increased. EE knowledge increased among the targeted schoolchildren but dissemination among the community insufficient.*

In general the specific objectives have been successfully achieved. However, note should be taken of the comment in Part One under relevance in regards to the attention given to replicability.

3. To which extent were the intermediate results of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

1.1. Primary collection of solid waste in the Wards 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11 of district 6 has been improved - *Achieved apart from average increase in collectors' income not quantified as reaching 10%*

1.2. A small transfer station has been built and put into operation in Ward 7 - *Planned minimum daily tonnage not achieved*

1.3. Solid waste collection and dumping have been evaluated - *Achieved but full dissemination awaited*

2.1. The canal infrastructure in Ward 11 has been improved - *Achieved apart from market not yet operational*

2.2. The housing facilities in Ward 11 have been improved (relocation and urban upgrading area) - *Achieved apart from less than 100% BOLUCs issued*

2.3. A site and services area in Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been constructed to relocate people from Ward 11, District 6 - *Achieved apart being too early to assess 5 year residency status, less than 100% house construction and less than 100% BOLUCs issued*

2.4. The improved canal infrastructure and housing facilities have been evaluated – *Achieved but full dissemination awaited*

3.1. An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant for Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been studied - *Achieved*

3.2. An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant for Ward Binh Hung Hoa has been constructed and treats the water of Den canal – *Achieved apart from fish breeding and public recreation components yet to be operational*

3.3. Institutional capacity building concerning waste water treatment has been assured - *Achieved apart from full as planned university and other research functions*

3.4. The aerated lagoon has been evaluated - *Achieved but full dissemination awaited*

4.1. Environmental awareness of the community in the project area has been enhanced - *Achieved in relation to school participation but from inadequate involvement of communities*

4.2. Community participation has been used as a tool to guarantee successful relocations and housing improvements - *Achieved*

4.3. Socio-economic activities have been organised to support relocatees and people living in the project area - *Achieved for saving and credit participation but Ward 11 decreased from peak of targeted 75% in 2005: targeted job creation awaiting start of market operation*

4.4. Institutional capacity has been strengthened through training and seminars - *Achieved*

4.5. Close collaboration between the departments of HCMC and other donors has been assured - *not achieved due to winding down of ODAP*

4. Describe the follow-up evaluation system established when the project was implemented.

An intensive evaluation programme has been undertaken involving four teams of national and international experts each assessing a separate specific objective. Seminars with wide participation of stakeholders were then held and evaluation reports prepared. An additional international consultant was subsequently commissioned to assist the PMU in analysing the outcome of each evaluation and drafting a consolidated overview.

PART 3 : COMMENTS AND ANALYSIS

1. What are the major problems and questions having influenced the project implementation and how did the project attempt to solve them?

Problems and questions that have mainly influenced the project were concerned with:

- balancing the immediate, pressing need to complete and hand over the construction works within deadlines and within budget with the equally compelling need of ensuring high quality, responsive social and economic support;
- ensuring that the actions not within the direct control of the PMU, such as handling the compensation, issuing BOLUCs and opening/operating the market, were achieved in a timely and equitable manner without threatening good relationships with the authorities;
- avoiding an over-allocation of management resources to the organisation and supervision of the THLG Feasibility Study, a separate component that was outside the scope of the extension phase;
- concentrating on task-based performance while at the same time building post-project continuity and sustainability;
- advocacy and awareness-raising with respect to gaining official consideration and possible future adoption of adjusted housing design standards and innovative approaches developed by the project, particularly with reference to affordable, socially acceptable resettlement housing;
- reconciling the piloting/demonstration/replication functions with the narrower, immediate production objectives of the pilot projects

The responses were appropriate and mostly successful. They relied on management flexibility, team solidarity and staffing continuity. The decision to retain a strong in-house PMU capacity, particularly with respect to the Social Work Team, was significant in this regard. Effective relationships with all tiers of local administration and close, regular monitoring of resettlement impacts on the affected households ensured that critical issues were clearly identified and tackled with transparency on a shared basis. Areas where problems were not completely resolved were those relating to sustainability of social support, the piloting functions and generating actual replicated applications during the life of the project.

2. Which factors explain the differences in relation to the expected results?

Within the extension phase, the differences from the expected intermediate results are those relating to the delay in opening the market, in dredging the stretch of canal in Ward 11 and to the marginal shortfalls in meeting quantified targets such as tonnage moving through the transfer station and saving and credit participation. Explanations concern internal PMU performance rather than any structural changes or shifts of emphasis in the main thrust of the project.

Some functional problems are due to the fact that this project was a pilot project in all its aspects. City departments as well as PMU had to be creative in finding new solutions for new problems, including e.g. compensation issues, financial procedures, handover procedures, etc.

3. Which lessons can we learn from the project experience? Please give a detailed answer on the impact and the durability of the results.

Despite the generally positive evaluation of the social work, an important observation was that there are risks of unsustainability in some aspects due to capacity-building being task-oriented with insufficient training of trainers among community representatives. Clear plans for gradual support withdrawal were said to be lacking and in the words of one of the evaluation teams: “there needs to be a clear distinction between providing immediate support activities to meet the project objectives and working for the enhancement and strengthening of the local people’s capacity to protect and ensure sustainable development”. This points to a widespread aspect of the extension phase whereby in some cases there was an over-concentration on the narrower objective of achieving the construction completions and official handovers. As examples of follow-up support and lobbying activities with the authorities that are still needed to ensure continuing post-project operational success, the new market in Ward 11 remains to be opened for business and the issuing of building ownership and land-use certificates for the eligible resettled households in the site and services resettlement area has yet to be activated at the level of both the district of origin and the receiving district.

However for the savings and credit groups the decision to allocate management responsibilities to a well-established microfinance organisation, CEP, and to provide associated institutional support, significantly enhances durability for this project component.

In terms of replicability impacts there is immediately available strong evidence that the piloting for the upgrading and solid-waste management is not only potentially replicable but has already exerted significant influence. The timing of the preparation for the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project was such it could benefit from the experience of the completed upgrading in Ward 11. The work of PMU 415 was instrumental in convincing the World Bank that comprehensive upgrading was an all-round feasible approach for Vietnam’s cities. In terms of quantified replicability, it may be said that the upgrading pilot for 166 households in Ward 11 has been applied at the scale of at least the 22,400 households in Phase 1 of the VUUP in HCMC, not to mention the numbers in the upgraded areas in the other cities concerned. With respect to resettlement housing, the delays during the first phase meant that construction completion and occupation occurred too late for inspection and evaluation prior to the VUUP final design decisions. The unfortunate result is that the VUUP is committed to a programme of around 4,500 resettlement units in medium and high-rise apartments.

With respect to the sites and services pilot, the most interesting replication potential would not be for the official HCMC resettlement programme where policy, as explained above, appears fixed towards the high standard apartment solution, but rather for infill and incremental improvement throughout the extensive unplanned, underserved housing in the HCMC suburban areas.

The replication situation on the pilot for the solid-waste management is very promising. The HCMC CITENCO company intend to use the small transfer station approach and design for new locations and to adopt the reformed collection system for the remainder of District 6 and then for a further 50,000 households. With regards to the waste-water treatment plant, the technology choice using aeration within the lagoon system is unique for Vietnam. Even without any evidence as yet of the intention to repeat elsewhere, the research opportunities during operation are acknowledged as being extremely valuable for Vietnam.

The major lessons from the project experience are those relating to the initial identification and formulation. The implications of land acquisition, compensation and project approval procedures, when even small-scale pilot construction is included, demand much more thorough investigation at the design stage. For such ambitious projects where outcomes are difficult to predict and where there are strong policy overtones, a further broader lesson concerns the importance of exploring development cooperation models that move from a conventional project format to a programmatic approach. This would involve a robust set of primary objectives with built-in budgetary and output reviews every two to three years. Another important lesson is that for a project which has the key function of demonstrating reforms the process of piloting and the expected replication results should be more explicitly reflected in the project’s logical framework. Otherwise the pilot activities risk becoming ends in themselves, lacking the necessary rigorous, advocacy and “marketing”.

4. According to you, how was the project perceived by the target groups?

Perceptions by the immediate beneficiaries (the residents) were very positive. The time taken to consult on every issue, take careful account of opinions and offer resettlement choices paid off in terms of constructive collaboration and support. Initial negative perceptions on the part of the existing adjacent community at the sites and services location were reversed as a result of careful physical and social integration measures that have stimulated self-help improvements and raised property values. Perceptions among the solid-waste collectors were reported as equally positive due to enhanced working conditions and representation through the establishment of a trade union together with better access to social security and welfare.

5. Did the follow-up evaluation or the monitoring, and the possible audits and controls have any results? How were the recommendations taken into account?

With the exception of the comments on the Logical Framework the project closely followed the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation with respect to budgetary amendments and the further time extension. The regular monitoring of resettlement impacts was used to respond to the current situation and identify likely future problems.

6. Conclusions.

The project addressed diverse multi-sectoral problems in order to explore and test integrated pro-poor solutions through actual constructed and installed prototypes. Taking account of the overall scope and results, the comprehensive approach within a specific community may be seen as being seriously compromised by the need to move the waste-water treatment plant and part of the resettlement housing out of the District 6 to a location in a neighbouring canal catchment. Also the increased size of the plant from that originally envisaged for District 6 meant a shift from a pilot scale to that of a major investment project. Initial ideas for addressing industrial waste were found to be inappropriate. Otherwise the results of the strategies for piloting slum upgrading, resettlement options, canal embankment redevelopment, solid-waste management, alongside the cross-cutting socio-economic support and participatory community development, have all provided extremely valuable research and development material. Within themselves these components may be assessed at this early stage of occupation and operation as successfully demonstrating viable, affordable alternatives. They are contributing towards enhanced social status, poverty reduction and public health improvements for the slum dwellers as the immediate beneficiaries and have prompted rethinking among the local authorities and technical departments on a whole range of urban planning, development and management fields.

The integration of the adjacent existing unplanned low-income area with the sites and services area was handled with social sensitivity and technical ingenuity. Particularly significant are the results of the painstaking work of the project team in negotiating more equitable compensation rates and more affordable housing standards, establishing a solid-waste collectors' trade union and enhancing their working conditions and in generally instilling a culture of partnership and participation among all the project stakeholders. It must also be noted that the monitoring of resettlement impacts has been exemplary, providing an in-depth analysis of the social, technical and financial processes and faithfully recording the reactions and opinions of the affected households. A further impact unforeseen at the start of the project concerns the role of the project as a source and inspiration for student studies both from overseas and national universities.

The project carefully learnt the implementation lessons from the first phase and having closely followed the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the extension, a realistic timeframe and budget was finally adopted. However it should be noted that this was not until October 2003, five years into the overall project period and two years into the extension. The current phase can

therefore be said to have satisfactorily met its objectives in terms of outputs but not in term of its initial resource allocation and completion time.

Throughout the separate specialised assessment reports there were many areas identified for recommended improvements to the pilot projects. In the opinion of the evaluators this did not however diminish the project's positive accomplishments in the face of what were seen as formidable policy and administrative obstacles. However it must be borne in mind that the overall project must ultimately be judged not just on whether the pilot projects are satisfactory as one-off interventions but whether they are adopted for replication (possibly with appropriate modifications) at a scale that justifies the piloting investment. In relation simply to the small numbers of direct beneficiaries, it is difficult to justify the human and financial resources invested by the project over the eight years and particularly the considerable Vietnam contributions for compensation and land acquisition.

There is nevertheless immediately available strong evidence that the piloting for the upgrading and solid-waste management is not only potentially replicable but has already exerted significant influence. The timing of the preparation for the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project was such it could benefit from the experience of the completed upgrading in Ward 11. With respect to resettlement housing, the delays during the first phase meant that construction completion and occupation occurred too late for inspection and evaluation prior to the VUUP final design decisions. The most interesting replication potential for the sites and services pilot would be more for infill and incremental improvement throughout the extensive unplanned, underserved housing in the HCMC suburban areas.

The HCMC CITENCO company intend to use the small transfer station approach and design for new locations and to adopt the reformed collection system for the remainder of District 6 and then for a further 50,000 households. With regards to the waste-water treatment plant, the technology choice using aeration within the lagoon system is unique for Vietnam and the continuing research opportunities provided by this initiation are officially acknowledged as being extremely valuable for the country's environmental management sector.

7. Which are your recommendations for the consolidation and the appropriation of post-project period (policy to be followed or implemented, necessary national resources, make target groups aware of their responsibilities, way to apply the recommendations.?

From the analysis of the separate specialised evaluations there are immediate recommendations for solid-waste management improvements covering construction modifications and equipment design. Other recommendations, as presented below, are more strategic and are concerned with results dissemination, assimilation of lessons and for the replicability potential.

1. Support advocacy and advisory services for governance reforms in capacity-building, distribution of economic growth, access to land and basic services for the urban poor, and improved strategic planning and management with respect to land-use control, land banking, flexible and incremental regulations and alternative housing typologies such as low-rise /high density approaches.
2. Promote the shift from the view of residents from beneficiaries to agents of change , explore the options for co-ownership and co-management schemes and for community self-survey and community contracting.
3. Strengthen the links with universities and institutes and concentrate on multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral capacity- building.
4. Continue after project closure to provide information to households through local authorities and the CBOs and to sustain the support for access to social security services. Ensure that the comparatively weak community participation in the sites and services pilot is enhanced through continuing strong support.

5. Prepare updated and comprehensive information packages for each pilot project, including as-built plans, the final detailed construction cost data and clear, transparent explanations of the selling prices and the related pricing methodology, showing how costs for infrastructure, land, design and PMU overheads are attributed to the costs per apartment or plot and identifying the precise extent of subsidisation in each case.
6. Within the framework of the final construction costs and the latest operation and maintenance estimates for the waste-water treatment plant, carry out a full cost benefit analysis in order to facilitate comparison with other technologies applied in Vietnam and to test economic and financial feasibility.
7. Complete the comparative analysis of the resettlement compensation policy and procedures as finally negotiated by PMU 415 and other donors such as the WB and JBIC and relate to the current HCMC situation for non-donor projects. Clarify the influence of the project on HCMC compensation reforms and particularly the eligibility of households without legal resident status.
8. Fully document the community participation process and prepare manuals for training-trainers and for field operations, employing user-friendly visual communication techniques.
9. Based on the monitoring reports and as the baseline for future evaluation, carry out a 100% survey of the end-of-project situation in the upgrading area with respect to each household's demographic and socio-economic data, the fitting out of each apartment interior together with the physical details (photos and drawings) and construction costs of each house in the sites and services area.
10. In order to provide a clear indication of the costs and time requirement for applying the piloted approaches in normal non-experimental situations, carry out an exercise to isolate those PMU 415 piloting inputs for identification, survey, preparation, testing, monitoring, advocacy and communication/dissemination that would not need to be repeated. This will require a methodology that also takes account of adjustments for the year in which costs are received from tenders or otherwise incurred and for varying exchange rates. Also the components that will vary with each situation (such as markets, schools and their share of the infrastructure) should be extracted in the cost data. Furthermore when moving from piloting to production, there are economies of scale to be considered and reflected in costs and project durations.
11. Given the wealth of experience and expertise accumulated in PMU 415, explore the alternative institutional models for continuity in the form of a sustainable body either independently established as a new centre or attached to an appropriate institution or HCMC department. Functions for such a centre would be to oversee and guide the continuing social support required in some areas, to provide a multi-media information service, carry out surveys, studies and other technical advisory services together with training programmes - particularly in the fields of community participation, general social work and survey/monitoring methodology.
12. Undertake a post-project evaluation study in the form of a socio-economic survey and urban analysis over a three year period commencing in 2007. This would not only evaluate the project results at a time when the pilots are being fully tested operationally in terms of sustainable affordability levels, resale incidence, management capacities, physical maintenance, community cohesion, the impact of the adjacent market in Ward 11 and income stabilization. It would also make comparisons with other urban projects and track the influence of this project on policies and on new project identification and formulation. Such a post-project initiative would be appropriately based in whatever body is established for PMU continuity as recommended above.

National execution official	BTC execution official

PART 4 : ANNEXES

Annexes
Annex 1 Results summary per pilot project (by the external consultant)
Annex 2 Situation of receipts and expenses This is the situation at Steering Committee nr.8 with figures up to 30 April 2006 and projections until project's end.
Annex 3 Disbursement rate of the project This is the situation at Steering Committee nr.8 with figures up to 30 April 2006 and projections until project's end.
Annex 4 Personnel of the project
Annex 5 Subcontracting activities
Annex 6 Equipments
Annex 7 Trainings
Annex 8 Backers

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES

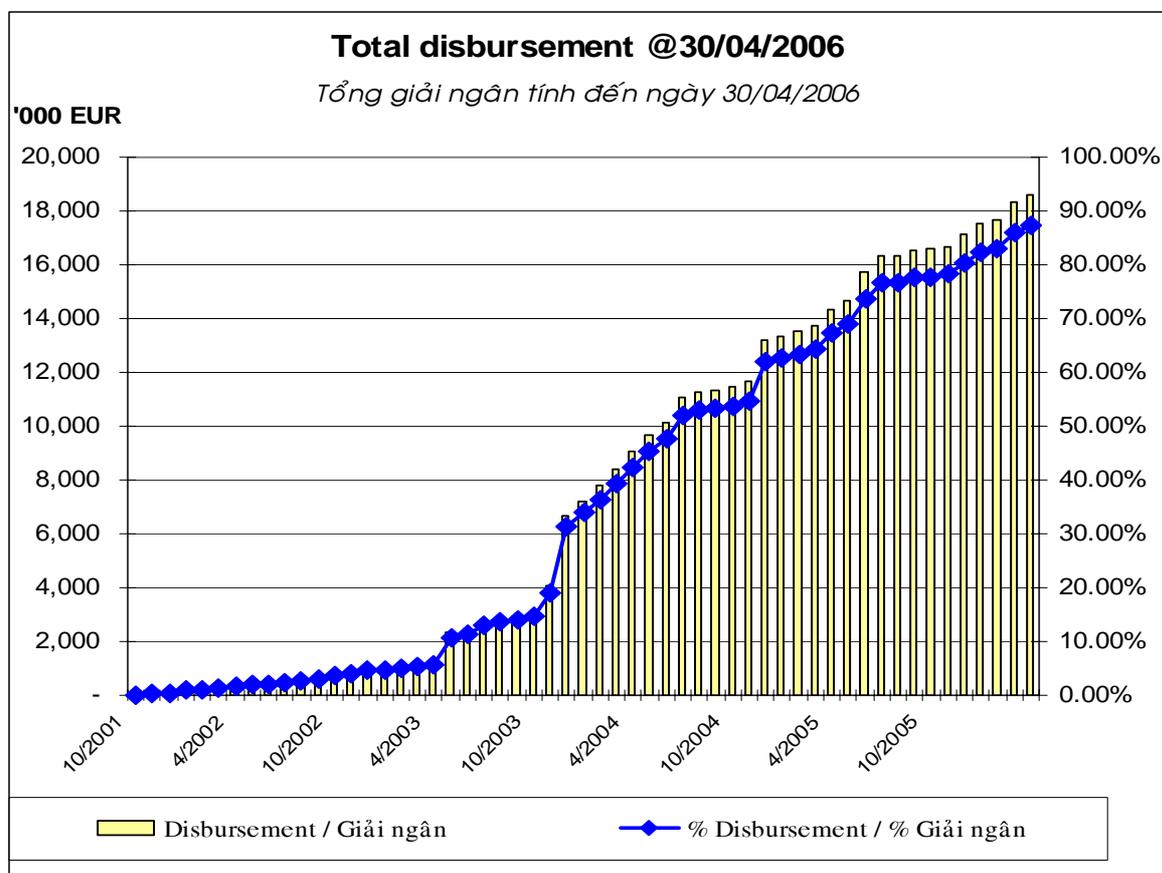
We refer to the activity report for Steering Committee meeting nr.8 in case the financial file with disbursements would not be included.

ANNEX 3 : Disbursement rate of the project.

We refer to the activity report for Steering Committee meeting nr.8 in case the disbursement rate information would not be included.

		EUR	1000 VND
REVISED BUDGET IN TOTAL		21,311,065	290,469,814
1	BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION	6,254,385	85,247,268
2	COUNTER VALUE FUND (CVF)	1,907,557	26,000,000
3	VIETNAMESE CONTRIBUTION	13,149,123	179,222,546
DISBURSEMENT AMOUNT IN TOTAL		18,607,614	253,621,776
Percentage		87.31%	87.31%
1	BELGIAN BUDGET DISBURSEMENT	5,295,108	72.172.326
Percentage		84.66%	84.66%
2	COUNTER VALUE FUND DISBURSEMENT	1,318,322	17,968,727
Percentage		69.11%	69.11%
3	VIETNAMESE BUDGET DISBURSEMENT	11,994,184	163,480,723
Percentage		91.22%	91.22%

Note: Conversions in this table follow the original project TFF exchange rate of 1 EUR = 13,630 VND.



ANNEX 4 : Personnel of the project

Personel type				Duration of recruitment	
Title	Family Name	First Name	Gender	Start dates	End dates
1. National personel put at disposal by the partner country					
Secretary	ĐÔNG Thị Ngãi	Lan	F	1-May-98	31-Oct-01
Coordinator	PHẠM Thị Thanh	Hải	F	1-May-98	31-Jan-02
FS Unit VC	NGUYỄN Lê	Ninh	M	20-Dec-01	30-Sep-02
Accountant	DƯƠNG Thị Hàn	Đan	F	1-May-02	31-Oct-02
Architect	NGUYỄN Phan Hoà	Bình	M	1-May-98	31-Aug-03
Urban Unit VC	TRẦN Văn	Cầm	M	1-Apr-01	15-Apr-04
Site-Supervisor	TRƯƠNG Khánh	Ngọc	M	1-Dec-01	15-Dec-04
Site-Supervisor	NGUYỄN Văn	Trinh	M	01-Dec-03	31-Oct-05
Admin Assistant	NGUYỄN Thị Ngọc	Phượng	F	1-May-98	end project
GIS expert	NGUYỄN Thiện	Phước	M	01-Aug-98	end project
Social Unit VC	ĐINH Thị Lê	Nga	F	01-Sep-98	end project
Driver	ĐINH Thế	Giang	M	01-Oct-98	end project
Driver	TRẦN Xuân	Minh	M	01-Jun-99	end project
Office Worker	NGUYỄN Ngọc	Tuyết	F	01-Jul-00	end project
Lagoon Unit VC	NGUYỄN Thị Phương	Trang	F	01-Jan-02	end project
Coordinator	LÊ Diệu	Ánh	F	01-Feb-02	end project
Site-Supervisor	TRẦN Quang	Thái	M	01-Mar-02	end project
Secretary	ĐỖ Thị Hồng	Loan	F	16-Jun-02	end project
S&S pilot proj VC	NGUYỄN Thị Xuân	Hương	F	23-Sep-02	end project
Accountant	PHAN Ngọc	Thanh	F	01-Dec-02	end project
Office Worker	NGUYỄN Vĩnh	Thọ	M	03-Sep-03	end project
Site-Supervisor	BÙI Ninh	Thuận	M	01-Jan-04	end project
Urban Unit VC	NGUYỄN Hoài	Nam	M	18-Feb-04	end project
2. Support personnel, locally recruited					
Accountant	QUÁCH Thanh	Trúc	F	27-Jul-99	end project
3. Training personnel, locally recruited					
4. International personnel (outside BTC)					
5. Expert in international Cooperation (BTC)					
CTA	Van Lint	Jan	M	01-Aug-01	13-Aug-06
ATA	Lambotte	Pierre	M	01-Dec-02	31-Dec-03
ATA	De Smet	Jozef	M	01-Dec-04	30-Jun-06

ANNEX 5: Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender

ANNEX 6 : List of the equipments acquired during the project

Equipment type	Cost		Delivery date		Remarks
	<i>budget</i>	<i>real</i>	<i>budget</i>	<i>real</i>	
Photocopier RICOH Aficio 270		EUR 4,670		28-Jun-02	Bel Contribution
Computer Robo Victor 1.5GHz		EUR 1,006		10-Jul-02	Bel Contribution
Digital camera Sony DSC-S75		EUR 1,003		10-Jul-02	Bel Contribution
Paper shredder C-250A		EUR 191		11-Jul-02	Bel Contribution
Money counter BJ-02E		EUR 223		12-Dec-02	Bel Contribution
Air conditioner National 2HP (1)		EUR 916		13-Jun-03	VN Contribution
Air conditioner National 2HP (2)		EUR 916		13-Jun-03	VN Contribution
Air conditioner National 1.5 HP		EUR 631		13-Jun-03	VN Contribution
Digital camera Sony DSC-P73 (1)		EUR 247		08-Oct-04	Bel Contribution
Digital camera Sony DSC-P73 (2)		EUR 247		08-Oct-04	Bel Contribution
Laptop Dell Ladtitude 520		EUR 1,250		03-Mar-06	Bel Contribution

Annex 7 : Trainings

Students theses in relation to PMU 415 project (since 1st phase)

1. Martin Gautier, "Improving Living conditions: perspectives and issues for a low-income settlement of HCMC", Tropical Public Health Engineering, University of Leeds –UK, September 1999.
2. Stephanie Simons, "High-density housing for the urban poor in HCMC, mid-rise building, an option?", KUL-Belgium, May 2000.
3. Bart Timmermans, "Water-based living in Southern Vietnam. Major case study: THLG canal in HCMC", KUL-Belgium, May 2000.
4. Lekoomet Wilson Maili, "Use of the Storm water management model (SWMM) for the analysis of the urban drainage problems in the THLG canal basin", KUL-Belgium, September 2000.
5. Frederic Dominique Ortiz, "Rapports du canal Tan Hoa Lo Gom avec Ho Chi Minh Ville a travers l'aménagement d'espaces publics et l'organisation du bati d'un site sur berges: unite 7 – Quartier 6", Ecole d'architecture de Paris-la Villette (UP6), France, September 2000.
6. Sofia Argeiti, "Exploring recycling and reuse activities in Ho Chi Minh City, an integrated approach", Tropical Public Health Engineering, University of Leeds – UK, September 2000.
7. Nguyen Hoang Manh, "Relocation and resettlement of slums along the Xuyen Tam canal in Binh Thanh district, Ho Chi Minh City", KUL-Belgium, September 2001.
8. Petra Rautavouma, "Waste picking Activities in Ho Chi Minh City - Non-conventional approach to solid waste management", Environmental Economics department, university of Helsinki, Finland, 2002.
9. Nguyen Phan Hoa Binh, "Integrated area focused collaborative strategic approach in Tan Hoa Lo Gom basin, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam", KUL-Belgium, September 2004.
10. Phan Van Minh, "Single pond system for integration of polluted water reclamation with tilapia fingerling production", Bio Science Faculty, University of Ghent, Belgium, February 2006.

Seminars and workshops:

- Prof. Duncan Mara gave a seminar on 6 August 2002 on aerated lagoon technology (50 participants);
- A seminar with more than 50 participants was organized at Doste during the visits of Prof. Duncan Mara (Leeds university), Prof. Depauw (Gent university) and Prof. Jean-Luc Vassel (Luxemburg university) on 'lagoon technology in southern Vietnam' on December 4th .

- PMU 415 exchanged its experience at a workshop organized by the project CBEM (Community Based Environment Management in Tan Hoa Lo Gom basin) with the Portland State University and Centema.
- In April 2006 PMU 415 organized 3 (inter)national seminars in the Legend Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City to present the findings of the 4 evaluation missions (solid waste, resettlement, lagoon WWTP, social activities) and disseminate its experiences.

Trainings and studytours:

- PMU 415 staff received extra training in the following subjects:
 - English language (continuously, 7 pp)
 - GIS (2002, 1 p)
 - Information Technology (2003, 1 p)
 - Secretariat management (2003, 1p)
 - Public tendering (2002, Hanoi 4 days, 5p)
 - Public tendering (2003, Vung Tau, 1 week, 1p)
 - Construction contract management (2003, 4 days, 1 accountant)
 - Site supervision (2003, 3p)
 - Construction management one day seminar (Decree 16, 2005, 5 p)
- From 19 to 21 September a studytour was organized to the Dam Rong lagoon in Da Nang with participants from the PC HCMC, Doste, the consultant and PMU 415. This lagoon is not well functioning and the visit provided useful information.
- From 25 to 27 October 03 PMU 415 organized its first teambuilding weekend. The evaluation shows that the activity was well appreciated and should be repeated. All PMU staff attended the weekend, with the exception of recent or upcoming mothers.
- In the framework of the contract with CEP for management of the construction loan revolving fund, several trainings for CEP staff and beneficiaries took place.

Visits to the project, including press:

- (2002) Province of East-Flanders (Belgium)
- (2002) French Embassy and the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)
- (2002) Belgian Senate and the Belgian Embassy
- (2003) DGDC and BTC headoffices Belgium
- (2003) French consulate
- (2003) Prince Philippe of Belgium and Minister of Economy Mrs. Moerman, who visited the project and inaugurated with vice-chairman Mr. Nguyen Van Dua the Ba Lai Small Transfer Station
- (2003) H.E. Mr. Verwilghen, Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation, accompanied by delegations of the DGDC and BTC headoffices.
- (2004) Governor Mr. Balthazar of the Province of East-Flanders, Belgium
- (2005) Prof. Joost Van Buren and two master degree students of the university of Wageningen (Netherlands) visited the project for their studies on environment and resettlement.
- (2005) International Conference on Urban Environmental Management (50 pp)

- (2005) PC HCMC, DGDC and BTC officials
- (2005) BTC Headquarter Brussels representatives
- (2006) Belgian Television, newspaper, magazine
- (2006) evaluation experts, seminar participants

Students' practice at PMU 415 office:

- The French undergraduate student in environmental engineering Mathilde Leroux worked with PMU 415 (lagoon unit) in July 03 as practice required in her studies.
- Three Belgian construction engineer students (Martin Broer, Timothy Absillis, Pieter Broekaert). worked with the urban unit of PMU 415 in July 03 as practice in the framework of their studies at the Hogeschool Gent, Belgium.
- Three Vietnamese 4th year students (Phan Thi Thuy Ngan, Doan Thuy Ngoc Phung, Pham Nguyen Bao Hanh) of the Polytecnic university, Environmental Department (Environmental Management), were involved in practice work with PMU 415 in July 03.
- Three Belgian construction engineer students of the Hogeschool Ghent worked with the urban unit of PMU 415 in July 04 as practice for their studies.
- Three Vietnamese 4th year students of the Polytecnic university, Environmental Department (Environmental Management), did practice work in July 04.
- Four students from the Open University of HCMC practiced as social workers in the Ward 11 project area (2006).
- PMU 415 supported students from the Washington University, Van Lang University, Open University of HCMC, and the Social Science & Humanities University for their theses and practice work.

ANNEX 8. Backers Interventions

Interventions of other backers for the same project or for project pursuing the same specific objective.

Donors for the same project				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
Belgian Technical Cooperation	Tan Hoa Lo Gom canal sanitation and urban upgrading, 1st phase	1,734,000 EUR	Improve living quality along THLG canal Strengthen institutions dealing with urban upgrading and the environment	
	Tan Hoa Lo Gom canal sanitation and urban upgrading, Feasibility Study	2,157,000 EUR		
Donors contributing for the same specific objectives				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
World Bank World Bank JBIC (Japan) ADB	Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project (VUUP) Nhieu Loc Thi Nghe canal sanitation and urban upgrading project Water Environmental Improvement Environmental Improvement	298,000,000 USD	Upgrading of Low Income Areas in 4 cities in Vietnam Improve embankments and roads along the canal Study and construction of activated sludge WWTP Hang Bang canal drainage, solid waste, etc.	Takes on some of the Low Income Areas along THLG First canal to be improved in HCMC